

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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Editor, A. W. Mance, Business Manager, A. S. Edwards; State Secretary, J. S. Smith; C. L. Brecken, County Secretary.

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What is the use of noticing just this one Council scandal?

The President had a look at the Socialist vote before he wrote his "yellow" message.

Have you given that man who voted for Socialism an opportunity to subscribe for the Chicago Socialist?

According to the rules of the game, the next move should be the suicide of Banker Beckwith, the Easy Money Lender.

Mrs. Chadwick, the successful borrower, shows what women can do. If shop girls are poor, it is because they have not Mrs. Chadwick's ability.

In a page advertisement Mr. Thos. Lawson of "Frenzied Finance" fame, advises the public not to buy Amalgamated, but to buy Copper Range without fail. Great Scott! Is this what he has been driving at all this time?

The investigation now being conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission is revealing some of the fine points of capitalist resourcefulness for evading laws that work detrimental to their interests. The Interstate Commerce law forbids discrimination in freight rates in favor of big shippers or the paying of rebates. But the evidence shows the big fellows did not let a little thing like an interstate commerce law stand in their way.

THE WORK BEFORE US.

Some of us who put in overtime during the campaign that closed a month ago thought we would have a rest after the election before the spring campaign opened. But when we woke up on Nov. 9th and read the election returns we were staggered when we thought of the responsibility that the tremendous increase in our vote carried with it.

The first thing that dawned on our minds was that we had become an official party under the operation of the law. We also found that the form of our organization would have to be changed to meet our new party exigencies and make it conform to the law of the State. Our lawyers informed us that we would have to hold primaries. This meant work, and a lot of it. But Socialists know what work is, and without a murmur, the comrades who had worked all day at the factory, mill or store and many hours every night for weeks before election for the cause they love so much, never relaxed their efforts for a moment.

The Daily Paper Committee is holding almost daily sessions, where the legal and business aspect of this enterprise so dear to our highest hopes are being carefully considered and worked out.

The Platform Committee is hard at work drafting a platform to present for the consideration of the comrades that will place us in the proper light before the voters at the coming spring election. The result of their labor will be published in the Chicago Socialist one first week in January.

There is also a committee at work revising our Cook County Constitution and working By-Laws. Also a committee drawing up a new charter for Chicago that would give the people the power to govern themselves. Then there is the herculean task that Comrade Brecken, our new County Secretary Organizer, has undertaken, with the hearty co-operation of the rank and file in all parts of the city, of locating as far as possible the 45,000 men who voted the Socialist ticket and organizing them into primary districts. The Entertainment Committee with a member from each ward is bending every

energy to make the Carnival and Bazaar to be held in February, a grand success. Add to all this the regular work of the ward branches, increased as it is by our advanced position, and you will get a slight glimpse of what is going on in Socialist circles of Chicago.

MORE WORKERS NEEDED. Now, reader, we have not written the foregoing for any other purpose than to arouse your interest enough to get you to do your share of this work. Remember that every day the task grows larger, the work must be done. The party and the cause needs your assistance, and needs it badly now and all the time. We need workers and we also need money very badly. If you can't devote time you can at least send in some money. Just 50 cents from each man who voted the Socialist ticket would solve our present perplexing financial difficulties. Surely this would not be too much for you to do.

Now, reader, we can't know just what your circumstances are, but we do know there is a work for you to do. Just what it is, you are probably the best judge. Get in touch with the Socialists of your ward and you will soon find your place in the advancing ranks of the Militant Socialists. The harvest truly is great and the workers are all too few. It is up to you to do something—the time for hair-splitting has past. Now, reader, this is not for the other fellow. It means you. The few comrades who are at work are doing all within their power and ability. The work can only be accomplished by increasing the number of our active workers. Work! work! work! Remember, we have a world to gain.

UNION LETTER CARRIERS DISCHARGED.

A Clear Interpretation of President Roosevelt's Message.

One week ago, when President Roosevelt's message to Congress was made public, there was great rejoicing from some labor quarters. The striking Chicago tailors, according to newspaper reports, went so far as to send him a telegram congratulating him on the stand he had taken on the "labor question." Those who had kept tab on the President's labor record smiled. They remembered the "Miller case;" they know who was the author of the open-shop crusade that is now being pushed to the limit by the manufacturers' association.

DISCHARGED FOR ATTEMPTING TO BETTER THEIR CONDITIONS.

Frank H. Cunningham, president of the association of rural letter carriers, and James C. Keller, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, have been discharged by Postmaster General Wynne. The crime that these officers of the different letter carriers' association have been guilty of is sending circular letters to Congressmen calling attention to the present deplorable conditions under which the letter carriers are working and requesting that better conditions be granted.

It is reported that at a meeting of the cabinet, Dec. 13, Postmaster General Wynne reported to the President the action he had taken, and that the President indorsed his action, discharging the association's officers. Postmaster Wynne further reported that President Cunningham had told him that he proposed to stay in Washington to promote legislation in the interest of the letter carriers. His former superior inquired "who is to pay the expenses?" when he was informed that the letter carriers' association would do so. Mr. Brewster impudently told him that "any letter carrier found by the department to be contributing to a fund for any such purpose would be removed instantly from the service." In the light of the action of the Postoffice Department in dealing with the hardest worked, and poorest paid public servants, we are able to know to a nicety just what all those fine words pertaining to the rights of labor to organize con-

cerned in the President's message means. It means that so long as the working men's unions and organizations are mere dummy, do-nothing, mutual admiration associations, they may go ahead and organize, and it will be all right. But they must not attempt to influence legislation or contribute to a fund for the purpose of increasing wages or improving working conditions.

The postal department is setting the precedent that private employees will attempt to follow as they did in the "Miller case" and "the open shop."

Already the powerful and influential capitalist press is putting the seal of its approval on the action of the President and his Postmaster. The following editorial comment on this incident from the Chicago Tribune shows that the capitalists will give this high-handed action their full support. Says the Tribune editorially: "When the public, through the government, which is its agent, says to the letter carriers, who are servants of the people, that they must not combine to get higher wages, it is expedient for the carriers to take heed. If they do not like the conditions of employment they need not take the jobs."

We wonder how long it will take the working class to learn that the capitalist class control the public powers in the interest of that class. Between four and five hundred thousand have had their eyes opened to that fact and demonstrated it by voting the Socialist ticket Nov. 8. How many of the exploited toilers will be fooled by the honeyed words in the President's message when his very first action after their utterance stabs organized labor in the back and threatens their bread if they make the slightest move to better their condition by organized effort?

