

CHICAGO SOCIALIST

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1905

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SIXTH YEAR—WHOLE NO. 305

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1905

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PROPOSED PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The following is the report of the committee elected by the County Central Committee to draft a municipal platform for the spring election. The same was ordered to be published in The Chicago Socialist Jan. 1. The comrades can read, digest and reread, and if they don't like it they can prepare another draft and have it ready for the city convention.—Ed.)

PREAMBLE. The Socialist party of Chicago reaffirms its indorsement of the principles and program of the Socialist movement of the world formulated in its national and international conventions. In accord with these we declare that the Socialist party is the only political organization which advocates economic equality, liberty and political self-government; that to this idea (on which this party was founded) all other political parties are equally false; that the Republican and Democratic parties, like the dominant parties in other nations, are mere political instruments of the master class; and existing governments its agencies; that with these instruments and agencies this master class, by military law, has subjected all able-bodied American citizens to do military duty when it pleases; has established forts close to our great cities and armories within them; provided special arms, ammunition and tactics suited to street fighting, and thus prepared for civil war and anarchy; has systematically provoked it, and seized every opportunity to intimidate, terrorize, imprison, wound and kill defenseless workers; that the master class has seized the means of education and public information, and prostituted these to its own ends; that the poverty, confusion, corruption and warfare, resulting from the rule of this master class has forced the workers of this nation as in all others, to organize and strike, as a means of securing a "living wage," and with this organization of labor has come the Socialist movement challenging the right of the master class to rule, and the Socialist party with its revolutionary political program for the emancipation of the workers from that rule; that this Socialist movement is a world movement, standing for the freedom of the workers of all lands; that its program is not a theory but the interpretation of what is the inevitable outcome of the present industrial development which divides society into classes struggling for the control of the economic resources and of the political power; that this struggle can lead only to the control of the political power by the working class and to the administration by this class of the essential means of production; that amid the warfare of class interests, the Socialist movement comes as a constructive force, and the Socialist party with the only program for the peaceful reorganization of society for the common good of all of the people; that the Socialist party while holding forth its full revolutionary purpose, is pledged to work for every immediate interest of the workers, such as: Less working hours, more wages, insurance in case of accident, sickness, and lack of work, public ownership of the means of communication, transportation and exchange, graduated taxation of incomes, inheritance, franchises and land values, such taxes to be applied for public employment and improvement of the condition of the working class; education of children and their freedom from work, prevention of the use of the military against workers on strike; free administration of justice, and popular government, including the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, equal suffrage for men and women, municipal home rule, and recall of elected officials by their constituents. The Socialist party requires from every Socialist elected the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political power of the master class and increase the power of the workers, and thus the more speedily to prepare the way for the ultimate ownership and control by the workers of all the means of production and distribution by which alone those powers of self-government, equality and liberty conceived by the revolutionary founders of this nation can be realized and a government of the people, by the people and for the people be established. MUNICIPAL PROGRAM. The Socialist party declares that whereas the law on which this nation was founded repudiates political inequality and declares that government derives its just powers only from the people, and that it is the right and duty of the people to alter or abolish established forms of government and institute new governments on such principles, and with such powers as they seem most likely to accomplish the object desired, therefore the Socialist party in declaring with other organizations for a new city government, emphasizes this right and duty of the people of the city themselves, to alter the law and to form such charter as to them may seem best; that the new charter should be as fundamental in its relation to the people of Chicago as the national and State constitutions are to the nation and to the State; therefore the powers of our municipal government under a new charter should be limited only by the constitutions of the State and the nation and be absolutely free from all restrictions imposed by irresponsible legislators not resident of the city and therefore not subject to its government; that a new charter be prepared, not by the attorneys of the master class, but by a charter convention of the people fully representing the 1,500,000 persons included in the working class; that the charter so prepared be referred to a referendum of the citizens and be so adopted that each of its provisions be subject to revision and the whole charter to alteration by the people of the city under proper regulations. The Socialist party calls the attention of the workers, and especially of the organized workers, to the preceding statement of the law of government and the right and duty of the people—the workers—to alter and make the government such as they wish to have; that it is in municipalities like Chicago and other industrial cities, where the workers must first learn their political powers, and exercise their rights, by making their own laws before they can do the same in the State and in the nation; therefore, the Socialist party urges its members, and all workers, to strive in their villages, towns and cities for the power of self-government, and to thus free themselves from legal restraints placed on them by the master class. THE OPPORTUNITY OR "RIGHT" TO WORK. The Socialist party declares that the opportunity or "right" of self-government rests upon a prior opportunity or "right" to life; that this "right" to life is in this and other civilized nations dependent on the opportunity to work; that this "right" does not now exist as shown by the universal necessity of all wage-workers to ask for employment from the master class, and by the existence of an ever-increasing army of unemployed, from which the master class are accustomed to draw any number of men and women who, rendered desperate by grim necessity, are ready to be used to break down any strike or other protest of employed workers. The Socialist party declares that every thoughtful worker must already realize, that this army of unemployed is a constant menace to every worker permitted to work; that it makes the master's power of discharge the most fearful of all weapons, a weapon in constant use, crushing out independent thought and action, separating families, destroying homes and filling cheap lodging houses, police stations and jails with hundreds of thousands of homeless men and boys, women and girls, helpless victims of the master class. The Socialist party declares that this fearful power of the master class to refuse to employ and to discharge at will, together with the resultant army of unemployed, can be lessened and finally destroyed by the gradual self-employment of the workers through the municipalities of which they are citizens and the government of which they by their number have the right and the power to control; that by the exercise of this power and the establishment of self-employment through the municipality, an opportunity or "right" to life, liberty and happiness would be secured and the foundation of a co-operative commonwealth be laid. EDUCATION. The Socialist party declares that education is a public function and not a private affair; that all the powers of government, all the interests of the nation rest on the intelligence of the people, and therefore the nation must educate or perish; that the revolutionary founders of this republic realized this, and resolved "that knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, therefore schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged," and Congress granted one-sixteenth of all the public domain as a national endowment for free public schools; that the people of this State added to this endowment and provided by the constitution for "a thorough and efficient system of free schools whereby all children of this State should receive a good common school education." The Socialist party declares that the master class are rapidly destroying this fundamental institution of this republic; that it has obtained possession and control of the school lands and revenues, and so reduced free school accommodation, that although but 50 per cent of the children of school age in this city are enrolled in the public schools, thousands are without seats and limited to half-day attendance, and all in attendance are crowded fifty or more in one room with one teacher, making education impossible; and while the law makes the school age range from six to twenty-one years, the school life of the worker's child has been reduced to an average of about 300 days. That as the unemployed problem is solved so will the children of the working class be free from the necessity to work for a living and thus be enabled to go to school. The Socialist party declares that it is the purpose of the master class, while any part of the life of the worker's child is spent in the public schools, to make the child a mere instrument, fit to be inserted as a cog in the industrial machine, or as an attachment to a commercial or mental combination, in which automatic response to command is the prime essential. The Socialist party declares that while the master class is destroying the free school system, and the constitutional right of all children to a good free common school education required to fit them to perform all the private and public

TELEGRAPHERS HIT.

Invention by Workman Makes Millions for Masters—Morse Operators May Retire.

INVENTOR MAKES NOT A CENT.

All the Product of the Workers' Brain Belongs to the Idler—The Incentive of Capitalism.

The news columns of the Chicago Tribune this week contained an interesting item. A half-column of space was sufficient to tell the story of how Socialism would "kill" the incentive to progress, art and invention, because it proved how an inventor will invent when there remains absolutely no hope of material reward. But the story is so well told by the Tribune that we give it in full, knowing that the key "punchers" will enjoy its every word, and will now have plenty of time in which to study up on economic determinism.

The end sought by hundreds of inventors has been attained. The typewriter telegraph at last is a reality—a proven success. Nothing more important has been known to the telegraph world since Edison introduced the quadruplex than the apparatus, which is the product of the brain of John C. Barclay, assistant general manager and electrical engineer of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and for many years one of the Western Union officials in Chicago.

