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THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

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SIXTH YEAR—WHOLE NO. 307

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1905.

PRICE ONE CENT

WHY A SOCIALIST.

(By May Wood Simons in Woman's Edition of Appeal to Reason.)
In 1902 two hundred thousand votes were registered for Socialism in the United States. In 1904 the number has increased to four hundred thousand. A political organization that can double its vote in two years shows vital signs of life. There is a force that is compelling men toward the Socialist view of society. The economic development of modern industrial society leads inevitably to the separation of the workmen from the means of production. He has become landless and without tools. He owns nothing but his labor power, that possesses this peculiar quality that if he cannot sell it he cannot live.
Through the last century there has been a tremendous growth in the productivity of human labor. A revolution in methods of production has taken place, but the advantages of this revolution are monopolized by the capitalist. The laborer recognizes this fact and further, he sees that the uncertainty of existence is constantly increasing for him and his family. The army of the unemployed grows vaster. Men drop from the small middle class into the ranks of the laboring class.
It is this constant phenomena of industrial conditions that is causing the men of the United States to think and vote as they think. The whole process of industrial concentration is the economic force that is preparing the way for Socialism. Already twenty-seven billion dollars have been drawn together in combinations. This is one-third of the wealth of the country. It is but a question of a short time before the entire wealth will be gathered in the hands of a few men. It is then that the social change will become inevitable and collective production will take the place of capitalist production for the profit of the few.
It is evident to the thinking workman that the keystone of the present industrial organization is the wage system. Those unaccustomed to think in the terms of social progress may believe that the wage system has existed always and will continue to exist. It requires but a glance at industrial history to see that goods have been produced under a wage system but a comparatively short time. The present wage system, united with a perfected factory production, enables the owner of productive instruments to reap a vast harvest of surplus value—unpaid for labor—from the work of his employees. The whole system tends to the accumulation of property in the hands of a few and the impoverishment of the mass of the people. The statement that a man who is industrious and saving will never want cannot now be made by any thinking man. A phenomena so widespread as the condition of unemployment points to a cause wider than individual responsibility. Hence the demand of Socialism is not for a change within the present system, but for the abolition of the present form of wage production which enables one man to control the lives of thousands.
The man who looks deeply into Socialism will find it to be more than a political movement. The political side is a means to the end of securing a new social state. Socialism is a form of sociology—a study of society. It presents a philosophy of life. Society progresses according to certain laws. Men have attempted to discover the laws that govern social progress, but they have written from the standpoint of the interests of the dominant class. Socialism interprets society from the standpoint of the struggle of economic classes; it is written from the side of the producer. Any observing laborer must be convinced that Socialism is in accord with social progress, and stands for all that is best in life.
While the cause of industrial development has aroused the working class to organize for the purpose of taking possession of the means of production, it has served to draw the lines definitely and has caused the capitalist to organize as well. This means the clearing of the ground for the final political and economic struggle. All middle ground is gone, and in 1908 men will stand on the side of capitalism or Socialism. The old Democratic party has fallen into decay and is past reviving. No workman of intelligence will be inclined to cast his vote with a so-called radical Democratic party organized by a Hearst or Bryan.
Within itself the work of the Socialist party now consists in keeping the issue clear, definite and uncompromising, and through its education forcing into every industrial center and every country place the principles of co-operative utilization of the products of labor.
If the workman is turning to the Socialist movement, far more needs has the working woman to look in this direction for the solution of her present conditions. Since woman has en-

fered the industrial field in great numbers it has become apparent that the problem of gaining economic equality is for her the same as for the workman.
For the first time in history a political party has appeared that has opened its ranks to woman, and that states definitely that it stands for the political and economic equality of men and women. To this the working women are making a response. Wives of workmen, girls in the shops and factories and teachers in the public schools are coming directly into the Socialist party. They are serving on committees, attending classes, participating in discussions, writing papers and making campaign speeches. In other words, they are working shoulder to shoulder with the men. The working class movement has been the first to recognize the tremendous latent power that lies in the women of the race. Recently, a French traveler said, in speaking of a strike in France: "We should not have been able to win the strike had it not been for the brave support the women gave. They urged us to stand firmly." In the economic struggle that faces us it may be said of the American working-women that they show a like strong and intelligent spirit. Weak they cannot be.
Well may the working women look to Socialism. It means to her the breaking of the age-long fetters that have made her struggle under double burdens.
She is the mother of the race. Few mothers can view the prospects of their children under present conditions with a contented spirit. Socialism will assure to children at least an equality of opportunity.
Karl Marx, looking out over the struggle of the workingmen, a struggle that extended through every country, said: "Working men of the world, unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains, and you have a world to gain." Surely he would have said to the women: "Working women of the world, unite with the workingmen. You have a double chain to lose, and a double world to gain."

HOPE AND DESPAIR.

Death had entered the home of one of our comrades. It was the wife and mother of five children that lay quietly in her coffin in the happy, but humble home. She had been sick for some time before she died. It was hard for her to leave her loved ones, but she had faced the inevitable bravely. She had requested that no religious service be held at her funeral, but if some comrade cared to come and say a few words of common sense she had no objections. A few days after she went to sleep, the sleep that knows no awakening.
The few words of common sense were spoken to her friends from beside the coffin in which she rested. Relatives, neighbors and old friends listened with intense earnestness. To many present it was a novelty to see a funeral and no religious ceremony. Otherwise the funeral was what funerals usually are. Lovingly, tenderly and affectionately the living performed the last service that the living can render the dead. The coffin was placed gently in the great black wagon. And the funeral procession moved slowly away towards the place of the dead. I then boarded a north bound elevated for the city and took a seat in a car that was almost empty. At each stop many passengers entered the car. I fell to studying the expressions on the different faces. How complicated a thing is human society, was the thought that was in my mind, when my attention was attracted by a poorly dressed girl carrying a heavy load of coats. She walked into the car, took a seat and held the coats on her lap, she leaned her head against the car wall and went to sleep. She was young, but oh, how tired she looked. She was the slave of competition, the natural product of the competitive system.
At another station a little further down another girl, even younger than the first, entered the car with a similar load of sweat-shop coats. But she did not look so tired, she placed her burden on the seat beside her and drew a magazine from her pocket and read something as the car passed along. She had a sad, worn, but intelligent expression on her face. I looked at the faces of those tired girls. One of the girls was already worked to death, not the death of peace and rest that we had just left, but a living, painful, torturous death, while life still lingered. There was not a ray of

THE LAWMAKERS.

Physical Power of State Portrayed in Its Military Pomp.

WHAT NEW GOVERNOR PROPOSES.

A Digest of His Message—The Labor Lobby at Springfield and Its Purposes.