Remember, workingmen, it was your own votes that have fastened four years more of capitalist rule on yourselves and your class. The action of the President and his Postmaster General is just a taste of what may be expected all along the line.

THE MODERN WITCHES CAULDRON.

With Apologies Wm. Shakespeare BY EVA M. OSLER.

Mammon, the Leader (frowning at the other witches)—Thrice have I heard rumors of a strike!

The State—Thrice have I nearly met defeat.

The Clergy—And thrice I have nearly lost my charge thro' Mammon's displeasure.

The Press—Then it is true for something to be done.

The State—Round about the cauldron go.

In the vile ingredients throw.

Laws for the rich, the people's will defied.

The military lash, brutally applied.

Our land to plutocracy sold.

The senate by this power controlled.

"The Strenuous" bribed with private trains.

"Frenzied Finance," stolen gains.

Vice and crime, maidens lust bought.

Home with want and misery fraught.

Dope with this unsavory mass.

To satisfy the privileged class.

Clergy—To further satiate its greed.

Drop in some defunct creed.

Blindfolded truth and error defied;

To please my mistress Mammon is my pride.

Press—And mine; the clink of gold is sweet.

Stir in this prostituted sheet.

It aids oppression; wrong it right defines.

Anarchy lurks among its treacherous lines.

Commerce—Let me add a child-worker's blood.

With wage enslaved motherhood.

Lower wages—labor's progress quell—

Higher prices, to this broth of hell.

Clergy—By the pricking of my thumbs

Something holy this way comes.

(Enter John D. Rockefeller.)

John D.—If you wish that pot to ploudly boil.

Throw in a pail of Standard Oil.

All—Double, double toil and trouble.

Fire burn and cauldron bubble.

EXCHANGE A TWO-DOLLAR BILL

For Five Sub Cards, good for a year. You pay \$2.00 and collect \$2.50. If you object to the profit turn it in to the local for propaganda.

THE DAILY PAPER.

You will need the Chicago Socialist to keep posted on the progress made with the daily newspaper project. Fill out the subscription blank in this paper and send to 163 Randolph street.

The Carnival and Bazaar is beginning to loom up in big proportions. There will be all sorts of entertainment for all who attend. The construction committee is attending the interior arrangements and decorations, and, when perfected, it will truly be a unique and gorgeous spectacle.

Now keep your eye on Wall street, and the old saying, "When thieves fall out people learn the truth."

Just what will become of the unemployed will depend on those employed in seeking the remedy.

When the wage workers play their part in politics the capitalist system will be played out.

In the Socialist school of economic philosophy there is but one class—the working class.

MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS.

What Shall the Socialist Attitude Be Toward Them?—A General Discussion on Some of the More Important Issues Now Before the People of Chicago.

BY E. M. WINSTOR.

We have just won a great victory in Chicago and have every reason to believe that the opportunity of the next few years here is greater than we dare publicly to state, lest we should be held absurdly optimistic. But as we begin to take account of our position and to consider the next campaign before us, that of the election for Mayor and Aldermen next spring, certain facts become apparent which we must consider and with regard to which we must be prepared to take action. The present article is written so that the Socialists of Chicago may have the facts before them, in order, first, to determine what action, if any, we shall take on this question, and, second, that in our discussions during that campaign we may be able to meet our opponents with as thorough an understanding as their own. We cannot persuade people to join us unless we can impress them when they hear us as knowing the facts at issue. Furthermore, while the conditions forbid serious hope that we can elect a Mayor at the next city election, there is every reason to believe that we can elect several Aldermen. When we get men into the Council it will be necessary for them to vote, else they—and the party—would be made ridiculous before the whole community.

The situation which is almost certain to exist next April is this: Of the two candidates who have a chance to win, one will be for a franchise to the existing street car companies, the other will insist on immediate municipal ownership. These two will probably get respectively the Republican and Democratic nominations. In the appeal for "popular ownership" on the other, the campaign is apt to be more so warm and the radical program is likely to make so strong an appeal to voters otherwise apt to vote with us, that we shall lose much of our vote rather than make further gains as we might otherwise do. It is "up to us" to decide just what position we shall take in order most successfully to resist the threatened stampede.

I propose then to make a statement which shall give, of course in barest outline, the present controversy over this question. There are in fact three parties supporting as many views, as follows: First, the traction people demand an extension of their legal rights in the streets, claiming that those which they now have are valuable, that if these rights are disconnected, the city should be willing to permit the companies to connect them over streets on which their franchises have expiring. They insist furthermore that they should not be expected either to reduce fares or to give compensation to the city for these privileges.

Second, another set of people, including the present city administration, while most of them profess to believe city ownership ultimately desirable, though not now practicable, propose to grant another franchise, but to load it down with provisions objectionable to the companies and dangerous to their profits, but believed advantageous to the city, provisions for lower fares, compensation to the city, either indirect money payment or by service to be rendered or for the regulation of the service in the direction of higher efficiency, and finally for the absolute expiration of all rights at some fixed time.

Third, another portion of the community, who seem from their successive referendum votes to constitute the greater portion of the population, insist that all franchises to a private corporation are utterly bad, so bad that there can be no modification or provision which can make them good, that therefore no franchise should henceforth be granted to the old companies or to new ones, but that the city should proceed immediately to acquire the lines existing or to construct a new system and should itself operate them.

We have first to decide whether any of these three theories in any wise appeals to us so that it is expedient to trouble our heads about them. As to the first two, there can be no possible question. Each of them contemplates a scheme by which a few favored individuals, a street car corporation, are enabled to make huge profits out of the backs of those who ride; in other words, a franchise is a particularly obnoxious form of exploitation of the many to make the few rich. Certainly, no Socialist can regard this as in any wise a desirable thing or can defend it for a minute. There remains the third proposal that the city shall own and operate its own street car lines. What are we to say of it? The facts necessary to a complete understanding of this project, as applied to the present situation of Chicago, are so numerous that nothing less than a book could state them and I should be glad to advise any who may be interested as to the sources of information on this question. Here, however, are a few of the facts which are enough to set forth the principal questions:

The history of street cars in Chicago began with an ordinance of Chicago in 1838 and a statute of Illinois in 1850 and falls easily into two parts. Before May 23, 1875, the city had special charters which contained no special restrictions as to the length of franchises. Up to that time, therefore, it was competent for the city to give a franchise of indefinite length. Upon that date, however, Chicago adopted the present city and village act which forbids any street car franchise for more than twenty years, and since that date, except for a short period when the so-called Allen act was in force, has had no power to grant franchises for a greater time than twenty years. From the very beginning in 1838 there have been grants at intervals which form a maze as bewildering as the tracks

should establish a new system on the South Side it could use Clark street and Wabash avenue, while the existing company could use State street only. Evidently the company would find it impossible to satisfactorily handle its traffic and the city could parallel the existing feeders and by superiority of service, easily possible because it would not have to consider making dividends, it could soon drive the Chicago City Railroad out of business. On the North Side, the company would have Clark street only, the rest of the present lines into the city, including Wells street, State street, Dearborn and La Salle, would fall to the city. On the West Side, the streets on which street cars now cross the river are in their order from the north, Lake, Randolph, Washington, Madison, Adams, Van Buren, Harrison and Taylor. Beyond a question the right on Adams has already expired, that on Washington... has about fifteen months to run, while the company, for lack of connecting links, could use advantageously only Randolph and Van Buren. Even Madison is doubtful since their right to use a block necessary to connect with their other lines is challenged. For reasons of motive power and the like even Randolph and Van Buren could not be advantageously used, and in contest with a city system, be it remembered, the private company is at a hopeless disadvantage in that it can secure no new rights even though those rights cover but a single block needed as a connecting link, whereas the city has all rights not already appropriated. My conclusion is that the city is perfectly free to begin a municipal system if it chooses.

There are, however, certain objections urged to the present application of municipal ownership. It is said that litigation would ensue and would be bitter and lasting. Granted. No man who had the right to use the power of taxation for private advantage ever let go without a fight. The Chinaman to whom the taxes of a province have been farmed out would put up a very vigorous opposition against any proposal to abolish his privileges. This very moment the Russian nobles are denouncing as insane and unsafe those who propose a constitutional government for Russia; because their economic advantages would be threatened next. But do you imagine that the Russian noble or the Chinese tax farmer or any other privileged class will object any less twenty years from now? Do you imagine that twenty years from now the Chicago City Railway Co. will quietly let go? Of course not. They will fight now or then to the last ditch and it is just as well to begin and have it over.

But it is said that the city has no money to buy the lines. Will it have any twenty years from now? No. It must borrow and repay from the earnings of the system itself. We are, however, met with the proposition that the city cannot legally borrow at the present time because it has borrowed as much as the constitution now allows. The answers are two, and I must barely state them. First, if the present charter movement results as it is intended, the city will have ample borrowing power, unless the street car people are able to have that power frittered away on less important matters. Second, under the Muller law the city has, notwithstanding the constitutional limit, a power to borrow which was put there for the present purpose. True, the gentlemen who put that provision there and afterward claimed that the city had gained thereby, have since seen a new light and claim that the power under the Muller law is illegal or at least doubtful. It may be these gentlemen were dishonest when they insisted on the Muller law as a stepping stone to municipal ownership or that they were badly fooled. But the opinion is generally held among lawyers that the city has the power to raise money by Muller law certificates and that it can thereby raise the money to establish street car lines. In my judgment the assertion that courts have differed on this question is wholly untrue. In the last few days, according to the newspapers, the Rogers Park Water Co., a private corporation, has offered to take from the city practically the same securities. As to the mere mechanical and economic possibility of effective operation by a city, a very excellent statement at greater length than I can here afford is made by Mr. Untermyer in the pamphlet I elsewhere quote, where any who wish to go into the subject can find his argument and a considerable citation of other sources of information. I quote his conclusions: "For these facts prove without cavil that municipal enterprises can be carried on as successfully as private enterprises, a fact always denied by the favorites and champions of private corporations."

This is an established fact then. Municipal enterprise on a large scale is practicable. And if it were not economically superior to private ownership, it would be sufficient to have demonstrated that it is just as good. For municipal capitalism has unquestionably political advantages which private ownership has not, and for this reason alone would be superior to private enterprise. But it has its economic advantages, for the consumer as well as the employe."

In determining party policy, little is available, so far as I have been able to find, on questions whereon we can differ.

Let us consider those streets by which the companies have entrance into the business district. On the South Side, they have State street only, which is governed by the 99-year act, and Wabash avenue and Clark street, which are not so governed. In other words, if the city

should establish a new system on the South Side it could use Clark street and Wabash avenue, while the existing company could use State street only. Evidently the company would find it impossible to satisfactorily handle its traffic and the city could parallel the existing feeders and by superiority of service, easily possible because it would not have to consider making dividends, it could soon drive the Chicago City Railroad out of business. On the North Side, the company would have Clark street only, the rest of the present lines into the city, including Wells street, State street, Dearborn and La Salle, would fall to the city. On the West Side, the streets on which street cars now cross the river are in their order from the north, Lake, Randolph, Washington, Madison, Adams, Van Buren, Harrison and Taylor. Beyond a question the right on Adams has already expired, that on Washington... has about fifteen months to run, while the company, for lack of connecting links, could use advantageously only Randolph and Van Buren. Even Madison is doubtful since their right to use a block necessary to connect with their other lines is challenged. For reasons of motive power and the like even Randolph and Van Buren could not be advantageously used, and in contest with a city system, be it remembered, the private company is at a hopeless disadvantage in that it can secure no new rights even though those rights cover but a single block needed as a connecting link, whereas the city has all rights not already appropriated. My conclusion is that the city is perfectly free to begin a municipal system if it chooses.

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Compensation paid by a private company to the city and a profit made by the city out of the operations of cars owned by it are in essence very much alike. If such sums are used merely to reduce taxation, that is if the transportation system is made merely a means of indirectly taxing the poor for the benefit of the rich and the well-to-do, then the whole thing is unqualifiedly bad.

(Continued next week.)

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Continued from First Page.)

States in the interest of capitalist reaction with hypocritical protestations of solicitude and love for "Labor." But he who has eyes to see knows that recent events have taught the capitalist class the necessity of being prepared for a radical change in the politics of the working class, and there are veiled threats scattered all through this message against the rising class-conscious labor movement. If the working men should elect men of their own ranks on the Socialist ticket and control any State through them, and if the working class government should then attempt to use the State troops in the interest of "Labor" as Peabody and the mine owners of Colorado did in the interest of "Capital," Roosevelt and the federal troops would at once show their love for "Labor." So did Cleveland in the A. R. U. strike. Roosevelt praised him for it and said he would have done the same. Hobson eulogized him at St. Louis and the Democratic convention applauded. It is very evident, therefore, that Republican and Democratic politicians and capitalists agree with Roosevelt in their love for "Labor," and it is a significant coincidence that shortly before Roosevelt penned his message urging greater federal power over the States in the interest of "Labor," a plutocratic Senator of Georgia suggested that all Democratic electors should cast their votes for Roosevelt and make his election unanimous.