Two weeks the instrument has been in use on the New York-Buffalo circuit. Within the next month or so it will be working on the Chicago-New York circuits. It takes its place among the other trunk lines of the telegraph system of the Western Union will be equipped with the new device.

All sorts of improvements may be made in the Barclay machine, but as it stands today it carries out every claim of the inventor. Any person who can manipulate a keyboard can operate it. This is simply touching the keys, print a message at the other end of the wire. Knowledge of telegraphy is not essential. Accuracy of transmission is dependent only on accuracy in touching the keys. HUNDRED WORDS A MINUTE EASY. The inventor says that the typewriter telegraph is limited only to the speed at which a person can manipulate the keys of a typewriter. One hundred words a minute is an open message, and every day making any particular attempt to "speed up," a man at a typewriter in Buffalo sent messages to New York in ten hours. There was not an error in any one of these 324 telegrams. Capitalization, punctuation, and every detail of spelling was followed absolutely.

The Barclay apparatus is extremely simple in its operation. The sending operator manipulates a typewriter machine which is connected to a receiving apparatus by an automatic system, but the sending of the signals preserves the proper relation of the sending and the receiving apparatus. At the receiving end a message is printed in page form on ordinary telegraph blanks, the blanks being fed to the receiver as they are needed. A detailed description of the device is withheld until patent rights abroad, for which application has been made by Mr. Barclay, are granted.

Mr. Barclay believes that his invention will go a long way toward eliminating the Morse operators. Other men who are high in the telegraph world do not think so, as he does. The new machine unquestionably will bring about one of the greatest economies of the Western Union Company has had in a score of years, for with it one man can do what four now are doing, and these four the most expert in the business.

In times when there are no weather disturbances on the circuit the service will be practically automatic. There will be no necessity for receiving operators, other than a general supervisor to see that everything is going all right. That the use of the system will be restricted to trunk lines is almost certain. There will be little economy in introducing it on local wires.

COMPANY OWNS THE INVENTION. One of the queer things about the new invention is that it will not bring a cent of profit to Mr. Barclay unless the Western Union Telegraph Company chooses to be generous to him. His device may be worth millions of dollars to the corporation, but he does not own it. Because he is the employee of the company and is under agreement to give all the products of his brain to his employers this is the greatest of his inventions is the property of the corporation. He has worked out his idea on the time of the company, and they own it.

"And the company owns the invention." Read that last paragraph over again, you who are thinking out great labor-saving machines that your masters will own—and then go straightway and join the party of your class, and vote, henceforth the Socialist party ticket. Why? That you may own the tools you invent and operate.

The Japanese minister of France is something of an epigrammatist, as is shown by the following: "When we had to our credit only great artists they treated us as barbarians; now that we are killing people, they say that we are civilized."

INTERNATIONAL LABOR.

As a matter of fact, many persons are given to studying the labor question from the standpoint of the economic conditions which prevail in their own particular locality.

The result is that the question shows a series of unaccountable and disjointed acts, never assuming the appearance of an entirely complete movement or process. Regarding the labor movement from a local standpoint, especially to form an idea of the process, and its workings, is like attempting to study the mechanism of a watch by noting the movement of one hand.

Capital and labor know no such things as boundaries and no imaginary line or tariff wall will prevent Canada feeling the effects of overproduction of commodities, or a surplus of labor in the States. Let us take two instances. Mr. Whitaker Wright, the mining financier, failed a few years ago, next day miners were discharged in British Columbia.

Supposing that a large capitalist, such as Rockefeller, suddenly died, what would happen? Every "stock exchange" in the world would feel more or less in a few hours. Capital is international. Some years ago the British workers found that labor was also international.

About seven or eight years ago the Amalgamated Society of Engineers went out on strike. Never had a union gone into a strike so well equipped with funds. Millions were in the treasury and the time seemed favorable. The fitters and machinists went out, every shop was tied up, thousands of men were out and funds came in plentifully from sympathetic unions, yet after about sixteen weeks, and having plenty of funds in hand, the men went back beaten. Why? Simply because they had not stopped the Duluth and Long Island shops, machinery was imported and the machinists and fitters had to go back to prevent the remainder of the trade from going to America.

Capital is international. Labor is also international.—The Standard, Port Arthur, Canada.

The above article shows that trade unionists are beginning to get a glimpse of Socialist philosophy. Economic pressure is the most eloquent and convincing teacher. A few more years of bitter experience of fighting capitalism on its own chosen battle ground, the economic field, will convince organized labor that the Socialist have been right in their effort to do the fighting where the workers are strongest; i. e., on the political field. So long as the competitive system lasts the workers, whether in England, America or any other part of the world, will be, by the very nature of things, kept at the subsistence point of life, no matter how productive their labor may become.

DOOLEY ON CAPITAL AND LABOR

"It was different when I was a young man, hinnyss. In them days, capital an' labor was frindly, or labor was, Capital was like a father to labor, givin' it its board an' lodgin's. Nayther interferred with th' other. Capital wint on capitalizin' an' labor wint on laborin'. In them golden days a wurrukin' man was an honest artisan. That's what he was proud to be called. Th' week before illiction he had his pitch in th' funny papers. He wore a square paper cap an' a leather apron, an' he had his ar-m round capital—a rosy binocle of guy with a plug hat and eyeglasses. They was join' to th' polls together to vote for simple of capital. Capital an' labor walked ar-rm in ar-rm instead of havin' both hands free as at present. Capital was contint to be capital, an' labor was used to bein' labor. Capital come ar-round an' felt th' ar-m ly labor want in a wide an' ivry way Mrs. Capital called on Mrs. Labor an' congratulated her on her score. Th' pride ly ivry artisan was to wurruk as long as his task as th' boss cut afford to pay th' gas bill. In return fr his fidelity he got a turkey ivry year. At Christmas time, capital gathered his happy family around him, an' in th' princine ly th' ladies ly th' neighborhood give thim a short oration. 'Me brave lads,' says he, 'we've had a good year. (Cheers.) I've made a millyon dollars. (Sensation.) I attribute this to me supeeryor skill, aided by yer earnest efforts at th' bench an' at th' forge. (Sob's.) Ye have done so well that we don't need so many iv us as we did. (Long and contynuous cheerin'.) Those iv us who can do two men's wurruk will remain, an' if possible, do four. Our other faithful sarvants,' he says, 'can come back in th' spring,' he says, 'if alive,' he says. An' the bold artisans tossed their paper caps in th' air an' give three cheers fr capital. They wurruked th' age crept on thim, an' thim retired to live on th' wish bones and kind wurruke they had accumulated."

The National Secretary of the Socialist Party is William Mailly and his office is at 209 Dearborn street, Chicago.

STATE COMMITTEE MEETS

Work of the Year Reviewed—Plans Mapped Out for the Future—Prospects Bright—State Keeps Pose with City.

Great Amount of Work to Be Done to Keep Organization Parallel with Vote.

The annual meeting of the full State Committee convened at 55 North Clark street Saturday, Dec. 31, 1904. The meeting was called to order by James S. Smith, State Secretary, at 2:30 p. m. Comrade E. E. Carr, of Danville, was elected chairman and Comrade S. F. Baker, of Canton, was elected Secretary.

The first business taken up by the committee was the hearing of the State Secretary's annual report, which was read and received, and under the head of new business taken up for discussion. The Secretary's report, which is printed below in full, contained several recommendations, which were all afterward adopted by the committee. A committee of three was elected to draft a resolution looking to securing the names of all Socialist voters in the State. James S. Smith, S. Block and A. W. Mance were elected to draw up the resolution.

A committee of three, consisting of A. M. Simons, Ernest Untermyer and A. W. Mance, was elected to draw up a manifesto, the same to be submitted to the State Executive Committee for approval and changes before being printed in the Chicago Socialist and issued in leaflet form, as recommended by the State Secretary.