The legislative week opened with the ceremonies by which the governor is inducted into office. These are in other States and in the nation, begin with a military parade illustrative of the physical power of the State. In the early days of this Republic one of the Presidents-elect rode alone through Washington, hitched his horse to a convenient post, entered the capitol and took the oath of office. As individual possession of wealth and power has increased, these simple ceremonies of taking the oath of office have changed into displays similar to those common in the monarchies and despotisms of Europe, and are arranged like those for the purpose of thrusting the people apart from the government, and to impress them with its physical power of suppression. Nowhere in these ceremonies is there any sign of the creative power of the people of the State. The power of the workers in the fields of agriculture, industry, invention and education, which constitutes the substance and the glory of the State, is hid from public view, and recognition, by a display illustrative of the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war."
The logical result of this exaltation of the military spirit and factor in government, is shown in Europe where a petty military officer ran his sword through the body of a private soldier, because the private, who had been the friend and schoolmate of the officer, failed to salute and honor his superior with all the detail and circumstance required by military law. And where the judges of the courts sustain this and similar assertions of military right, by declaring a private soldier when so attacked by an officer has no right to raise a hand in defense of his life. Many tragic incidents in the past year in Colorado, illustrative of the use of the military power of the State to imprison, deport and kill defenseless citizens, should cause serious reflection regarding military prominence in American government.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

At the close of the inaugural ceremonies the Governor read his message to the members of the General Assembly, which is here condensed, so that the scope of his legislative views may be understood. He calls for a new primary law to prevent corrupt control of political nominations by political committees, which are now in control of ninety-eight of the 102 counties in the State, and are free to buy votes, stuff the ballot-box at primaries without fear of the law. 2. Civil service law to include all State employees, which will make fitness and merit the qualification for place, instead of political services rendered the party in power. 3. A change in the practice act, to simplify legal procedure and thereby secure the more prompt and speedy settlement of cases in the courts. 4. A change in the habeas corpus law, so it cannot be used to free convicted criminals. 5. A complete geological survey of the State for the discovery and location of minerals, and means for securing water and drainage. 6. The extension of the work of the State Agricultural College, which by experiment has improved the quality of the corn grown in the State and thereby increased the value of the crop several millions of dollars, and taught the farmers how to change unproductive soils into valuable farm lands. 7. The extension of the work of the Fish Commission, which had already placed the rivers of the State among the greatest producers of fish in the United States. 8. The extension of the work of the Good Roads Commission, which reports that because of bad roads it costs 25 cents to haul a ton a mile, while in Europe it costs but 12 1/2 cents. That the average haul for farmers is five miles, which is equivalent to a tax of 62 1/2 cents a mile, or a loss of over \$2,000,000 a year. He recommends a free supply of crushed stone and employment of the 3,000 convicts of the State in making good roads. 9. Factory legislation for the protection of the worker and an employers' liability law providing compensation for injured workers. 10. Arbitration for settlement of labor disputes. 11. A new charter for Chicago.

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A RUSSIAN DEMONSTRATION

How Socialist Workingmen Talk to Liberals.

Report from "Iskra" of a Remarkable Demonstration Before the Municipal Council of Ekaterinoslav—Proletarians Would Urge Bourgeois Reformers On.
(Translated for the New York Worker by Comrade Lospoloff from "Iskra," the organ of the Russian Social Democratic Party.)
It is a report of one of the remarkable Socialist demonstrations recently held in Russia for the purpose of spurring the Liberals—the so-called Zemstvos—by more radical action and of warning the propertied classes, whom these Liberals represent, that the working class is awake to its own interest and its historic mission and that it will not be satisfied with mere bourgeois reforms, but will insist on the overthrow of autocracy to make way for its own development. "Iskra" says:
"The demonstration took place in the city hall of Ekaterinoslav while the Municipal Council was in session. The hall was unusually crowded. The session opened and proceeded in the usual order, with nothing to indicate that a storm was impending. The Mayor slowly and phlegmatically submitted the motions on the order of business and the Councilors were discussing and passing upon them in calm and placid routine fashion. Suddenly a group of workmen stepped forward, one of whom addressed the assembly as follows:
"Gentlemen of the Council, we come here as representatives of the organized proletariat, as members of a political party which can and should take part in the political life of the country. The present remarkable change in the policy of the government, offering alluring promises of liberal reform in lieu of the oppressive regime of Von Plehve, cannot fail to have impressed you, the representatives of our alleged municipal autonomy. You know, gentlemen, what autonomy amounts to in an autocratic state. You know that any bureaucratic official of even moderately high rank possesses more power than all of you gentlemen taken together. You are well aware how often, instead of exercising autonomy, you are compelled to play an undignified and even ignominious part in a ridiculous comedy. You know that the so-called autonomous assemblies of the cities as well as of the rural communities, whenever they earnestly try really to serve the people, soon feel the heavy hand of the autocracy.
"You are expecting reforms. Because of the vague promises of the new Minister of the Interior, you hope that you will be granted larger political rights, that the bureaucratic and police regime which has dominated the whole country will, if not entirely done away with, at least be restrained. By throwing you this bait, the despotic government hopes to be able to postpone its inevitable downfall. It hopes to stifle the protest of the people, aroused as they are alike by its infamous oppression and its political incapacity. It hopes to hoodwink you now, as it has often done in the past.
"But this time it will not have to contend with you alone, the representatives of the bourgeois class. It will not be confronted only with the timid and feeble protests of the zemstvos and municipal councils, trained and accustomed to submit to a slavish system. It will be made to feel that a new force has arisen in Russia, a force which, from the very beginning of its existence, has shown itself the uncompromising and deadly enemy of the Czar's despotism. This force is the organized proletariat, the Social Democratic party. Striving toward its final goal, the Socialist state, it will in the course of its onward march wipe out of existence that antiquated autocracy which would hamper its development. Yes, the revolutionary working class and it alone will deliver Russia from the yoke of Czarism, will free the whole world from such shameful relics of the barbarous past.
"He who really abhors oppression, who really yearns for freedom and light for his people, will not be satisfied with the artificial cajolery of the Czar's ministers, will not expect the rotten tree of absolutism to yield fresh and sound fruit of liberty. Only on the ruins of the throne will our liberty rise and flourish. Those who fully accept our democratic program are sure of victory.
"And now we—a mere handful of soldiers from the great army of labor—we urge you to join and follow us. Although we and you represent different classes of society, yet we can unite in our hatred for the common enemy, the autocratic state. We may act together in our present political struggle.
"But in order to do this, you must once for all abandon your habitual servility, you must openly and boldly join us in our warfare. Down with Autocracy! Halt to a representative body elected by the whole people! Halt to universal, direct, equal, and secret suffrage!
"Long and loud continued applause from the audience followed the closing of this address and a shower of leaflets, containing a resume of the address, filled the air and fluttered down among the Councilors and the assembled public. The demonstrators then quietly left the hall, leaving the officials to recover their calm and think the matter over."

Ripe Fruits of Capitalism.

In one of these sweatshops one day, a woman worker, in a case I know of, gave birth to a child—behind a curtain hung at the corner of the hot, noisy room. Another woman had stolen a few moments to be with her. The child was born dead. When the mother saw that the child was dead, she cried out, shrieking, but only for a few minutes. Then she dried her eyes. "Thank God," she said, "I could not take care of it."
And a few days later she was again at her place in the shop.
That sort of work made brutes of men and women.
Nowhere was there, apparently, any relief for this ferocious waste of human life. These people were cast into the turmoil of the "let-alone" civilization of America; no one paid any attention to them, or cared what happened to them.—The Stamford Baker, in McClure's Magazine.