In the matter of interstate regulation of trusts and railroads, the message offers nothing new. And if the capitalist press pretends that the trust magnates are lying awake at night awaiting the terrible persecution of the Attorney General, whoever may be selected for that place, they are simply playing on the credulity of the people in imitation of the message. The trust question and interstate commerce offer merely another excuse for extending the power of the federal government over the States. As for practical results in the regulation of trusts (through the federal government by the help of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Bureau of Corporations, the Department of Commerce and Labor, and the United States Supreme Court, we may rest as easy as do the trust magnates who are standing in with the administration. We remember, too well, that Attorney General Knox, himself a corporation creature, was in full possession of evidence to convict the coal trust of crime, yet Divine Bier never lost any dividends. We remember again that only a few months after the federal government won its noted "victory" in the famous Northern Securities merger, a bigger and more flagrant merger bobbed up serenely and is as much alive to-day as is the defeated merger. And when we finally remember that according to Anomus Lawson legislators are bought in the market like fish, it is not difficult to arrive at the conclusion that those trusts which do not succeed in buying a sufficient number of legislators will be persecuted as "criminal trusts," while the others who control the administration will be noble and disinterested philanthropists who love "Labor" quite as much as does the administration itself. But when it comes to the practical question of the means by which the trusts are to be regulated, the message is as vague and non-committal as a Delphian oracle.

In his treatment of child and female labor, of juvenile and probate courts, of employers' liability, of the dangers threatening the mothers and youth of this country, the writer of the message reveals his utter ignorance of social development and his impotence in dealing with the evils of capitalism. Of course, it is desirable that mothers should not work. But Roosevelt fails to explain how mothers of the working class can live nowadays without working. It is true that children should go to school instead of working in factories. But Roosevelt does not know how to feed, clothe and shelter the children of the working class, if they cannot earn their own living and father and mother are out of employment. He raises the moral and elevating influence of the juvenile and probate courts. But every student of these institutions knows that many of the juvenile and probate court officers and judges are themselves very much in need of moral and intellectual elevation. Roosevelt does not know that the abolition of capitalism would do away with such products of class rule as slum children, probate courts, charity bureaus, and university settlements.

In short, the message is silent on the really vital issues of present day life.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST. A Daily Evening Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Working Class and the Principles of Socialism.

Date.....190... I, the undersigned, hereby order and subscribe for a Daily Socialist Paper for a period of..... for which I promise to pay at the rate of \$3.00 per year, in monthly installments of 25 cents; the first payment to be made upon 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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BRAND'S HALL FEBRUARY 12th TO 19th, 1905

GREATEST EVENT OF THE YEAR UNIQUE AND GORGEOUS SPECTACLE IN PREPARATION

"KRAEHWINKEL" PRESIDED OVER BY BURGOMASTER AND OFFICIALS ENTERTAINMENT AND FIRST-CLASS MUSIC EVERY NIGHT.

Great Variety of Articles Will Be on Sale SEE THE WINE CROTTO

SEASON TICKETS (50c) NOW READY

Good for Eight Admissions for One Person or One Admission for Eight Persons

For to merely touch these questions with the hand of the tyro or demagogue as Roosevelt does is not to discuss them. He has no message for the millions who feel the wrongs which he knows only from hearsay.

of the servant of all classes, there will be no vital change in the social consciousness and social manifestations. Economic evolution will go its fateful course, and nothing will shape social life to ward a cleaner and healthier course but the awakening of the revolutionary proletariat to the mission of the Socialist party.

MEANING OF THE BIG SOCIALIST VOTE.

BY JACK LONDON.

(Contributed by Comrade London to the New York American and the other Hearst papers, by request.) The only people surprised by the heavy Socialist vote throughout the United States are the Democrats and the Republicans. The Socialists knew it all the time. Their campaign is 12 months long, and they have a campaign every year; wherefore it was to be expected that they should know what was coming.

Whether it will ever subside is a question. It has fastened upon every civilized country in the world, and in no country has it subsided. Not only that, but in every country it is stronger to-day than ever before, is constantly adding to its strength and constantly gaining a footing in new countries.

However, during the last several weeks of the campaign, the professional politicians began to awaken to something, they knew not what, that was in the air. In a remarkably quiet campaign, when their own rallies and mass meetings were unremarkable for size and enthusiasm, they were astonished at the sight of Debs and Hanford and the rest of the Socialist orators speaking continually to crowded houses.

The thunder of the guns of the Spanish-American war had not yet died away when the Socialist groups were forming in Cuba. No sooner had Japan joined the ranks of the manufacturing nations and begun to build machines and factories than she found the Socialist organizers in her midst, bombarding the workmen with pamphlets and speeches. And to-day the Socialists of Japan send greetings to the Socialists of Russia, of which the following is an excerpt:

Mark Hanna was possibly the only old-party politician who saw clearly the Socialist trend. "The next great issue this country will have to meet will be Socialism," he said not long before he died.

There has been nothing mushroom-like in the growth of Socialism in the United States. It has been slow, and steady, and sure. "Once a Socialist always a Socialist," is the saying; and in truth, backsliding is a rare occurrence. Populism sprang up in a day and died down in a day. It was a mushroom growth. Its roots were not sunk into permanence. It was superficial, a surface issue which attracted a few million people who had been hurt by a social wrong, but who did not know what it was. They thought it was the gold standard, and they flocked to Populism. But there was nothing fundamental to Populism, in the very nature of things it could not last, and it perished as it had spawned, in unseemly haste.

A table of the Socialist vote in the United States since the first Socialist ballots were cast should be of interest: 1888, 2,068; 1892, 21,512; 1894, 30,120; 1896, 34,809; 1898, 30,275; 1897, 55,550; 1900, 82,204; 1900, 98,424; 1902, 225,903.

In the history of man Socialism is the first movement of men to involve the whole globe. None has been so widespread, so far-reaching. It is

international and world-wide. Compared with it, the supremacy of any ancient people was quite local; likewise the waves of Arabian fanaticism and the medieval crusades to the holy sepulchre. The Socialist movement is limited only by the limits of the planet.

Its banner is blood red (symbolizing the blood of man), and it preaches the passionate gospel of the brotherhood of man. It is an ethical movement, as well as an economic and political movement, and, one may say, a religious movement as well. It is the politics and the gospel of the common man in his struggle against the uncommon man who has expressed his uncommonness by gathering to himself the wealth of the world.

Behind the Socialist movement in the United States is a most imposing philosophic and scientific literature. It owns illustrated magazines and reviews high in quality, dignity and restraint; it possesses hundreds of weekly papers which circulate throughout the land, single papers which have subscribers by the hundreds of thousands, and it literally swamps the working classes in a vast sea of tracts and pamphlets.