A new State constitution adapted to our new status as a party under operation of the election laws was submitted to the committee for consideration. With some changes from the original draft, the new constitution was approved by the committee and will be submitted to the locals for thirty days for amendments, then submitted with such amendments to the membership for referendum vote.

A committee of five was also elected to consult and advise with the two State legislators elected. It was stipulated that the committee have only advisory powers. The following comrades were elected on the advisory committee: Simons, Stedman, Collins, Smith and Germer.

Comrade Berlyn, the National Committee member for Illinois, made quite a lengthy verbal report of the work of the National Committee during the past year. This report was received and his recommendations considered and acted upon.

A call for nominations for three National Committeesmen, to be elected to the National Committee from Illinois, was ordered to be sent to the locals and branches.

There was the greatest harmony and unanimous co-operation to further the best interests of the party manifested throughout the whole deliberations of the committee, and reports were encouraging from all parts of the State. The delegates all left more determined than ever to push forward the work of building up a useful and powerful organization in this State for the purpose of bringing economic liberty and justice to the toiling masses by eventually overthrowing the capitalist, competitive system and inaugurating in its place a sane collective system of owning and administering the means of life. Illinois is the Banner State, in regards to organization, work done, and in the number of votes received at the last election. But we have only just got started. The increased vote multiples by many fold our need of a thorough organization all over the State. Nothing but untiring work on the part of every Socialist in every part of the State will enable us to effectively cope with the powers of capitalism. The Socialist party expects every man and woman who has seen the light of the coming day to bend every energy to this work.

To the Members of the Illinois State Committee: Comrades—I herewith submit to you a summary of the work accomplished by us during the Year 1904, and its brevity is chiefly due to the fact that I was compelled to wait close to the end, so as to make it complete for the whole year.

We ended the year 1903 with 57 organizations, reaching into 35 counties. Of these 57 organizations, 12 have since lapsed, leaving but 45 in good standing of those organized prior to this year. During 1904 there were 23 new organizations chartered, of which number 4 have since disbanded and 5 were merged into one County Organization, leaving just 60 organizations

TO MY COMARDES WHO READ SOCIALIST PAPERS

By Upton Sinclair. (The following article was written for the Appeal to Reason and was addressed especially to the Appeal's readers. It is so much to the point and so applicable to the readers of all Socialist papers that we have changed a few lines from the original and give it to the readers of The Chicago Socialist. It hits the nail squarely on the head. If it hits you, reader, we hope it will have the desired effect.—Ed.)

Just before election the Appeal to Reason printed two papers of mine. Some of the comrades have told me of a few votes that these papers made. It is very pleasant to know that. The editors tell me, also, that there came some letters from comrades who liked them. That is also pleasant to know of. I am encouraged enough to hope that I may have won a little influence with the readers of the Appeal to Reason; so that they will listen to me, now that I have something to say which I believe to be of a great deal of importance.

Every year, when the Socialist vote shows its wonderful increase, the capitalist papers are forced to break their silence about Socialism and to let their readers know that we are in business. They make perplexed and uncomfortable admissions—and then they wind up with the placid assurance that, after all, it was just a vote of protest, and that by next election the protestors will have forgotten all about it. Then they go on their way and forget all about it themselves—and the Socialists grit their teeth together and get down to work. The Socialists know just as well as the capitalist editors that it was only a vote of protest; but they also know that it meant that the protestors were in the mood to be taught and to be taken in hand and made into intelligent and life-long Socialists; and that if they are not so taken in hand and so made over by the next election the party and the party workers will be to blame.

The meaning of half a million votes in 1904 is very simple and easily told—it is that you and I, comrades, have got to get down to work! Socialism to-day is not merely a criticism of society as it is, nor a plan for the society of the future. Active, aggressive Socialism, the Socialism that is succeeding, that is carrying consternation to the hearts of the oppressors of men and that is pointing out to the workers the way of their deliverance, is an organized movement—a political movement. It is a political party, organized for political work, and meaning to secure control of society through political action. And I do not care what you say, it is, in the end, the political party that does the work, that gives the power, and to which the power goes. There are three hundred thousand subscribers to the Appeal to Reason and only thirty thousand members of the Socialist party; and I am writing this to say to these two hundred and seventy thousand delinquents that it is a duty they owe to the Socialist movement, to themselves and to their country to put themselves in touch with the party organization and to enroll themselves as workers in the party ranks. The time is past when a convinced Socialist, a voting Socialist, can afford to remain out of the party for any reason whatsoever. The party has come to the place where it is beginning to count as a political force; where it is electing officials and accomplishing things of a concrete, definite nature. And it needs the backing and support of every Socialist; it needs the guidance and advice of every Socialist. Do you not perceive that you, a voting Socialist, are foregoing one of your prerogatives and neglecting one of your duties in failing to make your voice heard in the councils of the party? The Socialist movement is in the care of the members of the party—how can you forego your right to be one of them? Do you not realize that to-morrow the Socialist movement might be committed to a step of which you disapprove and which you would yet be powerless to prevent? Do you not realize that in failing to put yourself where your voice would count you are as unworthy of your trust as the citizen of a republic who fails to go to the polls to vote?

But that is only one thing. You need the party and the party needs you. You need the inspiration that comes from united effort, the comradeship and the discipline of systematic work. You need the regular reminder of the duty which you have to do, which we all have to do together. You need to make sacrifices for the cause that you may learn to love it. And the party, in its turn, needs your sacrifices; it has now to handle and control half a million votes instead of a quarter of a million—and that means money. If there is no money, if you do not step up and furnish your share, the work will not be done; and then, a year from now, or two years from now, you will have the pleasure of reading in your capitalist newspaper that, just as the paper said some time ago, it has been proven that the Socialist vote was simply a vote of protest, and that the protestors have already forgotten all about it.

Do not put this off till to-morrow. Do it to-day. It is not one of those things which can afford to be put off till to-morrows which never come. Go and join the local of the party in the town where you live. If you do not know where it is, write Wm. Mailly, National Secretary, 209 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., who will tell you where it is. If you find that there is not one, get to work and make one—the capitalists will certainly not make it for you. Get hold of the men whom you have been talking with, and who you know voted the Socialist ticket this year, and show them the common need of the party and of themselves. Do this heartily and do it thoroughly—every man of you with the men who are nearest to you and we will soon have an end of that perilous and altogether intolerable incongruity of a party with five hundred thousand hands and only thirty thousand minds.

In good standing, located in 46 counties. Up to the 29th of December, we purchased 21,800 die stamps from the National Office, and up to the same date have sold or had orders for 22,140 stamps, which when divided by 12 would give us an average of 1,845 members for the whole year. By averaging out our membership for the last three months and dividing by three the 6,630 die stamps which were sold from Oct. 1st to Dec. 29th, we get 2,210 members, who are paid up actually to date. During the same period of last year, we had a like average of 1,798 paid up members, which would indicate a clear gain in such members of 412 for the year 1904. Strange, however, is the fact that of this gain at least 90 per cent comes from the State outside of Cook County, while the movement so far as the growth of membership is concerned in this county, has been rather stationary.

In the way of agitation, we have been able to take in 88 cities and towns, entirely exclusive of Cook County, with a total of 337 meetings, addressed by the following eight comrades: John Collins, 215; Jas. H. Brower, 46; Sam Block, 33; Chas. I. Brockhoff, 14; A. M. Simons, 11; Seymour Stedman, 10; G. Y. Courtney, 5, and A. W. Mance, 3, at a total cost of \$1,207.29 for expenses of meetings and speakers. These figures take in account only the meetings which were arranged by this office and held directly under the auspices of the State Organization, and do not include any of the many meetings held by the local organizations, either by their own, or some outside speakers. Nor does this include the six or seven hundred large

and small meetings which were held in Cook County and arranged directly by the County Committee, nor the additional three or four hundred meetings arranged by the many branches themselves, in this county. It is very safe to say, that during the year 1904 there were fully one thousand and five hundred meetings held in Illinois, addressed by some fifty speakers.