Sloux City, Ia.—According to a report of the State Bank Commissioner, the methods of the Beef Trust in causing a depreciation in the value of beef have been responsible for forty bank failures and eight suicides in this State during the present year.

To this startling statement is added an official estimate of the money loss occasioned by the trust's operations and the "frenzied finance" that has been prevalent. This the commissioner places at \$12,000,000, an average of \$1,000,000 a month.
To an audience of a thousand unemployed workmen on the Bowery, waiting for a plate of soup and a cup of bad coffee at the hand of "Christian charity," Pastor Wagner lectured last week on "The Simple Life." Could Hell produce more ingenious cruelty than this? And this is what capitalism produces. The two really fearful things about it are: First, that Wagner no doubt sincerely believed he was doing good; second, that the half-starved wretches had not spirit enough to hoot him for the insult he gave them.—New York Worker.

IMPORTANT! CHANGE OF HALL

The Executive Committee, at its session on Monday night, decided that the hall at 55 Clark St. was too small for the mass meeting, and Uhlich's Hall, 25 North Clark St. has been secured.—SECRETARY.

A Mass Meeting is called for Sunday, January 22, 1905, at 25 North Clark Street, at 1 p. m., to hear report of committee on municipal platform. At this meeting corrections, alterations, amendments, etc., to the report will be considered, also entire new drafts.

Comrades are requested to send to the secretary, in advance, all proposed changes or new drafts. Same will be presented to the meeting for consideration. The meeting is called in response to a motion prevailing at the last meeting of the County Committee.
CHAS. L. BRECKON,
Secretary.

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RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted by the Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 5, and Recommended for Adoption at Their National Convention.
That the J. T. U. of A. goes on record by adopting the same.
Whereas, The encroachment of corporated capital is threatening the life and liberty of the republic, as shown in Colorado and elsewhere by suspensions of the right of habeas corpus, the denial of free speech and by a subsidized press misinforming the public; and
Whereas, The eight-hour law and the discontinuance of government by injunction have been denied by Congress, and the recent national conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties have shown that both of them are dominated absolutely by trusts and organized capital; and
Whereas, The civil liberties of the masses are in danger, since disfranchisement of the white and black workingmen alike is being adopted by State legislation under the disguise of inability to read and write, or by the demands of property qualifications for voting; therefore be it
Resolved, That we demand that the union men of this country do their duty by themselves and the producing class to save the people a representative government and to secure the full product of labor for the workers; and furthermore, be it
Resolved, That we call on all members of the J. T. U. of A. and the masses in general to assist us in this by studying the principles of Socialism and by voting for the only party pledged to the emancipation of labor.

London correspondents continue to send accounts to American daily papers of terrible distress among the workers in British cities. From every borough and parish in London come cries for help to keep the poor from starving and freezing, and things are much the same in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and other places. The organized workers are clamoring for a special session of Parliament to consider the situation and provide relief, but the callous-hearted politicians turn them a deaf ear or make vague promises of giving the matter their "profound attention." They eat regularly and so are not greatly disturbed, but officers of charity organizations fear that the bitter feeling among the poor engendered by ill-treatment may start mobs to move through the streets and result in bread riots. "The authorities, however, would 'preserve the peace' at any cost."

Of all the disgusting insults the producing class must bear from the capitalist class there is none quite so nauseating as the charity ball. They rob us, then make our misery and poverty the subject of their debauched pleasure and mirth. Workingmen, how long will you perpetuate by your votes a system which produces and makes such things part of our social life?
There are men who skin for a living, men who preach for a living and men who work for a living. The skinners prey, the preachers pray, and the workers pay.

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.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

Published every Saturday at 163 E. Randolph Street, Room 27, corner Randolph and La Salle Sts. CHICAGO, ILL. Auto. 8308.

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

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

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

"HAS MONOPOLY COME TO STAY?"

The above title headed a Tribune editorial one day this week. The Tribune, along with the rest of the newspapers, is being led good and deep by the white paper trust these days.

There is one point where the lofty financier and the lowly Socialist come together in loving harmony. They both believe that monopoly is an inevitable outcome of machinery, and factories, and railroads, and the other features of modern industrial life.

The average American citizen is not convinced. In the first place he would like to be convinced, and in the second place no facts are yet in hand which constitute an adequate present situation, with all the important commodities of the market in the control, to a considerable extent, of combinations which make cooperation necessary.

The Tribune and its contemporaries that are protesting so much against the monopoly of print paper which they must buy of the paper trusts are beginning to doubt the benefits derived from protection and are clamoring for free trade, at least in white paper.

In the same article the Tribune says that "The American spirit and American common sense has not yet seen the proof of the assertion that monopoly was inevitable. That proof will not be forthcoming till the special privileges which have been used by monopolies in their progress have been destroyed."

The protective tariff may have hastened the perfection of the trusts and their complete monopoly of all the great staple industries of the country, but it can hardly be conceived that they have been entirely the result of special legislation. Trusts have been formed because the people buy things, including white-print paper, where they can get it the cheapest.

The newspapers all made a big note of a little incident that took place the other day which in reality is quite common. A highwayman, after robbing a victim of all his valuables, generously treated him with the money taken from him, and also gave him a nickel to pay his car fare home.

The Bureau of Charities in presenting its annual report states that there are over 50,000 widows and orphans in this city depending on charity, and over 25,000 homeless men in Chicago every night.

When the "nation owns the trusts," as it must in the near future, and all the people who are willing to do their share of the work are reaping the full benefit of industrial organization, they will no more want to "bust the trusts" than the present owners want to dislodge them.

It is not yet too late to make a New Year's resolution to get one new subscriber for the Chicago Socialist each week.

THE AWAKENING.

The slow moving legions of toil are Awaking from slumber, The drudge weary clans of the nations Are gathering in number; With slow dawning intellect now is Bestirring the giant. He tugs at his chain and his protest Is growing defiant: The lords of the earth and the sea are Aghast at the hour Their slaves shall arouse and stand clothed in Their long wasted power.

Boswell.

OUR CATHOLIC CRITICS.

THE APPROACH OF RADICALISM.

The election of November made one thing strikingly plain, inside the popularity of President Roosevelt.

This thing is that Radicalism is almost upon us. Let the victors, except as they may be the fact stands out. It is so dominant that it is alarming.

As we write full returns have not come in, but enough is visible to allow the scope of the undertaking. As one leader of Socialism has taken its place as the third party in the Union.

Four years ago Debs received somewhat less than 80,000 votes in the Presidential election from this State, Wisconsin, Colorado, California, Ohio, New York, Indiana, the Pennsylvania mining regions—the great industrial centers everywhere.

But the Catholic Church cannot do it all. The Catholic press cannot save existing social order if it make no effort to save itself. Upon the hands of the Republican party an awful responsibility was placed last Tuesday.

There has been a steady growth of radicalism in the United States during the last thirty years. First came the old Greenback party, and Populism was its legitimate successor.