No political party in the United States, no church organization nor mission effort has as indefatigable workers as has the Socialist party. They multiply themselves, know of no effort or sacrifice too great to make for the cause, and "cause" with them is spelled out in capitals.

Let these men tell what they are doing, what is their aim, and the Debs vote will take on greater significance. They are preaching an uncompromising and deadly class struggle. In fact, they are organized upon the basis of a class struggle. The history of society, they say, is a history of class struggles. Patrician struggled with plebeian in early Rome, the nobles and kings with the merchant class at the close of the middle ages, and to-day the struggle is on between the triumphant merchant class and the rising working class.

That the working class shall conquer (mark the note of fatalism) is as certain as the rising of the sun. Just as the merchant class of the eighteenth century wanted democracy applied to politics, so the working class of the twentieth century wants democracy applied to industry, and to this end they organize the working class into a political party that is a party of revolt.

This working class, Socialist revolt is a revolt against the capitalist class. The Socialist party aims to capture the political machinery of society. With the political machinery in its hands, which will also give it the control of the police, the army, the navy and the courts, its plan is to confiscate, with or without remuneration, all the possessions of the capitalist class which are used in the production and distribution of the necessities and luxuries of life.

By this it means to apply the law of eminent domain to the land and to extend the law of eminent domain till it embraces the mines, the factories, the railroads and the ocean carriers. In short, the Socialist party intends to destroy present-day society, which, it contends, is run in the interest of the merchant or capitalist class, and from the materials to construct a new society, which will be run in the interest of the working class. And in that day, say the Socialists, all men will be workers, and there will be but one class—the working class.

This, in short, is the aim of the Socialist party of the United States and

of the world. The vote cast for Debs was the tally of the American citizens who have raised the red banner of revolt. It is a working class revolt against the economic masters of the United States.

How will the masters quell the revolt? That remains to be seen, but the masters must take one thing into consideration—there was never the like of this revolt in the world before. It is without precedent. It is a democratic revolt and must be fought with ballots.

It is not a strife of lock-out and blacklist, strike and boycott, employers' associations and labor unions, strike-breakers and broken heads, armed Pinkertons and injunctions, policemen's clubs and machine guns. It is a peaceable and orderly revolt at the ballot box, under democratic conditions, where the majority rules.

My masters, you are in the minority. How will you manage to keep the majority of the votes?

What will you, my masters; what will you?

SEND US TWO DOLLARS and receive by return mail five Sub Cards—good for a year. A practical way of "putting the books" into capitalism.

A PREACHER ATTACKS SOCIALISM.

(Continued from First Page.)

man can secure private property, produce it or work for it, or take what somebody else has produced or worked for. The present order of things approves of both methods, and Mr. Mundy is in favor of the present order of things. Socialists approve the first and condemn the latter.

Again, he tells us that "Socialism is to be censured for its efforts to lead laborers into ideal circumstances through the iron gate of industrial equality rather than through the golden gate of full-orbed manhood." That's it! Instead of urging all men to work and secure the full social value of their toil, we should continue to let the men Mr. Mundy is working for get the bulk of the laborer's product, and try for better food, clothes, books and education for their children "through the golden gate of full-orbed manhood." No doubt this is to be had on bargain days at the department stores.

It is the same old story. When the workers begin to wonder why they are compelled to live in poverty, and begin to take definite action leading to the betterment of their lot, those who profit by their unpaid toil denounce them and viciously misconstrue their plans of attaining their ideal. How deeply concerned the capitalist class are over the Socialists' proposed destruction "of the liberty of the individual," and of "making him the servant and the serf of the state."

When we ask for bread as paupers, they either call the police or give us a cast and say: "God bless you." But when we refuse to beg and begin to take steps toward keeping what our labor produces, then they fly into a rage—and I say it calmly—distort our teaching and deliberately place us in a false light before the people who listen to them.

On reading the last paragraph of the report of Mr. Mundy's sermon, one does not know whether to laugh or have pity. It is actually said to think of an audience of intelligent beings in the twentieth century having to listen to such medieval ranting. Read it over again:

"Socialism is an institution whose personnel (he means you) and teachings and work are worthy only of condemnation and passing away. So let thine enemies, O Lord, and the enemies of my beloved country disappear! Let the worthless carcass of Socialism be buried in a land where the pulpit and the family and the rights of property and the institutions of justice are revered (he doesn't say by whom), and where one star in the national heavens is permitted to differ from another star in glory." With more truth he could have said:

"Where hundreds of our citizens get their food from the garbage cans in the alleys of the great cities, where millionaire packers give religious institutions \$25,000 at once and then raise the price of meat and make \$84,000 out of the transaction, a land of Bibles, forts and guns, houses of prayer and prostitution, millionaires and paupers, theologians and thieves, libertines and liars, Christians and chain gangs, politicians and poverty; where newspapers are suppressed for telling the truth and made rich for telling lies; where the government pays an army officer's widow \$5,000 a year and a poor private's widow \$144 with insinuations that she is a government paper; where capitalists pay \$25 for a pup and 15 cents a dozen to women for making shirts; where a man is sent to prison for six years for stealing a loaf of bread to feed his starving children and a defaulting bank cashier is given 18 months with a plea for leniency; where a check book is 'carte blanche' to polite society and where preachers are paid from \$1,000 to \$25,000 a year for misleading the people and greasing the conscience of the wealthy."

And where in this industrial hell, which he says is the "best thinking, teaching, feeling, doing and dying of all the good of all the earth," the Socialists are the only people who are doing any constructive work that points to a better day for the working class, the "only class that has the right or power to be." W. E. CLARK.

2 Sent to this Office Will bring FIVE YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION CARDS to your address. You are then ready, with the cards in your pocket, to do business for Socialism.

We want more subscribers in your town. Would be glad to come out and hustle for them. Can't do that. It's up to you! Rockefeller has his millions because there are millions of rocky fellows.

THIRTEEN YEARS IN SIBERIA

Escapes by Way of Japan and Reaches America—Now Working with the Chicago Branch of Russian Socialist Revolutionary Party.

N. Michaloff-Carn, who only a few months ago was serving a life sentence in the mines of Siberia, walked into the office of the Chicago Socialist one day this week and through an interpreter told us his story.

He looked scarcely forty years old. His bright eyes flashed hope and defiance despite the fact that he had endured thirteen years of Siberian slavery. He said, "The hopes and aspirations of the thousands of our comrades who are now suffering untold misery and hardships in the mines of Siberia are the same as those of Socialists here, and that it was the height of his ambition to help keep the fires of hope burning brighter until the workers of the world all understood the meaning of the great world-wide movement of Socialism.