Of literature, the State headquarters had 650,000 pieces of four-page leaflets printed and distributed, with an additional 82,000 pieces of the same kind in foreign languages, 178,000 pieces of other printed matter advertising the Socialist Ticket and the Party and 43,000 copies of Socialist papers, making a grand total of 933,000 pieces of first class literature and printed matter, paid for by the State Committee and distributed to organizations and individuals, in over one hundred towns and cities in the State, at a cost of \$98,774.

Most notable of all, as the result of our year's work, is the fact that in at least one county in the State, we have come under what is known as the Primary Law, and from what I can learn from newspaper reports, the powers that be, intend to make it compulsory upon all political parties having polled 10 per cent or over of the total vote in any county, and should such a law be actually passed by the General Assembly which will assemble during the first week of the coming month, we will be compelled to hold primaries in both Cook and Rock Island Counties.

With the attainment of this full legal standing in these two counties, (Continued on Page Four.)

(Continued on Page Two.)

(Continued on Page Four.)

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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

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CANDID COMMENT.

The New York Nation, in a recent issue, makes the following very candid comment on the effect of Lawson's "Frenzied Finance":

"The impression made is as unmistakable as it is indelible. That there is a class of rich men who carry into enormous operations the methods of the sneak thief and the card sharper; that they rob the widow and take away the portion of the orphan with no more scruples than the burglar; that honor and good faith are as unknown among them as among jailbirds; this is the popular conviction on which Lawson has so skillfully played."

There is only one remedy for this condition of affairs: The nation must own the trusts and all productive property, and produce for use.

POSSIBLE PRIMARY LAW.

The proposed new primary law is taking form, and it now looks as if this law is going to be made operative for the spring elections. The following are some of the points covered, and they all indicate that the Socialist party will have to get very busy in its canvass for the names of the 50,000 men who voted the ticket last fall:

SOME PROVISIONS OF THE ACT. Most of the provisions of the bill were set forth by the abstract of the bill prepared by the State Committee and given out Dec. 21. There are some, however, which are not given in the abstract.

One of the provisions of the bill is that it shall not affect the nomination of judges of the Supreme, Circuit or Superior Courts. Nominations for these offices will have to be made under the present system unless the bill is amended.

There is no interference with the right to nominate by petition made in the PARTIES WHICH FAILED TO CAST 10 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL VOTE AT THE ELECTION BEFORE A PRIMARY. THE BILL PROVIDES THAT SUCH PETITION AS HERETOFORE, ALL OTHERS BEING COMPELLED TO HOLD DISTRICT MEETINGS.

The number of primary election districts is increased by the bill. Every election precinct is to constitute a separate primary district, and some precincts may be subdivided into separate primary districts.

Another provision of the bill will prevent the postponement of county conventions until a later date than the primaries, as was done by the Democrats in the county last time. The bill provides that all county conventions must be held on the Tuesday following the primary.

The provisions of the bill stating the duties of the judges and clerks of the primary differ but little from the present ones. The judges in each district may have two challenges and that the "opposition" will be admitted to one.

CANDIDATES CAN NAME THEMSELVES. Candidates for a nomination may, according to the bill, have their names printed on the primary ballot by making a formal request that it be placed upon it 30 days before the primary.

Provision is made that the primary committee elected in any county shall form the County Committee. The Congressional and the Senatorial Committee are to be composed of the chairman of the various committees within their respective Congressional or Senatorial districts.

THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE. Better than seven months ago 1,000 machinists in the city went on strike against an increase of hours and a decrease of pay amounting to fully 25 per cent. Most loyally these men are holding out against the Manufacturers' Association. The struggle has been a most bitter one, and each week as these men meet to hear reports they show in their manner the heroism and determination of their warfare.

is said to have had its output greatly curtailed, not getting out in seven months as much machinery as formerly in one month. Then we are told that the interests of capital and labor are identical. They appear to be identical opposite in interest.

THE BEEF TRUST.

Attorney General Wood has presented to the Supreme Court a brief in the beef trust case, in which, among other things, he sets forth the following:

That there is a conspiracy to control the market of the nation for fresh meats, that it does control it and that its control is merciless and oppressive. It is known by all men. The broad question here is, does the government's petition with its statements of fact, standing unchallenged, discover that conspiracy to the court? We submit that it does and that the decree of the Circuit Court should in all things be affirmed.

The butchers went on strike last summer for 17 events an hour. They were beaten by the power of the trust, and by the police and the courts, and the thousands of scabs and hungry men to be found, owing to the great unemployed problem.

The Attorney General says that the beef trust's control "is merciless and oppressive." Of course, suppose the lower court's decision is confirmed. What will it spell? Will it give the 50,000 workmen in the stock yards the full social product of their labor? Will it enable the 700,000 other workmen of the city and the millions of the country to buy meat products any cheaper? Certainly not. There is only one way for the workers to win against the beef trust or any other trust, and that is for them to politically organize, capture the powers of government, and thus give to themselves the ownership and control of the tool of production. This is the plan and program of the Socialist party. Help make it effective by giving the organization aid in its development, and vote its ticket straight at every opportunity.

CARNIVAL NOTES.

The necessity for distributing the carnival tickets more generally than has yet been done, owing to the lack of funds, prompts the Entertainment Committee to call on the branch organizations that are able to do so to render some financial assistance. A large number of tickets have been sent out, but many remain ready to go as soon as the committee has the money required to pay postage. Some returns have come in, and these indicate that, provided the entire subscription list is supplied with tickets, the final result will meet all expectations. It is therefore urged upon the branches having funds on hand for which they have no immediate use that they aid the work of the carnival with a loan to be repaid from the proceeds. This has already been done by some individual comrades, and it was hoped that no appeal to the branch organizations would be necessary; but the fact is, there are thousands of addressed envelopes waiting for stamps which only money can buy. Any loans made to assist the work should be paid over to Comrade John Sugar, treasurer of the Entertainment Committee.

The donations are coming in and lists in the hands of comrades are being filed. Those who have no lists and want them should drop a postal card to Comrade A. S. Edwards, 163 Randolph street. At a large meeting, held under the auspices of the Harvey branch, last Tuesday night, the work of soliciting gifts was started by Comrade Edwards. Mrs. Prout and Mrs. Lind taking charge of it. A good report may be expected from that quarter. Last Saturday night the same work was begun at a meeting of Scandinavian comrades at Lunck's Hall, 224 street, and not less than a dozen of our women co-workers were enlisted to canvass that section of the city.

It will take the enthusiastic co-operation of a large number to make the carnival and bazaar all that is desired. If you have done nothing yet, begin now. Send reports of donations to headquarters once a week.

The Entertainment Committee takes pleasure to report that the Turnverein Turnists has accepted our invitation to take a prominent part in the festivities of our bazaar. It means one of the most important acquisitions in the line of amusements.

Some of the features will be: Exhibition on "reck by the active Turners; buck turning by the Alters; Fiege (over 40 years); fencing by the best fencers of the Chicago Turnverein; tables and double buck by youths (14 to 18); Indian clubs.

Teacher Richard Genserski will direct. Further good news is that Teacher Max Strass has promised the attendance of the Social Turnverein, and that Bezirksturnwart Kraft will gladly furnish all the apparatus necessary.

The Nineteenth Ward Branch has decided to make their meetings of more interest to members and outsiders both. They will meet as heretofore on the first and third Monday at 8 o'clock in Horan's Hall, corner Harrison and Halsted streets, but instead of transacting their business at 8 o'clock, the time between 8 and 9 will be devoted to the discussion of scientific subjects and the business transacted thereafter. Free discussion will prevail and the first meeting of this kind will take place Monday, Jan. 16.

THE RED FLAG.