For Socialism deals with facts, nothing but facts, the facts of every day life, present and past.

Some Catholic church papers and officials are antagonizing Socialism. We print on this page an article taken from "The New World," a Catholic paper of Chicago.

It will be noticed that this Catholic editor boldly claims to have deprived Debs of at least 12,000 votes in Chicago and vicinity.

They may say they cannot and do not speak for the Catholic church and the church is not therefore to be held responsible. Even the Encyclicals of the late Pope directed against Socialism may be said not to have been "Ex Cathedra" and hence not binding upon devout Catholics.

While this relieves the individual Catholic and allows him to be a Socialist without exposing him to condemnation, it remains true that the Catholic church will by public opinion be held responsible for the widespread opposition to Socialism manifested by so many prelates and in so many papers and pamphlets issued by Catholics.

It is no doubt true that there are thousands and thousands of Catholics who do not agree with these assailants of Socialism. They feel at liberty to disagree with the encyclicals

of Pope Pius and they do not tie their intellectual judgments to the pronouncements of Corrigan or Quigley. Thousands of Catholics voted the Socialist ticket and will continue to vote it. But other thousands of workingmen and working women are frightened away from Socialism because of these opinions of their supposed superiors.

Now, the one answer which Socialism makes to all such wild assertions as to its dangerous character, is this: Search and see. Examine for yourselves. If what Socialists say is not true, we do not want you to accept it.

If a man tells me I can get \$5 a day down on the Flyer dock, no priest will frighten me away from going to see for myself. If I can get five dollars a day instead of two dollars, I don't think it is the business of religion to interfere and prevent me.

Socialism has no attack to make on any man's religion, Catholic, Protestant, Jew or Buddhist. Some Socialists may have attacked religion, but that is a personal matter. Every one has his right to his own opinion, whether he is a Socialist or a Catholic.

In Galileo's day, some foolish Catholics, like those to-day who oppose Socialism, quarreled with the fact that the earth moved. Scientific people are always discovering new facts and some foolish religious people are always afraid these newly discovered facts will upset their religion.

But you might as well fight God Himself as fight a fact. Good Catholics, even the cardinals themselves, made Galileo say the earth did not move, made him deny a fact. But that did not alter the fact. Those 16th century priests made the awful mistake of setting their religion against a fact.

For Socialism deals with facts, nothing but facts, the facts of every day life, present and past.

Next, Socialism points out that this Machinery produces the world's wealth with fewer and fewer men, creating thus the Reserve Army of the Unemployed. That is a fact, is it not? It is a terrible fact for all workmen, whether Protestant or Catholic. They all have to hunt for jobs. What has religion to do with this fact of every worker's experience?

You suppose your archbishop comes to you and tells you you are mistaken, you don't have to hunt for a job, there are two jobs for every man, he says. You will tell that man, even if it was the Pope himself, that he doesn't know what he is talking about, that his religion must have made him crazy.

Socialism, it points out that this Reserve Army of the Unemployed which has come into existence with the discovery of Machine-production, always keeps the wages of the employed down to the subsistence point, making it impossible for men on wages ever to get ahead. This Iron Law of Wages is just as much a fact as the Law of Gravitation. Priests cannot change it. Religion has nothing to do with it.

Socialism points out another fact of modern life, namely, that Machinery produces many times as much wealth, even with the fewer men, as could be produced under the old hand methods. But the Law of Wages gives the worker only a bare living out of all this vast new Machine created wealth. The rest of this wealth goes to those who own the Machinery. This is another fact, which no sensible religious man would dream of denying.

Religion. No religion can last which does not accept the facts of life. If the cardinals at Rome had gone on denying that the earth moves, the Roman Catholic church could not have lasted. And now if the Catholic or any other church refuses to accept the facts which Socialism reveals, it will pass away. No religion can deny facts and survive.

How now can there be any quarrel between religion and Socialism, unless religion denies the facts of Socialism? And even then, the only question is, are these things so? Are the alleged facts real facts? There can be no quarrel between men trying to find out the truth.

Now apply this rule to the existing order of society. Simply, what are the facts? What does scientific investigation of history reveal? What does Morgan's "Ancient Society" show as to the development of man from savagery through barbarism to civilization? How did the "State" originate? Through what process has the modern family come into existence? How long has the institution of Property been established among men? What introduced slavery and how was it succeeded by feudalism and, most important of all, what is Capital and the present system of which it is the center?

The answer to all these questions is only a search for facts. No theories or preconceptions, religious or otherwise, have anything to do with such an investigation. The study of history is like the study of fossils. Religion has no place in it.

If your Catholic critics will take this view of things instead of trying to frighten their followers with indefinite outcries at "The Approach of Radicalism," they will save themselves a deal of trouble.

Socialism does not aim to destroy Christianity or the Catholic church, whatever some Chicago Socialist may have said. The Catholic church may destroy itself if it refuses to accept the facts of life and history. For millions of wage workers have been reared under the Catholic tradition, and it is the worst possible policy for Catholic leaders to attempt to stay the stream of human betterment and to refuse to those workers their only chance for prosperity and freedom.

The only question for Catholics, or any others to ask about Socialism is, Does it speak the truth about the history and present conditions, and the manifest destiny of the human race? Is it working in line with evolution? If so, the only thing is to join and help. Why try to stay the stars in their courses?—"Next"

CARNIVAL NOTES.

The committee again urges upon those having donation lists the necessity of regularly reporting each week the donations promised. The committee must know by the time the gifts are made so that when the time arrives proper arrangements may be made to gather them together. It is known to the committee that a large number of donations have been made by various persons in all parts of the city, but the committee cannot acknowledge them in this column unless those having the lists send in the names of the donors. Contributions, please give this your immediate attention as there will be plenty of work to be done in the last few days. Gifts may be delivered at the office, 163 Randolph street. Since our last report the following new donations have been reported:

- One bed comfort; A friend.
Two Jardiniere; Mrs. Kate Johnson.
One fancy cushion; Mrs. G. L. Rosenberg.
One "Home Gymnasium"; Jacob Willig.
One bottle eye; Andrew Keiffer.
One dozen "Lauder" whisks; Hans Jensen.
Six bottles of wine; J. N. Lehman.
One hundred cigars; Robt. Hepper.
One hundred "Lauder" whisks; Mrs. G. Lauterbach.
One scholarship; Chicago Conservatory of Fine Arts.
One book; "Evanson."
C. L. Weeks, cash \$5.

There will be plenty of entertainment every night in the week, and this alone will be an equivalent for the price of work on show. Among those already engaged or invited to take part are the following:

STATE SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT FOR MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1904. On hand, Dec. 1st \$102 52. Income: From dues 210 20. From organization fund 23 75. From supplies 1 15. From miscellaneous 10 00. Total income 245 62. Expenses: National Committee dues \$150 00. Postage 18 46. J. W. Collins, wages and expense account 68 00. Jas. S. Smith, wages and account 50 00. Office rent 24 00. Janitor service, 1904 9 00. Miscellaneous expenses 9 85. Total expenses 329 31. Balance on hand 25 36. STAMP ACCOUNT: On hand, Dec. 1st 70. Bought during month 2200-2270. Sold during month 2180. Balance on hand 54.