As we looked into this stranger's eyes, listened to a strange language, and thought of what he had endured and suffered, for the greatest cause that ever inspired the breasts and minds of human beings, we felt a thrill of hope fill our whole being. In our child's eye we could see the nations of the world. The individual before us was a type of thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, millions of men in all nations who had seen the light of the coming day—who understand the cause of human misery and know the remedy. The spirit of capitalist and autocratic rule are about the same. The story our Russian comrade told was not much different from those rehearsed by the survivors of Peabodyism and the outrages of Colorado.

Socialism is the only hope of the toiling masses ever securing justice and conditions that makes life worth while, whether it is in despotic Russia or capitalist America.

Comrade Michaloff-Carn will lecture under the auspices of the Russian Socialist Revolutionary Club at Newman's Hall, 224 Blue Island avenue, one night this week, and at Workingmen's Hall, corner 12th and Center streets, Friday evening, Dec. 16th. Within a couple of weeks the delegates from Switzerland will be in Chicago agitating for the Russian revolutionary movement.

All Russian comrades and sympathizers are requested to attend these meetings.

The season tickets for the Carnival and Bazaar are being sent to every name on the subscription list. A prompt response is requested from every reader.

After finding out what you voted for it might be a good idea to find out what we vote for.

Rent, interest and profit make men fight for flags and flag to fight for their lives.

Many an incentive is born of adversity. Capitalist prosperity is working class adversity.

Columbia Hall

62nd and Halsted Street

Saturday, December 10 (TO-NIGHT)

Entertainment and Ball

PROGRAM

Classic and Humorous Selections

THE LINCOLN SOCIALIST QUARTET

Stories and Recitations

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"The Impossible Drum Major"

DAVID H. GRANT, Irish Monologist

"The Dream of Eugene Aram"

A. S. EDWARDS

Quartet Medley

THE LINCOLN SOCIALIST QUARTET

To Be Followed by Grand Ball

MUSIC BY CARLSON'S ORCHESTRA

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS

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During the next two months I make big reductions. My \$65.00 Suits reduced to \$50.00, \$55.00 Suits to \$40.00 and \$45.00 Suits to \$30.00. This is excellent value for the money, if you are in need of anything in my line. OVERCOATS and TROUSERINGS REDUCED ACCORDINGLY

PETER SISSMAN, Lawyer

Suite 206 Chicago Opera House Bldg., 133 Clark St. Residence 56 Evergreen av. Telephones Main 793, Seely 2985.

BIG SAVING ON XMAS WATCHES Before you buy that watch, call and see me. It may mean a valuable call—will cost you nothing to get posted up a little to say the least. A nice sample line at my office. Also Jewelry of All Kinds, Silverware, Cut Glass, Etc. A. B. CONKLIN, 81 So. Clark St., Chicago. My new 66 page catalog just off the press. Open Evenings from Dec. 17 to 23 inclusive

Shoes 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 SILVERSTEIN & WEINSTEIN at 280 W. 12th Street, just East of Halsted Street

THE TRUSTS ARE ALL RIGHT For the People on the Inside More than half a million voters have seen this and voted to get on the inside. Why not look into the matter? The Pocket Library of Socialism consists of 43 books of 32 pages each, explaining the program and program of the Socialist Party. (Order by number.) Here are the titles: 1. Woman and the Social Problem. 2. The Evolution of the State. 3. Imperialist Wars. 4. Political Economy. 5. Religion in Literature and Art. 6. Single Tax vs. Socialism. 7. Wage-Labor vs. Capital. 8. The Man Under the Machine. 9. History of the Working Class. 10. Socialism and Anarchism. 11. How I Acquired My Views. 12. Socialism in French Revolutionary History. 13. Socialism and Trade Unions. 14. Planning or Nationalism. 15. The Social Basis of Trade Unionism. 16. Why I am a Socialist. 17. The Trust Question. 18. How to Work for Socialism. 19. The Age of the Beast. 20. What the Socialists Would Do if They Were in This City. 21. By A. B. Conklin. 22. The Safety of Being Sane. 23. Intemperance and Poverty. 24. The Relations of Religion to Social Reform. 25. Socialism and the Home. 26. Trade and Imperialism. 27. A Sketch of Social Reform. 28. Socialism vs. Anarchism. 29. Industrial Democracy. 30. The Socialist Party—Platform, Constitution, etc. 31. The Ethics of Socialism. 32. The Philosophy of Socialism. 33. The Kingdom of God and Socialism. 34. Socialism and the Organized Labor Movement. 35. The Social Basis of Trade Unionism. 36. The Capitalist's Cult of Labor Unionism. 37. The Social Basis of Trade Unionism. 38. Our Bourgeois Literature. 39. By Upton Sinclair.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST, 163 Randolph St., Chicago.

\$10.00 buys a 15-jewel Waltham, 18 size movement, fitted in a Duerber 20 year gold filled open face case, finely hand engraved. If a 3 or 4 oz. solid nickel case is desired instead of the gold filled it will cost you \$7.53. These watches will cost you more money elsewhere. 1000 other watch bargains. Drop me a card for catalog. A. B. CONKLIN 81 S. Clark Street, Chicago

SEYMOUR STEDMAN and DR. JOHN ENANDER Will speak Saturday Night, December 10th, at Westgata Gille. (Phoenix Hall) corner Division and Sedgwick Streets. To be followed by an ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

J. L. SMITH, 566 Carroll Ave. CHICAGO LIME AND CEMENT WORKER Chimneys Repaired, Fire Walls Painted, Coping Stone Set, Painting & Decorating Save 25 per cent on Coal Bills by Calling around your Doors and Windows

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. 6-cent car fare. For particulars, apply DR. GREER 82 DEARBORN STREET

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TYPENITERS New and Used In perfect condition on five-dollar monthly payments; supplies of all kinds. Write for price list and catalogue. Complete set of typewriters. Only Union and 1st Typewriter Concern in the Country. O. T. ANDERSON, 408 Bialto Building, Chicago, Ill.

L. ANDERSEN Galvanized Iron Work Ornamental Steel Ceilings 1th, 5th and 7th Roofing, Cornices, Beams Stacks, Gutters and Downspouts General Building Repairing Phone, Halsted 40 274 Grand Avenue, near Center Ave.

THE PRIMARY CAMPAIGN FUND

The call issued last week for funds by the County Secretary to push the primary organization has been met with a fairly generous response.

It means the organization of the wards into primary districts, and all the detail work of successfully manning the polls and electing delegates to ward and city conventions.

for the Primary Campaign Fund. This spring's campaign must be carried on in a most vigorous manner.