The people's flag is deepest red; It shrouded off our martyred dead, And ere their limbs grew stiff and cold Their heart's blood dyed its every fold.

CHORUS.

Then raise the scarlet standard high! Within its shade we'll live and die. Though cowards flinch and traitors sneer, We'll keep the red flag flying here.

Lock round, the Frenchman loves its blaze; The sturdy German chants its praise; In Moscow's vaults its hymns are sung; Chicago swells the surging throng.

CHORUS.

It waved above our infant night, When all ahead seemed dark as night; It witnessed many a deed and vow— We must not change its color now.

CHORUS.

It well recalls the triumphs past; It gives the hope of peace at last; The banner bright, the symbol plain Of human right and human gain.

CHORUS.

It suits to-day the weak and base, Whose minds are fixed on pelf and place, To cringe before the rich man's frown, And hurl the sacred emblem down.

CHORUS.

With heads uncovered swear we all To bear it onward till we fall, Come dungeon dark or gallows grim, This song shall be our parting hymn.

CHORUS.

TIM CONNELL.

PROPOSED PLATFORM OF CHICAGO SOCIALIST PARTY.

(Continued from Page One.)

ties of sovereign American citizens. It is using the revenues diverted from the public schools in building up a system of class educational institutions destructive of the fundamental principle of American citizenship; that this system is disguised in the mantle of religion, charity and patriotism, designed to attract public attention and gain approval and applause; that this object is attained by means of universities, social settlements, missions, free lectures and trade schools, which are rapidly lowering the American mind to the European level of reverence for class distinction and class rule; that it is the special purpose of the Socialist party to restore and to extend the educational value of the free schools, and to prevent their destruction by the master class.

CLASS WAR.

The Socialist party declares the necessity of the workers regarding the irreconcilable conflict between their economic and political interests, and those of the master class, as demonstrated by existing conditions; that while the labor of the workers provides the food, clothing, shelter, comforts and luxuries of the world, which constitute the wealth and furnish the power of the master class, the workers themselves are held on the verge of want and pauperism, crowded in unhealthy dwellings, in unhealthy districts, forced to labor in unhealthy places, with unsafe means and in ways and under conditions destructive of life, for a reward often below the life line, and never equivalent to the labor given; that in the most prosperous times when the master class proclaim their increase of wealth to be by leaps and bounds, the districts of the working class, known as the stock yards, Ghetto, Goose Island, New Italy, Poland and "Little Hell" increase in population, poverty, disease and death; that in the festive Christmas time of 1904 not less than 50,000 persons in Chicago received their Christmas dinner from the hands of charity; that, made desperate by their condition, the workers organize, strike, boycott, disarrange trade and general business; and individuals rob, wound and kill that they themselves may live; that the master class whose interests are advanced by these conditions of the workers, use the municipalities to suppress and punish all manifestations of desperate discontent dangerous to its safety.

The Socialist party declares that the interests of the master class require that the labor of the worker be intensified; his individual output be increased and his reward be decreased, so that the wealth and the power of this class be increased; that the very contrast between the poverty, pauperism and helplessness of the workers, and the wealth and power of the master class intensifies the pleasures and stimulates the extravagances of the members of that class, such as are shown by dog and cat marriages and funerals, monkey banquets, charity balls and bazaars, which, like the extravagances and pleasures of ancient Greece and Rome, mark the degeneracy of the age, prove the existence of the class struggle, and the need and certainty of a destructive or a constructive revolution; that the Socialist party for the first, and are striving for the second, through the education of the people, and the power of self-government.

DENIAL OF SELF-GOVERNMENT. The Socialist party declares the interests of the working class require the extension of a municipal self-government, and that the interest of the master class is opposed thereto; that this conflict of interests is shown in the present restrictions imposed by that class, restrictions which prohibit all productive municipal work, and municipal work of every kind requiring an expenditure of over \$500 and in the purchase of any of its supplies except by contract; that this master class not only restricts the city in the exercise of its proper functions, but forces it to join in the industrial competitive warfare against which the workers have been compelled to organize and fight for a "living wage."

ANALYSIS OF SOCIALIST VOTE IN CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1904.

Table with columns: Ward, Vote for Treasurer, Vote for President, Gain in votes, Gain (per cent), Above or below city's gain of 111 per cent., etc. Rows 1-33.

The above is a comparison of the combined Socialist sentiment as expressed in votes for the S. P. and S. L. P. in November, 1902, with the combined vote of the S. P. and S. L. P. in November, 1904, and shows the remarkable gain of 141 per cent in the number of votes cast and also how, where 71 men in every 1,000 voters were with us in 1902, there were last November 153. The strength of the opposing capitalist parties fell from 929 in each 1,000 to 867.

Comparisons with the presidential election of November, 1900, by wards cannot be given because of the redistribution of the city, which occurred in January, 1901. In 1900 the thirty-five wards, as then existing, gave 6,983 in a total vote of 372,851, or less than 19 per thousand. In April, 1901, this 19 had grown to 27; in November, 1902, to 71, and now to 153! And the capitalist strength at the same time fell from 581 (in every thousand) in 1900, and from 975 in April, 1901; to 929 in November, 1902, and 867 in November, 1904! Thus where 19 Socialists faced 581 men of other persuasions in 1900, there stood in November last 153 facing 867. A new and interesting method of showing our gains and progress and the losses in the ranks of the enemy.

Of the 35 wards fourteen failed to equal the gain in the city as a whole. The Thirty-second, which was the banner ward in the election of 1902, shows up poorest now, registering a gain of only 28 per cent and a loss of 2 voters of every thousand. Of the fourteen which now fall below the city's gain, none, viz., wards 7, 14, 15, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33 and 35, led the van in 1902 and showed gains then greater than the city did. And of the seventeen wards which in 1902 fell below the city's gain twelve now show gains, they are wards 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 29, 32 and 34. In fact, the wards can now be classified in four groups; group first, which are those wards which led in 1902 and again lead now. Let's take our hats off to them, comrades. Here they are: Wards 1, 4, 5, 6, 16, 23, 24, 30, 31. Group second, comprising wards which now lead but in

cities in Europe is fighting politically to change existing municipal ownership from the ownership of the master class into ownership by the working class. The Socialist party declares that every vote cast for municipal ownership, except it be cast for the Socialist party, is a vote for the continuance of the government of the city by the master class; that the expectation of securing self-government and municipal ownership through the Republican and Democratic parties, however ostentatiously their candidates may pledge themselves in its favor, is one of the greatest of political delusions; that the records of these parties prove them to be simply the political right and left hands of the master class; that since the first mile of street car track was laid till now they spread over the city like a spider web, these parties holding the offices alternately, have enabled this master class to rob the people of at least 2 1/2 cents out of every five paid for car fare, and to thus increase the value of these properties from \$100,000 to \$125,000,000; that these parties accepted and passed every act, and ordinance, prepared by this master class, thereby arousing from time to time such popular indignation as to cause threats of lynching; that terrified by anything but political death by a Socialist vote, these parties are now as ready as in the past to respond to the will of the master class, and obey its commands.

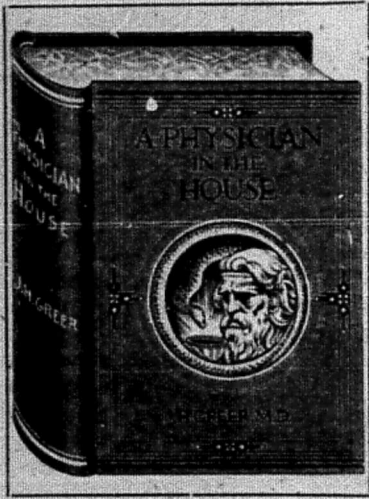
POLITICAL MOSES. The Socialist party warns the working class against the advent of a political Moses "endowed" with individual power to lead them into the promised land of municipal ownership. These political marvels are either creations of the master class or individual egotists who honestly believe they have a mission; that the political history of the best of these such as Bryan, Altgeld, Pingree, Johnson and "Golden Rule" Jones, prove their impotency and the futility of supporting such political individualism.