JAS. S. SMITH, State Secretary.

ENGELS ON LORIA.

(Translated from the introduction to the 3 Vol. of "Capital," by Ernest Untermann.)

Marx had hardly died when Mr. Achille Loria quickly published an article about him in the "Nuova Antologia," April, 1883. First he wrote a biography of Marx insisting with false statements, that a critique of Marx's public, political and literary activity. The materialist conception of history of Marx was adulterated and twisted by Mr. Loria with bold assurance, evidently for a great purpose. And this purpose was later accomplished. In 1886 the same Mr. Loria published a book entitled "La Teoria Economica Della Costituzione Politica," (translated into English under the title of "The Economic Foundations of Society"), in which he announced to an admiring public that the Marxian theory of history, so absolutely and purposely distorted by him in 1883, was his own invention. The Marxian theory is, indeed, lowered by Loria in this book to a rather philistine level, and the quotations and illustrations from history abound in mistakes that would not be pardoned in a boy with an ordinary high school education.

But this is only an insignificant sample of Mr. Loria's methods. He assures us that all theories of Marx are founded on conscious sophistry; that Marx concealed his lack of knowledge behind a cloud of phrases, etc. And after stuffing his readers with a lot of similar low hints, so that they might regard Marx as an ambitious upstart devoid of principles like Mr. Loria, who plans for little effects with just such mean little deceptions as our professor from Padua, he was ready to tell them his great secret. Incidentally he brings us back to the rate of profit.

Mr. Loria says: "According to Marx, the mass of surplus value (which Mr. Loria here identifies with profit) produced in a capitalist industry depends on the variable capital as the constant capital does not produce any profit. But this is contrary to facts. For in practice the profit does not depend on the variable capital, but on the aggregate capital." And Mr. Loria himself sees this (L. Chap. XI.) and admits that the facts seem to contradict his theory. How does he solve the contradiction? He refers his readers to the unpublished second volume. Mr. Loria had previously expressed his belief that Marx had never for a moment seriously thought of writing that second volume. But now he exclaims triumphantly: "Not without reason have I contended that this second volume with which Marx continually threatens his adversaries, might simply be a shrewd subterfuge which he used whenever he ran short of scientific arguments." And whoever still doubts after this that Marx is as expert in scientific swindling as "Illustre Loria," is past all redemption.

This much, then, we have learned: According to Mr. Loria, the Marxian theory of surplus value is absolutely incompatible with the fact of a universally equal rate of profit. Now the second volume of "CAPITAL" DID appear, and contained my public challenge to the capitalist economists to solve this problem. Had Mr. Loria been one of us bashful Germans, he would have felt a certain embarrassment. But he is a bold southerner. He comes from a hot climate where a cool nerve is, so to say, a natural requirement. The question regarding the rate of profit has publicly declared that it cannot be solved. And for this very reason he is now going to eclipse himself by solving it publicly.

This miracle is accomplished in "Conrad's Jahrbucher," N. F. Bd. XX., pages 272 and following, in an article on a previously named work of Conrad Schmidt. After learning from Schmidt how the commercial profit is obtained, he suddenly sees it all. "As the determination of value by labor time gives an advantage to those capitalists who invest more of their capital in wages, the unproductive the means commercial capital can extract a greater interest (he means profit) from those favored capitalists and thus establish equality between the individual industrial capitalists. For instance, if the industrial capitalists A, B and C each use 100 days of labor and respectively 200, 100 and 200 constant capital in production, and if the wages for 100 days of labor are equal to 50 days of labor, every capitalist receives a surplus value of 50 days of labor and the rate of profit is 100 per cent for A, 50 per cent for B, and 20 per cent for C. But if a fourth capitalist, D, accumulates an unproductive capital of 300 which requires an interest of 300 per cent equal to the value of 40 days of labor from A, and equal to 20 days of labor from B, the rate of profit of the capitalists A and B will sink to 20 per cent, the same as that of C, and D, with a capital of 300, will receive a profit of 60, that is a rate of profit of 20 per cent, the same as the other capitalists."

With such surprising adroitness does "Illustre Loria" solve by sleight of hand methods the very question which he had declared to be insoluble ten years before. Unluckily he has not told us the secret, how the "unproductive capital" acquires the power, not only to spear the industrialists of their extra profit, but also to keep it in its own pockets, just as the landlord pockets the surplus profit of the tenant in the form of ground rent. According to this logic the merchants would actually levy a tribute fully analogous to ground rent from the industrialists and thus bring about the average rate of profit. Now the commercial capital is indeed a very essential factor in establishing the general rate of profit, as everybody knows full well. But only a literary adventurer who at heart does not care a fig for economics would venture to remark that commercial capital has the magic power to absorb surplus value over and above the average rate of profit.

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But, even before the latter, has been established, and to transform it into ground rent for its own benefit, without even requiring any property in land for this purpose. Nor is the contention any the less surprising that commercial capital is capable of discovering those industrialists whose surplus value is barely covering the average rate of profit and of taking great pleasure in alleviating the condition of those luckless victims of the Marxian law of value by selling their products gratis without even charging them any commission. What a sleight of hand performer a man must be to imagine that Marx required any such miserable tricks!

But our "Illustre Loria" is seen in his full glory only when we compare him with his northern competitors for fame, as for instance, with Mr. Julius Wolf, who was not born yesterday, either. What a little whelp this man appears, even in his voluminous work on "Socialism and the Capitalist Order of Society," by the side of the Italian. How clumsily, I am tempted to say modestly, does he stand forth when compared with that noble cheek with which the Italian maestro represents it as a matter of fact that Marx was no more and no less of a conscious sophist, charlatan and mountebank than Mr. Loria himself; that Marx, whenever he got "stuck," cheated the public by hinting at the conclusion of his theory in a subsequent volume which he neither could nor would ever publish, as he knew perfectly well! Unlimited boldness, combined with a capacity for slipping like an eel out of the most impossible situations, a heroic contempt of kicks received, a quick appropriation of the accomplishments of others, a noisy sounding of the advertising trumpet, an organization of fame by the help of willing friends—who can equal Loria in these qualities?

MOTHER JONES IN ILLINOIS.

The State office is pleased to announce to the comrades of Illinois that arrangements have been completed with that veteran campaigner, the famous Mother Jones, whereby she will tour this State under the auspices of the State Committee.