SOCIALIST PRIMARY CAMPAIGN FUND SUBSCRIPTION LIST. We, the undersigned, will pay the sums set opposite our names to create a fund to enable the Socialist party of Cook County to perfect the work of reorganization under the primary law in Cook County, Ill., and ask that receipt for same be published in The Chicago Socialist:

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, AMOUNT.

CARNIVAL NOTES

LIST OF DONATIONS

The donations thus far pledged to the Carnival and Bazaar are given in the following list. It will be seen that they range from a pin tray to a fine residence lot, and suggest to those who have not yet made up their minds what they will give.

CALL FOR ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Branches and secretaries are hereby notified that during the month of December delegates to the C. C. C. are to be elected, and credentials forwarded to the secretary.

All Socialist voters of the Fourth Precinct of the 24th Ward will please call at 670 Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill., to organize a precinct club.

If all branches would insert in their order of business, "Access for the payment of dues," they would be astonished at the results.

The County Secretary and Organizer has received numerous complaints regarding the failure of speakers to fill appointments.

The following contributions have been made to the Primary Campaign Fund:

All party members of the 26th Ward are requested to attend the meeting Sunday, Dec. 18th, 8 p. m., at Social Turner Hall.

Special Notice: The Polish C. C. at its last regular meeting decided to call a mass meeting of all the Polish branches of Chicago on Sunday, Dec. 18, at Liberty Hall.

A. EISEMANN, BUSINESS MANAGER. By the action of the Executive Committee on Monday night, Albert Eismann was elected Business Manager.

Branches and comrades are reminded that their secretary is at hand to answer all calls where organization or reorganization is to be perfected.

Branch secretaries should call the attention of the members to the fact that the prompt payment of dues is the only means of furnishing funds for the handling of the County Secretary's office.

How many new members should be secured to the Cook County organization out of the 50,000 voters? How many voters in your ward who did not vote the Socialist ticket this year?

How many voters in your ward do you know? How many names and addresses have you? These are questions you are asking and you must answer.

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How many voters in your ward do you know? How many names and addresses have you? These are questions you are asking and you must answer.

FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

The date of the meeting of the National Quorum has been changed to Dec. 18th.

The issue of the National Headquarters' official bulletin for November is entirely disposed of and no more requests for copies can be filled.

OFFICIAL VOTE RECEIVED. The following is the vote officially reported as having been cast in the States named on Nov. 8th, with vote of 1900 and 1902 appended for comparison:

Table showing election results by state for 1900, 1902, and 1904.

The reports from the Southern States show that the most shameful frauds have been perpetrated against the party.

DECLINATIONS. William Mally has declined the nomination, which leaves the present nominees: Bandlow, Butcher, Gaylord, Kulp, London and Oneal.

Attention is called to the fact that nominations close on Dec. 22, and any names received after that date cannot be accepted.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE ACTIVITY OF THE SOCIALIST MEMBERS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE WHILE THE SOCIALIST PARTY IS A MINORITY PARTY.

The principles of the Socialist platform cannot be carried into full effect while the Socialist party is a minority party.

1. The complete and absolute autonomy of all cities within the State of Illinois and the empowering of such cities to regulate, maintain, own and operate all distributive and directly productive enterprises within the municipal territory limits.

2. To amend the State Constitution so that when the Supreme Court declares any law unconstitutional, that upon petition of 5 per cent of the voters it shall be submitted to the people, and upon two-thirds vote in favor of such law, it shall be deemed constitutional, despite the decision of the Supreme Court.

3. Passing of an employers' liability act.

4. Granting of free-text-books in all public schools.

5. We pledge our candidates to oppose the delegation of any public functions to private parties for profit.

The Carnival and Bazaar donation lists have been sent out to every branch in the county. Now let us do business by soliciting donations. Everybody give a Christmas gift to the Bazaar.

places, and in other places a much smaller number was reported than was known to have been actually cast.

REPORT OF NOMINATIONS FOR NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND NATIONAL SECRETARY.

The following is the complete list of nominations received at the national office up to noon, Saturday, Dec. 10, 1904:

FOR NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

By Andrus, Alabama—John W. Slayton, New Castle, Pa.; John M. Ray, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; A. W. Ricker, Girard, Kan.; May Wood Simons, Chicago, Ill.; Max S. Hayes, Cleveland, Ohio; George E. Bigelow, Lincoln, Neb.; George H. Lockwood, Girard, Kan.

By Lowry, Arkansas—H. I. Slobodin, New York, N. Y.; William Mally, Chicago, Ill.; Chas. G. Townner, Newport, Ky.; B. Berlyn, Chicago, Ill.; John M. Work, Des Moines, Iowa; S. M. Reynolds, Terre Haute, Ind.; John Kerrigan, Dallas, Texas.

By Berlyn, Illinois—Robert Bandlow, Ohio; John M. Work, of Iowa; W. R. Gaylord, of Wisconsin; Henry L. Slobodin, of New York; S. M. Reynolds, of Indiana; C. G. Townner, of Kentucky.

By Townner, of Kentucky—William Mally, Chicago, Ill.; B. Berlyn, Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Simons, Chicago, Ill.; Robert Bandlow, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Reynolds, Terre Haute, Ind.; John M. Work, Des Moines, Iowa; John C. Chase, Haverhill, Mass.

By Lamb, of Michigan—Max S. Hayes, Cleveland, Ohio; Chas. Erb, Detroit, Mich.; Ira Cross, Madison, Wis.; A. M. Simons, Chicago, Ill.; Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.; Wm. L. Benesi, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Jos. La Barge, Pine River, Mich.

By Hillquit, of New York—H. I. Slobodin, New York; John C. Chase, Haverhill, Mass.; B. Berlyn, Chicago; S. M. Reynolds, Terre Haute, Ind.; Robert Bandlow, Cleveland, Ohio.

By Caldwell, of Ohio—Alfred Swing, Cincinnati, Ohio; Frederick G. Strickland, Indiana; B. Berlyn, Chicago, Ill.; Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. M. Simons, Chicago, Ill.; Ernest Untermyer, Chicago, Ill.; John M. Work, Des Moines, Iowa.

By Boomer, of Washington—H. F. Titus, Seattle, Wash.

The following have accepted the nomination for National Executive Committee: John M. Work, S. M. Reynolds, Henry L. Slobodin, Alfred Swing, B. Berlyn, Robert Bandlow, C. G. Townner, A. M. Simons, Frederick G. Strickland and William Mally.

FOR NATIONAL SECRETARY. Robert Bandlow, Cleveland, Ohio, by Lowry, of Arkansas.

William Butcher, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Work, of Iowa.