INDEPENDENT PARTIES. The Socialist party warns the working class against all independent municipal ownership parties because they are mere fungi that spring only from political fermentation, and disappoint all who mistakenly believe they are organic substances; that in the past ten years more than a score of these political mushrooms have appeared in this city and withered at once, or have been promptly devoured by the master class. BOGUS FRIENDS OF LABOR. The Socialist party especially warns the working class against the political deception practiced by the master class through a certain class of trade and labor union officials, who continually condemn political discussions in the unions and periodically place their official endorsement on certain political representatives of the master class, who thus fraudulently stamped with the union label, are presented to the organized workers as their chosen representatives; that the political history of the city is full of the records of such political impostures, the only results of which have been to confuse, divide and mislead the workers, and profit only those union officials who have been guilty of this political treachery to their fellow workers. The Socialist party declares that by its membership, its organization, its principles, its program, its universal existence, character and growth alone deserves the confidence and support of the working class; that in its increasing power alone is the most powerful influence on earth affecting the master class; that to check this Socialist growth this master class will reduce the pressure of its rule, and will concede more and more to the demands of the wage-workers, and as the Socialist vote increases, so will this master class reduce the hours of labor by law and otherwise and increase the wages, improve the conditions and enlarge its recognition of the "right" of the workers to self-government and to a higher life; that before the Socialist party vote gives to its representatives the majority in city or State, the master class will surrender its privileges one by one to prolong its existence, and hence every vote cast for the Socialist party during its political minority, is not only not thrown away, but each vote is a shot that pierces the very heart of the master class and shortens its political life. Committee on Municipal Platform.

WE MAKE THE FOLLOWING GREAT OFFER

Table listing subscription rates for 'The Chicago Socialist' and various back numbers, with a total offer of \$1.50 for all items.

Avail yourself of the following Magnificent Offer



PRICE \$3.00

We will send Comrade GREER'S Famous Book, and the CHICAGO SOCIALIST for 6 months to your address for \$1. Send us your orders.

CHICAGO SOCIALIST, 163 Randolph St.

SOCIALIST NEWS IN BRIEF.

Progress of the Working Class in This and Other Lands.

Are You in Good Standing in Your Branch?

Comrade Edwards, Secretary of the Entertainment Committee, Promises that the Carnival and Bazaar to Be Held in Brand's Hall in February Will Eclipse Anything Ever Given by the Socialists of America—He Needs Your Assistance—Get in Communication with Him and Help a Little.

Our State Secretary, Jas. S. Smith, was a happy man last Saturday and Sunday. He had the delegates from all over the State consulting together over the best methods of pushing forward the Socialist propaganda and education throughout the State.

Comrade Elsemann, our new business manager, has been consulting us about increasing the size of the Chicago Socialist so as to make room for the large number of advertisements he is contracting to run for the next year.

Last Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1905, was a red letter day for Illinois Socialists. Comrades Olson and Ambrose called at headquarters in the morning with their grips all packed ready to start for Springfield to take their seats as the first Socialists ever elected to the Illinois Legislature.

"Mother Jones" begins her tour of the State this week, under the auspices of the State Committee. Look out for a stirring among the dry bones where Mother Jones attacks the strongholds of capitalism.

The Twenty-second Ward comrades are advertising a big rally of Socialists for Jan. 20 at Windsor Pavilion, 408 Sedgwick street. T. J. Morgan will deliver his famous chart lecture at this meeting.

The New York comrades announce that at the last meeting of their General Committee they had eighty-three applications for membership. That is very good for New York; but at the last meeting of the Cook County Central Committee meeting Chicago and adjacent towns in the county received over 300 applications.

Labor creates capital, but has none. Labor garners the grain, but eats the chaff. Labor builds palace trains and automobiles, but walks.

The Pittsburgh comrades announce that the work is progressing very satisfactorily in that city and that they are making excellent progress in getting the workers interested in Socialism.

The comrades of the Twentieth Ward are planning for a rousing meeting for Jan. 8, Sunday, at 8 p. m. Seymour Stedman will speak.

The comrades of the Twentieth Ward are planning for a rousing meeting for Jan. 8, Sunday, at 8 p. m. Seymour Stedman will speak.

At a special election in Girard, Kan., a few days ago the Democrats dropped out of sight entirely and left the contest a straight fight between the Republicans and the Socialists.

It was a straight fight between the Socialist candidates and the candidates for the Citizens' Alliance in Seattle a few weeks ago. The Socialists polled 1,123 votes, against 2,100 for the combined opposition.

At Edmonds, Wash., it was the Socialists against the field, combined under the head of a Citizens' ticket. The Socialists lacked but eight votes of winning the election.

The Russian government has warned the Socialists of that country to cease their agitation and demonstrations upon pain of being severely punished.

A dispatch from Venice says that the Socialist syndicate of carpenters has constructed a steamboat, to which it has given the name of Karl Marx, after the great German Socialist.

THE SOCIALIST WORLD

(By Ernest Unterman) UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN JAPAN.

The Socialists of Japan, like most of the Socialists of Europe, are still struggling for political privileges which the workers of America have been enjoying for many years.

The police are interfering with Socialist meetings, and Socialist speakers are being arrested on flimsy pretexts.

The utterances of St. Baer of the coal trust and the recent reorganization of the American militia along the centralized lines which have been so effective in maintaining military absolutism in Germany may serve as an indication of the trend of thought which is inevitably generated by the intensification of class distinctions.

The Third Ward Branch announces the following program of agitation and entertainment every Sunday evening at 8 p. m. at 2445 State St.

Socialists who cannot see the connection of the Socialist philosophy with such matters as military or clerical absolutism, which are apparently outside of the legitimate field of Socialist propaganda.

It is such action as this which offers to the German Socialists an opportunity to attack the capitalist system indirectly through an assault on the cherished fibs of loyalty to the throne and fatherland.

The will of the emperor is supposed to be the highest law in military matters as well as in the affairs of government. And a general who does not agree with the emperor has no business in the army.

The designs models for war ships. Are these models to be accepted without criticism and introduced in the navy? Is every idea of the emperor on military and naval matters to be carried out without the criticism and consent of technically trained experts?

The same criticism may be applied to the present tendency in American politics to centralize more and more power in the hands of one single man, who has neither a pronounced love for humanity nor any respect for the democratic rights of the working class.

The greatest paradox of the age is the Christian individualist—the man who preaches of love and insists that hate is the cohesive force that holds society together.

The preacher who proclaims that human nature cannot be changed is wasting good time trying to save souls from hell fire, and is drawing a salary under false pretenses.

He that will not work, neither shall he eat. That is good gospel, and it is sound political economy, for if a man eats who has worked not, then a man who has worked eats not.

Chicago Socialist and "International Socialist Review," 1 Year \$1.25

"The Struggle for Existence" by Walter Thomas Mills, A. M. This is the most complete and readable application of the scientific discoveries of Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Morgan, Marx and the other great scientific student-writers of the last century to the modern labor problem yet written.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKERS OF AMERICA. THIS LABEL is the only one that makes sure that the beer you buy is made of the best malted barley and hops.

DESERVES HANGING "1905 SOCIALIST CALENDAR" 240 contains 24 phrases from celebrated Socialists, etc. Prices on book paper, 5 for 15 cents, 12 for 30 cents, 24 for 60 cents.

PHONE NORTH 1307 THE NORTH CHICAGO PRINTING CO. Steel Die Embossing SOCIETY WORK A SPECIALTY 143 WELLS STREET CHICAGO

KERWIN BROTHERS Printing PLUGGERS LEAFLETS BOOKLETS STATIONERY Harrison 4483 Automatic 9439 22-24 Custom House Pl., Chicago

OHIO Lunch Room 150 NORTH CLARK STREET J. J. ERICKSON, Prop. ALWAYS OPEN Commercial Restaurant GEO. KNAB, PROP. 69-71 FIFTH AVENUE 83 MONROE STREET

5 YEARLY SUB CARDS in your pocket finds you always prepared to help the propaganda for Socialism. We send them to your address for two dollars.