During the first week of her trip she has spoken at the following towns: Elgin, Savanna, Freeport, Moline, Rock Island and Kewanee. Her further dates, now definitely fixed, are: During the past week of her trip she has spoken at the following towns: Galesburg, Peoria, Spring Valley, Ladd, Peru, Oglesby and Streator. Her further dates now definitely fixed are:

- Kankakee, Jan. 22.
Vernon County, Jan. 23 to 26.
Paris, Jan. 27.
Mattoon, Jan. 28.
Champaign, Jan. 29.
Bloomington, Jan. 30.
Lincoln, Jan. 31.
Pekin, Feb. 1.
Fulton County, Feb. 2 to 5.
Macomb, Feb. 6.
Quincy, Feb. 7.
Jacksonville, Feb. 8.
Sangamon County, Feb. 9 to 13.
Deatur, Feb. 14.
Pana, Feb. 15.
Sandoval, Feb. 16.
Salem, Feb. 17.
Williamson County, Feb. 18 to 21.
Calro, Feb. 22.
Murrysboro, Feb. 23.
Duquoin, Feb. 24.
Centralla, Feb. 25.
Nashville, Feb. 26.
St. Clair County, Feb. 27 to March 5.
Madison County, March 6 to 10.
The comrades in each of these towns are requested to begin at once the work of making the necessary arrangements and communicate with the undersigned. Fraternalty yours, JAS. S. SMITH, State Secretary.

INFORMATION WANTED ON OPEN AND CLOSED SHOP.

In the near future teams representing the two principal universities of Washington, D. C., will publicly debate the question whether the maintenance of the "open shop" will better promote the welfare of the laboring classes than the "closed shop." In order to obtain the views of workmen who are vitally interested in this question, answers to the inquiries below are earnestly solicited:

1. Do you belong to a labor union; and, if so, how long have you been a member?
2. Is the shop where you are employed open or closed?
3. If closed, how long has this condition existed, and state the benefits or detriments you have enjoyed or suffered under that policy?
4. If open, do you believe that it would benefit you if closed shop were established; and, if so, how would you benefit by the change?

Please address all answers as soon as convenient to Samuel Edelstein, Chairman of Intercollegiate Debate Committee George Washington University, Washington, D. C. Mayor Harrison gives as his reason for vetoing the ordinance reducing the hours of the firemen to twelve hours per day, that the city has no money to pay the extra men that will be required. There is no money to pay firemen; but they are going to raise \$5,000,000 to put some connecting section into the boulevards where the class who own the property that the firemen must work eighteen hours a day to protect drive their beautiful carriages and automobiles. There will be a change when the working class wakes up.

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GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL GIVEN BY THE 31st Ward Branch Socialist Party AT Globe Hall, corner 63d Street and Ashland Avenue Saturday, February 4th, at 8 P. M. FIRST CLASS ORCHESTRA, RECITATION AND SONGS DON'T MISS THIS, COMRADES! ADMISSION 25 CENTS

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RECEPTION AND BALL GIVEN BY THE ITALIAN SOCIALIST CLUB Sunday, January 29th, 1905 AT THE Normania Hall, 235-237 Milwaukee Avenue cor. Ohio and Green Streets Socialist Parade With the Singing of the Hymn of the Workers Doors open at 8 o'clock TICKETS 15 CENTS

THINGS YOU SEE Wages the same, living expenses higher, prices of woollens about the same, quality poorer. You have a few dollars ahead, no chance of investing small amounts; your labor building large industries, but you do not own them nor share in the profits. Now, what your Comrade, "Uncle Johnny," of Albuquerque, N. M., wants to know is, that when he makes it possible for you to own a large industry, share in the profits of manufacturing, the mill situated right at the base of supply of the raw materials, and when it takes them right out of the producer's hands, converts them into the finished thing, handing over to you, eliminating all other profits, excepting the one of the carrier, convincing you that you will save half that you now spend for woollens, besides that you are getting pure goods, and that are not promoting "sweat shop labels," will you bother, "He is working a graft"—that he is riding on the wave of Socialist success for his own benefit? If you will, then you have another good coming; he is just like you. He believes that he can best help himself by helping you, that we can co-operatively do that that the individual cannot do at all. So, he proposes a plan to you (having first proven its practicability), contemplating doing for ourselves what we have been paying others a profit for doing for us. You buy a railroad ticket, pay your money. You don't look up their references, as to their reliability, or ability to carry you. Now, your "Uncle Johnny" does not ask for your confidence, if you believe in co-operation more than to just talk about it. Write him a postal card asking for a little booklet that he will send you free, explaining and backing up what he says, and offering references that you cannot question. Then, you can put your money with thousands of others and co-operatively own the trust, instead of the trust owning you. Is this your kind of medicine or not? This is what the capitalist does—they know the power of co-operation—that's the reason they don't want you to practice it. RIO GRANDE WOOLEN MILLS CO. Prop. JOHNEY R. BEARDUP, Pres.

THE SOCIALIST WORLD (By Ernest Untermyer) REVOLUTIONARY RUMBLINGS IN RUSSIA. In spite of all attempts on the part of the Russian Government to suppress any news regarding the revolutionary activity, a little news escapes the censor here and there. We hear of the Russian police discovering a printing plant of some revolutionary organization, of a great strike in the Bakon district, of 25,000 desertions from the ranks of the newly mobilized troops, of outbreaks in Poland, of reform demands on the part of the Zemstvos, and of widespread revolutionary agitation. Recently, a manifesto of the Czar was published, which clearly reveals the alarm felt by the autocratic government. The following quotations from this manifesto are eloquent: "The promises of reform made by the government to the delegates of the Zemstvos in St. Petersburg have been discussed by the press and denounced in certain meetings. Some municipal councils have unlawfully attempted, under the influence of certain persons, to carry their affairs into the public and administrative life and to profit from the excitement of the spirits, especially among the young people. In certain towns meetings have been held in which speakers declared that it was necessary to demand from the government certain fundamental changes in the laws which are incompatible with the sacred and impregnable basis of the Russian state. Demonstrations were made on the streets and the disturbers have resisted the police. The Russian people, true to the ancient basis of the Russian state, will remain strangers to this movement against the established form of government. Those who participate in this movement forget the present difficult situation of Russia and try to lead their agitation into illegitimate channels. Blinded by false hopes, they strive for a radical transformation of the pillars of the state which have been sanctioned for centuries. Those people indulge in their demonstrations without reflecting whether they do not assist our enemy. It is the duty of the government to protect the state and the public peace against any attempts to interrupt the normal flow of Russian life. It must oppose all disturbances of the public order in any meeting which is hostile to the government, and will use all its lawful powers for this purpose. All guilty persons, especially those who are in the employ of the state, will be held responsible for their actions. The provincial and municipal bodies, the same as all other public corporations, are warned to remain within the limits of their functions and not to meddle with questions for the discussion of which the law gives them no authority. The chairman of autonomous assemblies and administrative bodies will be held personally responsible, if they permit the discussion of such questions. The press should endeavor to calm the spirits and with cool judgment under these trying circumstances to perform its duty, conscientious of the responsibility imposed upon it. In spite of these threats, the Czar promises reforms, and it will depend on the solidarity of the revolutionary organizations to compel a realization of these reforms. It will no doubt be a matter of short time to force the government into the defensive. Then the bourgeoisie of Russia will try to reap the benefits of the revolutionary agitation of the working class. Indeed, the control of the Russian government by the capitalist class in place of the feudal aristocracy will be the next inevitable step in the development of that country. The revolutionary proletariat of Russia cannot hope to accomplish anything else at present, but a change of masters. Springfield, Jan. 15, 1905. To the Socialist: On-order of local Springfield Inform you that on December 27, 1904, we, the Springfield, Mass., local, challenged D. M. Parry through Geo. Denison, of this city, for a debate on the practicability of Socialism, at the time of Mr. Parry's intended visit to this city; but to date we have not heard from D. M. Parry except through postoffice (receipt). We think he is no gentleman at all. May be another cracked Bell. WM. KRAHL, Ex-Secy. 12 Olive St., Springfield, Mass. John Mitchell tells us that there are 25,000 fewer members of his organization to-day than when he made his last report. That is because the miners are coming to see that there is only one way to abolish poverty, and that is to abolish the system that fleeces from the working class four-fifths of all that that class produces. The miner who understands that millions want heat and that he wants bread because of private ownership, will not stay in John Mitchell's mine-owners' organization. The lack of understanding of the Socialist movement was again illustrated by the railroad combine sending free passes to our two comrades in the State Legislature. Or were they impudent enough to think they could buy the Socialist representative? They have so long been accustomed to function as a part of the State government that to be divested of a portion of their power must be an unwelcome experience. Life is a game of giving and taking. And the strangest thing about it is that the class that gives the most possesses the least. A government that capitalists own and workmen support is a despotism. Capitalists know it; workmen are learning. Comrades wishing a furnished room, call at 365 North Clark street, top flat.