Winfield R. Gaylord, Milwaukee, Wis., by Caldwell, of Ohio.

Frank A. Kulp, Battle Creek, Mich., by Lamb, of Michigan.

Jack London, Oakland, Cal., by Andrus, of Alabama.

William Mally, Chicago, Ill., by Berlyn, of Illinois; Reynolds, of Indiana; Work, of Iowa; O'Neill, of New Hampshire; Hillquit, of New York; Boomer, of Washington.

James Oneal, Terre Haute, Ind., by Townner, of Kentucky.

DECLINATIONS. William Mally has declined the nomination, which leaves the present nominees: Bandlow, Butcher, Gaylord, Kulp, London and Oneal.

Attention is called to the fact that nominations close on Dec. 22, and any names received after that date cannot be accepted.

The election begins Jan. 1, and closes Jan. 22. Fraternally submitted, WILLIAM MALLY, National Secretary.

political freedom, but they don't know how to use it.

Just think of the miserable dens, celled homes, waiting to be broken up by Socialism.

Capitalism is now engaged in winding up its clock, setting its hands for Socialism.

Prisons, asylums or penitentiaries are catchbasins of the competitive wage system.

We are not against the rich, but against the system that makes them rich.

There is plenty of room at the top—if you mean at the top of the head.

The merchants in your locality can be induced to give all sorts of things for the benefit of the Carnival and Bazaar. Get a donation list and try it.

THOMAS J. MORGAN (MORGAN & RUBINSTEIN) LAWYER. WE ARE ENGAGED IN THE GENERAL PRACTICE OF LAW. And obtain PATENTS for inventors. OFFICE: Daily Bldg, 79 Dearborn St., Suite 328-330. Residence: 6235 Madison Avenue. Telephone Market 1233.

PHONE 2253, W. P. L. MULLAUER. Decorator of Mrs. Room. Union Picnic Grove and Buffet. Dealer in Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars. 418 W. 117th St., cor. Harvard Ave.

Go to... J. & E. HAUK THE ONLY UNION MILLINERY in Chicago, up-to-date styles and first-class work at reasonable prices. 1063 LINCOLN AVE. Telephone Graceland 395.

"Poverty" An important book by Robert Hunter Formerly of Chicago. A study of the battle with poverty and the degeneracy of those who are beaten in the struggle. PRICE \$1.50, POSTAGE 12c; THIS OFFICE.

SOCIALIST DAILY FOR CHICAGO. The Bohemian Central Committee who conduct a weekly Socialist paper in the Bohemian language and own a printing plant valued at \$4,000, have decided to enlarge their business and convert their paper into a Bohemian daily. A volunteer fund is being raised for this purpose and you are invited to contribute your mite. Send all money to BOHEMIAN SOCIALIST PARTY, 721 Algon St., Chicago, Ill.

SPECIAL OFFER. Ten different propaganda pamphlets, by Herron, Vall, Hyndman, Spargo, Hanford, Blatchford, and other able writers, illus. treated, for 35 cents. With every order we will send free The Comrade for three months, if you mention this paper. Order now. THE COMRADE CO-OPERATIVE CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York.

OHIO Lunch Room 130 NORTH CLARK STREET. J. ERICKSON, Prop. ALWAYS OPEN. JOHNSON BROTHERS GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Visit this Great Trading Center for All Kinds of BARGAINS. B. BERLYN Maker of High-Grade Cigars.

Head Work only. Mail orders promptly filled. Tel. 5111 Hyde Park. 662 E. 63d Street, Chicago. J. A. METZ UNDERTAKER. 1210-12 East 75th Street, Chicago. TEL. HYDE PARK 2104. Lady Attendant. Formerly with the late W. C. Van.

Socialist Stickers! Compel people to think. No socialist should be without a supply of them. Every socialist is invited to send name and address for sample. Address FRANK OBERMAYER, 128 Park Plaza, Long Island City, N. Y.

Stedman & Soelke COUNSELORS AT LAW. 94 La Salle Street CHICAGO.

KELLOGG BROS. Socialist Band and Orchestra. Member Chicago Federation of Musicians. High class music for all occasions. Patronize members of the party. 528 South Western Avenue.

A SUSPENSORY IS AN EVIDENCE OF WEAKNESS. DONT WEAR IT.

Christmas WATCHES \$11.50--Complete. This illustration represents a Decher gold filled hunting case, finely hand-engraved, lady's 6 size (exact size of cut), positively guaranteed to wear 20 years by the Decher Case Co., of Canton, Ohio, backed by any personal guarantee. This handsome case, fitted with a Jewel Hampden movement of the latest model, stem wind, etc., with a first-class 5-year gold filled chain, 52 inches long, gold front and back slide with genuine opal and pearl sets, all complete in elegant push box for \$11.50. Sells everywhere at \$16 and \$20. Fifteen-jewel Elgin, Waltham or Hampden, instead of Jewel Hampden, \$15. SEE THIS WATCH AT MY OFFICE. An elegant line of 15, 16 and 12 size Gent's Watches at rock bottom figures. Can save you money on jewelry of all kinds. Diamonds, Clocks, Silverware, Sewing Machines, etc. A nice sample line of Watches and Jewelry at my office. A. B. CONKLIN, 81 S. Clark Street ROOM 24--OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

Talking Machine Owners Bring In Your Worn Disc Records of Any Make and Get One 10-Inch NEW COLUMBIA RECORD For Each Old Record and 50 Cents. Disc and Cylinder Graphophones \$4.00 to \$100.00. Get our latest catalogue. The new double rim records are "The finest ever." Large shipments just received. COLUMBIA GOLD MOLDED CYLINDER RECORDS, 25c EACH. Columbia Phonograph Co. Gen'l 88 WABASH AVENUE.

ALWAYS LARGER CROWDS AT THE LECTURES OF PROF. JEROME H. RAYMOND. All who go come again and bring their friends. Each week's attendance larger than the previous one. Saturday, December 17, at 8:00 p. m. THE LECTURE WILL BE ON Paris—Liberalism and Nationalism AT THE Northwestern University Bldg., Lake and Dearborn Sts.

WANTED. The address of all Ideal Socialists and co-operators in Chicago and suburbs who could be interested in a business proposition to the extent of \$11.00 to \$101.00. For full particulars and circulars address F. H. KRAHL, Room 75, 125 S. Clark St., Chicago.

H. GEISENHEIMER, 6 and 8 ARCADE BUILDING, PULLMAN, ILL. OVERCOATS, SUITS for Men, Boys and Children. Hats, Caps, Shoes and all kinds of Furnishings at the lowest prices. BIG BARGAINS FOR CHRISTMAS.