KELLOGG BROS. Socialist Band and Orchestra, Member Chicago Federation of Musicians, High class Music for all occasions. 222 South Western Avenue.

To the Socialist who will furnish the money to take out the patents for the BEST STOVE & FURNACE ever produced, I will give one-half of receipts from sale of same. Address E. O. DANIELS, Station C, Lock Box No. 14, Toledo, O.

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.

E. MULLOY, Gas and Steam Fitter BOILERS REPAIRED Gas Stoves and Furnaces Repaired Plumbing and Sewerage 6306 Drexel Ave. Branch, 167 Van Buren Phone 3652 Hyde Park.

L. ANDERSEN Galvanized Iron Work Ornamental Steel Ceilings 1 in. Slate and Tile Roofing, Cornices, Smoke Stacks, Gutters and Downspouts General Building Repairing Phone, Halsted 40 274 Grand Avenue, near Center Ave.

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

B. BERLYN Maker of High-Grade Cigars Head Work only. Mail orders promptly filled Tel. 6111 Hyde Park 662 E. 63d Street, Chicago

SUBURBAN UNION CIGAR and TOBACCO FACTORY WESTERN SPRINGS, ILL. Special Brand, EUGENE V. DEBS CIGAR "Socialism will conquer the world." Send me mail orders and prompt service is assured. PETER KNICKREHN, Prop. CHICAGO CONSERVATORY OF FINE ARTS (Incorporated.) All branches of Music, Elocution and Dramatic Art. Most modern scientific methods. Send for catalogue. C. F. KELLOGG, 523 Western Avenue. President

MARK BARTLETT INSURANCE For Children and Adults on Life and Endowment Plans in most reliable Company Address 2714 Cottage Grove Ave.

HERZOG & SPINDLER FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, TOOLS AND HARDWARE 579-587 W. Chicago Ave. CHICAGO Telephone Seeley 1545

NORTH SIDE TRADE UNION HALL, 55 N. CLARK ST. Halls and Rooms for Meetings to let. Tel. Main 3390. Mentzer & Haltrief

BUY YOUR BOYS & GIRLS A HOME GYMNASIUM It takes the place of a number of apparatus at one-fifth of the cost. Five different gymnastic devices. Each can be used separately or together and every individual device is perfect and adjustable. It can be fastened between doors, on porch, in basement or any place. Write for Home Appliance Catalogue. J. WILLIS 71 N. Washington Street CHICAGO, ILL. I manufacture every thing that is used in the Gymnasium.

WAGE CUT FOR CAN WORKERS.

The can workers at the stock yards have just received some evidence of the general prosperity so much boasted about. It came to them last Wednesday in the form of a notice of reduction in wages of 5 cents an hour.

Labor creates capital, but has none. Labor garners the grain, but eats the chaff. Labor builds palace trains and automobiles, but walks.

Labor builds labor-saving machines, but labors harder than ever. Labor manufactures guns, and is shot down with them.

Labor builds schools and universities, but remains in ignorance. Labor elects representatives, but has no representation.

Labor has the ballot, but does not know how to use it. Labor builds streets and public highways, but isn't allowed free assembly upon them.

Labor has brains, ability and the power to change and remedy all this, but is afraid of its own power.—Glassworker.

A FETTERED GIANT.

Labor creates capital, but has none. Labor garners the grain, but eats the chaff. Labor builds palace trains and automobiles, but walks.

Labor builds labor-saving machines, but labors harder than ever. Labor manufactures guns, and is shot down with them.

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Labor has the ballot, but does not know how to use it. Labor builds streets and public highways, but isn't allowed free assembly upon them.

Labor has brains, ability and the power to change and remedy all this, but is afraid of its own power.—Glassworker.

How many readers of The Chicago Socialist know that a Socialist play has been running for the last two weeks, before crowded houses, at one of the most "respectable" theaters in Chicago? No, we don't refer to anything in the Russian line, but to a

FIRST ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL
12th Ward Italian Socialist Branch
1619 West 23rd Street, cor. Sawyer Avenue
Saturday Night, January 7, 1905

2ND ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL
GIVEN BY THE
26th WARD BRANCH
at the Lower Social Turner Hall
BELMONT AVENUE AND PAULINA STREET
SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1905, at 3 P. M.

COMRADES

I want your patronage to the extent of my ability to sell you goods as low or lower than my capitalist competitors...

A.B. Conklin, 81 S. Clark St., Room 24, opposite City Hall

I Cure Varicocle Hydrocele Rectal and Nervous Diseases
one personal interview necessary
Consultation free
Dr. J. H. Greer
52 Dearborn Street Chicago

Rio Grande Woolen Mills Company
SHEEP'S BACK TO YOUR BACK
DO IT IF YOU WANT TO—DO NOT IF YOU DON'T
If you play the game you are a supporter of "Frenzied Finance..."

LOTS FOR SALE!
I have a few choice lots left in West Lawn, adjoining Melrose Park...

TYPEWRITERS
New and Used
In perfect condition on free-dollar monthly payments...

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

E. G. HOWTING
SOLICITS ORDERS FOR ALL KINDS OF EXPRESSING AND MOVING
COAL AND WOOD
DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF NORTHWEST MISSOURI

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

AGENTS WANTED
FAMOUS KITCHEN UTENSIL
Combines eight different useful articles. Every house-keeper wants it...

L. MULLAUER
Union Picnic Grove and Buffet
Dealer in Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars

STATE COMMITTEE MEETS.

(Continued from Page One.)

and with the probability of compulsory primaries, we have a tremendous task before us to keep control of the political machinery by the party membership...

As to the next step in the political cycle, in the work that is before us, to further strengthen our party for the campaign of 1906, we must keep a steady foot and take practically the same road which we traveled during the past year...

The holidays are now over. The year 1906 is here, and with it the Socialist party of Cook County has one of the most gigantic problems before it...

When our hopes, however, shall be realized, and our movement receive the impetus which would naturally follow a thorough and systematic campaign of organization...

I herewith submit for your earnest consideration a draft for such a constitution, the framing of which was authorized by your Executive Committee...

A matter which calls for our best and most immediate attention, however, is the question of how to make the work of our two comrades who were elected to the Legislature a work truly representative of the party...

I have the pleasure of further reporting the arrangement I have made with the famous old campaigner and veteran agitator, Mother Jones...

I am firmly of the opinion that much good will result from her work, since there is hardly an organization which did not make a request for her services during the past year...

JAS. S. SMITH, State Secretary, Chicago, Dec. 20, 1904.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The County Secretary's report for the past week shows the following: Receipts—Stamps, \$19.00; delegate dues, \$1.25; campaign funds, \$1.00; literature, \$0.75; Total, \$22.00...

PRIMARY CAMPAIGN FUND.

The contributions to the Primary Campaign fund this week are as follows: C. W. Herman, \$5.00; John W. Wilhelm, \$5.00; Cass W. Greene, \$1.00; E. G. Howling, \$1.00...

SECRETARY'S OFFICE HOURS.

In response to request the County Secretary announces the following regular hours: On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, open until 9 p. m. on all days of the week...

NOTICE TO SPEAKERS.

Will those who are able and willing to speak for the Socialist party in Cook County please send their names and addresses and the days of the week they can be depended upon to fill appointments...

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

The next meeting of the County Committee will take place on Sunday, Jan. 8, at 2 p. m., at 55 North Clark street.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

The holidays are now over. The year 1906 is here, and with it the Socialist party of Cook County has one of the most gigantic problems before it...

Conrades, get out to the branch meetings and to your best and most energetic thinking cap. Look the task square in the face. Get your ward divided up into primary districts, and put five men in charge of the canvass...