NOTES-CURRENT AND SUGGESTIVE. BY A. S. EDWARDS. The government has kindly consented to refrain from spending money for guns and forts to protect Chicago and Milwaukee from a Canadian invasion and, instead, will depend on the army to "seize all commanding points on the frontier of Canada"—when necessity arises. All history is a series of actions on the part of politicians exactly similar; always a threat of war, a warning of invasion, a hint of seizure to satiate the blood-thirst of a class of men educated in the arts of murder and keep the masses of working people under the delusion that unless a show of brute force is kept up disaster will overtake them. Of course, there is absolutely no danger that the people of the United States will be attacked by the people of Canada; the people are in danger (and are likely to be fooled) only when the property interests of capitalists on either side of the line are in conflict. The "only way" to get rich is to be "industrious" and "frugal." The already rich say so; surely the rich ought to know. Still it's funny that millions of folks who are both frugal and industrious are not rich. It's queer, too, when you think about it, that the class which is compelled to be both industrious and frugal, is poor. Let us be honest about it: The colossal blunder of the age is the claim that men get rich and make great fortunes by practicing industry and frugality. There is no business in which capitalists engaged that isn't a losing business—provided you are so foolish as to take stock in what capitalists say. They prefer to keep on losing rather than have the dear people own anything. They prefer to continue the operation of street car service in Chicago because they are quite sure that if they let go the business would be a losing business for the people. "A man has a right to destroy his own property," said a number of men with big, bulging brains in Chicago, referring to the burning of cotton in the South. I deny it. If that is admitted then the proletariat class has the power to annihilate all property and make life insupportable. Property costs life in its creation; the class that sacrifices life to create property is the working class. The working class has the right to preserve property by taking possession of it. A municipality is a government or organization of men for the attainment of common ends. Traction magnates, however, regard it as an organization for the attainment of private ends. Common ends demand the expansion of municipal functions; private ends demand the restriction of these functions within limits that insure profit to traction magnates. The common ends of all cannot be attained by private ownership of any essential public service. Only Socialism can accomplish that. The race lives on what labor creates; labor supplies all human needs, creates and renews capital and maintains civilization. Get that into your head and you will likely become a Socialist. Keep it out and you will help perpetuate the system whose real god is Profit and whose only altar is the Market. "If you are 'lucky' enough to be employed under capitalism, you are always liable to be maimed or killed, as the miners were the other day in the Decatur district. If there could be a universal re-examination of all human institutions and an honest report given, what a shaking up there would be in this world! For example: How would that institution come out which teaches that "man shall eat bread in the sweat of his own face," and yet sets apart one class of men who never work and supports another class who appropriate the wealth of people who do work? Socialists stand on principle. There are others who stand on expediency, or on the opportunity for some public agitation to carry them into office.

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COOK COUNTY.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Receipts—Stamp, \$10.00; delegate dues, \$1.75; subscription fund, \$8.50; literature, \$11.75. Total, \$22.00. Disbursements—Stamp, \$20.00; postage, \$1.00; Secretary salary, \$20.00; office expenses, \$2.00; Total, \$43.00. Present deficit, \$20.80. Stamps sold, 333; stamps bought, 500; no hand last week, 56. Balance stamps on hand, 27. Inv. Jan. 8. South for stamps, \$10.

HALL MEETINGS.

Second Ward—3618 Cottage Grove avenue, Saturday, Jan. 21, 8 p. m. Speaker, J. H. Stanley. Fourth Ward—3245 State street, Sunday, Jan. 22, 8 p. m. Speaker, Chas. L. Breckon. Seventeenth Ward—256 West Chicago avenue, Jan. 22, 8 p. m. Speaker, J. H. Stanley. Twentieth Ward—943 Harrison street, Sunday, Jan. 22, 8 p. m. A. S. Edwards will speak.

Twenty-sixth Ward—Social Turner Hall, 686 Belmont and Paulina streets, Jan. 22, Sunday, 5 p. m. Seymour Newman and Matt Wood will speak. There will be singing, music and dancing. All North Side comrades urged to be present. See ad. elsewhere.

Third Ward—3925 Armour avenue, Friday, Jan. 20, 8 p. m. Organization meeting. Don Button will speak. Fourth Ward—Kerzmanns Hall, 231 street and Westmoreland, Sunday, Jan. 22, at 8 p. m. A mass meeting for organization purposes will be held. Speakers, Mrs. Lillian Ferguson and A. J. Henry.

Fourth Ward—Tuesday, Jan. 24, 8 p. m., at 215 West 12th street, or 618 South Halsted street. Mass meeting for organization and entertainment. Walter Higgins will speak. His son will play the violin. A grand 2 o'clock time is promised.

The Italian comrades will hold meetings at 84th and Buffalo avenue, Sunday, Jan. 22, at 8 p. m. (South Chicago). Speaker, Mat Whalen. Sunday, Jan. 20th, northwest corner 29th and Ashland avenues, at 4 p. m. Speaker, Mrs. Lillian Ferguson. Sunday, Feb. 5, 4th and Wood street, Dolzino's Hall, at 4 p. m. Speaker, L. Dolzino.

Harvey, Ill.—Jan. 31, Tuesday, 8 p. m. Speaker, A. W. Mance and Miss Gladys Lamb. Also Tuesday, Feb. 7, 8 p. m. Walter Higgins will speak on the latter date. Jewish Russian organization meeting, Friday, Jan. 20, at 1215 W. Madison street, corner 12th and Walker streets. Mr. Leiman of New York will speak in Jewish and Chang L. Breckon in English.

Second Ward—Friday, Jan. 22, at 8 p. m., at 313 Orleans street, for the purpose of effecting an organization of the Socialist Party. Chas. L. Breckon, County Secretary, will speak and explain the plan and purpose of organization.