HALL MEETINGS.

Twentieth Ward—943 West Harrison St., Sunday, Jan. 8, at 8 p. m. Speaker, Secretary, Secretary, Secretary...

Twentieth Ward—226 West Chicago Av., 2:30 p. m., every Sunday. Speaker, Eugene Conroy. The public urged to be present.

Second Ward—2018 Cottage Grove Av., Saturday, Jan. 7, 8 p. m. Speaker, Sam Collins. Second Ward residents urged to attend.

Ninth Ward—12th and Wallace Sts., Workman's Hall, on Friday, Jan. 13. Organization meeting, about 8 p. m. Friends urged to be present...

When it is clearly proved that one man, or a few men can run the business of a nation, that the much vaunted competition is not the life of trade...

Zurich, Switzerland, lays a tax of \$5 cents on each citizen for medical and surgical purposes. It employs 40 of the best physicians and surgeons in the city...

Under Socialism men will be masters of the wealth they produce. Now they are mastered by it.

Fear has been expressed that the Kansas oil supply will give out in a few years. "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away," quotes one scribbler...

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.

FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

The following have accepted the nomination for National Executive Committee:

Robert Bandlow, Victor L. Berger, B. Berlyn, George E. Bigelow, John Collins, Charles Erb, A. H. Floaten, Winfield R. Gaylord, George H. Goebel, Frederick Heath, John Kerrigan, C. J. Lamb, Guy S. Lockwood, William Mally, Thomas J. Morgan, John M. Ray, S. M. Reynolds, Emil Seibel, A. M. Simons, May Wood Simons, John W. Skayton, Henry L. Stoboda, Seymour Stedman, Alfred Swing, Carl D. Thompson, Charles G. Towner, Ernest Untermyer, John M. Work.

DECLINATIONS.

The following have declined the nomination for National Executive Committee:

W. L. Benesi, John C. Chase, Ira Cross, Eugene V. Debs, Max S. Hayes, Morris Hilquit, S. M. Holman, Charles H. Kerr, Joseph La Barge, Caleb Lipscomb, James S. Smith, George H. Strobell, Frederick G. Stiefekland, H. F. Titus.

FOR NATIONAL SECRETARY.

Robert Bandlow, Cleveland, Ohio, by Lowry, of Arkansas. J. Mathlon Barnes, Philadelphia, Pa., by Berger, of Wisconsin; Floyd, of Rhode Island; Hillquit, of New York, and Arvidson, of Vermont.

William Butcher, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Work, of Iowa; Holman, of Minnesota, and White, of Connecticut.

John C. Chase, Haverhill, Mass., by Fox, of Maine. W. E. Clark, Chicago, Ill., by Ufert, of New Jersey.

Winfield J. Gaylord, Milwaukee, Wis., by Caldwell, of Ohio, and Floaten, of Colorado.

Max S. Hayes, Cleveland, Ohio, by Kerrigan, of Texas. Edgar B. Helfenstein, Los Angeles, Cal., by Richardson, of California.

Jack London, Oakland, Cal., by Andrus, of Alabama. Guy E. Lockwood, Kalamazoo, Mich., by Lamb, of Michigan.

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; Floyd, of Rhode Island; Ufert, of New Jersey; Lovett, of South Dakota; Zimmerman, of West Virginia.

James Oneal, Terre Haute, Ind., by Towner, of Kentucky, and Berlyn, of Illinois.

Franklin H. Wentworth, Massachusetts, by Graham, of Montana. M. W. Wilkins, Oakland, Cal., by Carter, of Idaho.

Thomas E. Will, Wichita, Kan., by McAllister, of Kansas.

ACCEPTANCES.

J. Mathlon Barnes, Winfield R. Gaylord, Edgar B. Helfenstein and Thomas E. Will have accepted the nomination for National Secretary.

DECLINATIONS.

Robert Bandlow, William Butcher, John C. Chase, W. E. Clark, Max S. Hayes, Guy H. Lockwood, Jack London, William Mally, James Oneal, Franklin H. Wentworth and M. W. Wilkins have declined the nomination for National Secretary.

In accepting the nominations for the National Executive Committee and National Secretary, Comrade Gaylord says:

"I am willing to serve the party in either capacity. The National Constitution has no provision prohibiting the same person from holding both positions. It is uncertain whether the comrades of the National Committee will elect me to one of these positions and doubtful whether any would want me to hold both. Accordingly I will leave the matter to be determined by them."

"Should an unforeseen result of the referendum occur, electing me to both positions, I will then be guided by the wishes of the National Committee."

"The double nomination makes my position somewhat embarrassing, but I trust the above statement will be satisfactory."

ELECTION.

The election by the National Committee of an Executive Committee and a National Secretary begins Jan. 1 and closes Jan. 22, 1905. Final acceptances and declinations cannot be considered if received after Dec. 31, 1904. Nominees who do not notify the National Secretary of their acceptance or declination before the date the election begins will be dropped from the list of nominees and will not be listed as candidates. Fraternally submitted.

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This isn't a scheme for the future, it is a piece of solid work that is being done right now by the Socialists of America.

It isn't a one-man concern, it is owned by over a thousand Socialists, and the number is growing every week.

It isn't run for profit, no dividend has ever been declared, and probably none ever will be declared, while the officers have so far received less pay than union printers.

The man who buys a share of this company's stock does not get the privilege of exploiting some one else, what he gets is protection against being exploited himself when he is engaged in the labor of circulating Socialist books.

Moreover, and this is the main motive with most of the stockholders, he does his share to make possible the publishing of Socialist books on a large scale, and at prices that laborers can afford to pay.

It is sometimes urged that Socialists need not trouble themselves about the publishing of Socialist books because capitalists publishers will as a matter of "business" bring out all that are needed. But in practice the capitalist publishers charge \$1.25 or \$1.50 for the same book that a Socialist co-operative publishing house would sell at 50 cents to anybody and at 25 cents to its stockholders.

"In this way the truth does not become cheap and vulgar, and is only placed before those whose intelligence and affluence will prevent their being influenced by it."

Again, it is urged by some who know nothing of the publishing business that the work ought to be carried on by the party organization, so that the "profit" might go to the party. To this there are two answers.

In the first place, unless there is thoroughly intelligent management, there will be no profits but constant losses, and even with the best management any important profits are inconsistent with the aim of circulating the greatest amount of the best Socialist literature at the lowest prices.

In the second place, the actual experience of American Socialist parties shows the grave danger inherent in the plan of giving the central committee of a party the power to control and censor the literature put out.

The publishing house of Charles H. Kerr & Company is organized on a plan that combines democratic control with skilled management. The directors of the company are A. M. Simons, Marcus Hitch and Charles H. Kerr. No one of them has any large holding of stock, and nine-tenths of the shares are in the hands of single holders.

The present directors will retain control only while a majority of the stockholders believe they are running the business in the interest of the Socialist movement. When a change of management becomes necessary, the new directors will be elected by a representative body of over a thousand Socialists scattered over the whole country.

These Socialists are now working together in the publishing house and making it a success. But we have only begun the educational work that needs to be done. More capital is needed, needed at once. We shall raise it by selling shares of stock to Socialists at ten dollars each. Only one share will be sold to each person, for we intend to put it out of the power of any capitalist to obtain control of the publishing house. But any one who can spare more than ten dollars can help by lending it to the company at four per cent, a little better interest than a savings bank would pay. We will take it on the same terms as a savings bank, agreeing to return it on sixty days' notice. This notice would never be required in the case of small sums, but is necessary in the case of larger amounts. Full particulars upon request.

This publishing house has made a contract with the Chicago Socialist to pay its regular rate for a column each week for the year 1905. Watch this space from week to week, it will contain things worth reading. Meanwhile, if you live in Chicago come and see us; if you live outside Chicago, write for a catalogue and a free sample copy of the International Socialist Review, and be sure to mention the Chicago Socialist. Address.

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