Nineteenth Ward—Mass meeting at Herman's Hall, Monday evening, Jan. 23, at 8 p. m. Speaker, A. W. Mance, editor of Chicago Socialist. Twenty-eighth Ward—Branch meeting at 783 Armitage avenue, Sedgwick House, Sunday, Jan. 22, at 9:20 a. m. All members take notice.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

The following are the contributions to the primary campaign fund for the week ending Jan. 14, 1905: Collection at County Executive meeting, \$3.90; H. T. L., 50c; J. Ratneck, 25c; Chas. H. Miller, \$2; Calman, 50c. Total, \$5.85. Total last week, \$42.25. Grand total, \$48.10.

THE PRIMARY LAW.

To the Members of the Executive Committee, S. P. Cook County. Your committee, to whom was referred the question from the Eighth Ward, requesting that we do not this year work under the Primary Law, unless it be found mandatory, beg leave to report the following:

According to notice served upon us by the Board of Election Commissioners, it is made plain that, in the event of a primary election, the Socialist Party in this spring's campaign: (1) Work under the conditions of the Primary Law, or (2) go on the ballot by petition. The latter means a 2 per cent. of voters on city ticket, and 5 per cent. on ward nominees. This would mean a petition of nearly 8,000 names for city ticket, and 20,000 for ward nominees. The actual work of petition in the ward of a total aggregate list of names of about 32,500. The task of securing this large list is equally as difficult as the securing of that many names of the 50,000 who voted the Socialist Party ticket last fall. It is to be noted that those party members who have done the actual work of petition in the past are not now in favor of this action this spring, declaring that those who do favor the petition plan are largely those who either have not had the experience, or who have never actively engaged in the securing of the names necessary to go on the ballot by petition.

The arguments for working under the primary law are manifold, and your committee, too simply point to a few of them.

There is nothing in the primary law that has a word to say about a minimum number of votes to make a primary election legal. It only declares that a majority must be secured by the candidates for election to declare him elected. Also, there is nothing in the law that would vitiate a primary election, because all the districts were not maintained. If one party should secure sufficient judges and clerks to fill all the primary districts, it would be official with the election commissioners to fill the vacancies. Should the statute show that one party has named a fair proportion of the primary districts, and had named the major portion of the judges and clerks, it is fair to presume that the election commissioners would call the primary election legal.

If our party has a future existence beyond that of the present year, and if we have any faith whatever in our growth and development, then it is very clear that we should have in the very near future, to accept the conditions of the primary law, as by casting 10 per cent. of the vote we become a "legal party."

Here we are, low to lose and more to gain, than at any future time. Then, too, in making our plan of organization to conform to the primary law, will not our party be greatly strengthened in every phase of its work? The primary law would compel us to:

- 1. Perfect our ward organization. This is now lamentably weak, having about 1 member to each 55 voters in the ward. 2. We would be organized into Primary District Clubs, with a central ward organization. Each of these Primary District Clubs would in a short time have a larger membership and a more effective working organization than that of the present day now existing in the entire ward. This would ultimately lead to precinct clubs, and finally, perhaps, to even smaller units, all centering in the ward organization.

Therefore, your committee recommends, in view of the foregoing, that the Socialist Party this year work under the primary law, and that the wards be organized to do all in their power to get the work of the canvass completed at once, and thus get affairs in readiness for a call for a primary election for the spring campaign of 1905.

This would not only give us a powerful organization, but would give us a route of names of from 20,000 to 30,000, which could be utilized in securing a large increase in party membership and in the circulation of our paper. Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. L. BRECKON, Secretary.

JAS. S. SMITH, A. W. MANCE, Com. of Executive Committee.

The above is the report made by a special committee of the Executive Committee that body after an animated discussion of the proposition it was finally decided to refer the whole matter to the County Committee for final action. To that end a call appears in this issue for a social meeting to be held at 33 North Clark street, on Sunday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M., at which every delegate is urged to be present.

The comrades are hereby urged to redouble their energies in the work of canvassing their wards for the names and addresses of the voters of the Socialist Party ticket. No matter which way the County Committee shall decide the case, on that decision will have come the time for immediate action. The entire affairs for the

SOCIALIST MASS MEETING.

Eighteenth Ward Socialists, Attention!—All Socialist voters and sympathizers residing in the Eighteenth Ward are urged to attend a meeting at Monroe Hall, corner Sedgwick and Monroe streets, on Thursday, January 21st, 8 p. m. Under the auspices of the Eighteenth Ward Club, Socialist Party. Speakers, Thomas J. Morgan and Charles L. Breckon. The principles of the Socialist Party will be explained and questions answered.

NOTICE TO SPEAKERS.

Will those who are able and willing to speak for the Socialist party in Cook County, please send to the County Secretary their names, addresses and the days of the week they can be depended upon to fill the program, singing, singing, singing, speeches and the calls for speakers are increasing. Please answer promptly.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Socialist Singsongband, well known to all the comrades, has arranged for an entertainment at Menton and Heiligfeld's Hall, 55 North Clark street, to take place Thursday, January 21st, 8 p. m. Under the auspices of the Socialist Party. Singing, speeches and comic declamations. Commence at 8 o'clock. Admission free. All readers of the Chicago Socialist are invited. Plans and details are provided for.

TWENTIETH WARD MASS MEETING.—Comrade A. S. Edwards has been secured to deliver one of his entertaining and suggestive addresses for Sunday evening, Jan. 22nd, 8 p. m. in this Commune at 8 o'clock. Twentieth Ward Headquarters, 943 Harrison street.

FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

New members of the National Committee are: Montana, C. C. McHugh, Anacostia; Nebraska, G. W. Ray, Omaha; North Dakota, A. S. Lumpman, Fargo; Wyoming, D. A. Hastings, Cheyenne.

The State Secretary of Washington notifies the National Secretary that the Washington State Committee, at a meeting held Jan. 1, suspended George E. Boomer from membership in the Socialist party for one year, "for fusion in acting or allowing a mass meeting of citizens to use him as secretary of a municipal nominating convention at Prosser, Wash., on Nov. 30, 1904." As Boomer was National Committeeman from Washington, this action of the State Committee renders his place vacant.

The balloting of the National Committee upon the election of National Executive Committee and National Secretary closes on Jan. 22, and votes received after that date cannot be counted. The vote upon the motion to grant Utah a State charter closes Jan. 26.

Vernon F. King, of Holland, Mich., has been endorsed and recommended by the Michigan State Committee for the reserve list of National organizers and speakers.

E. W. Perrin has resigned as State Secretary of Arkansas. George E. Bigelow has started on a Western tour which will take him through New Mexico, Arizona and California.

The annual report of the National Secretary is in preparation and will form part of the January official bulletin. WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

Special Meeting C. C.

A special meeting is hereby called of the County Central Committee, to be held at 55 North Clark St., SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, at 2 p. m. This meeting is called to consider report from Executive Committee on the Primary Law. Every delegate is urged to be present, as the matter must be finally settled at this time. This report grows out of communication from 8th Ward submitted at the last meeting of the County Committee.

Do not confuse this with the meeting of Jan. 22 at Uhlich's Hall. See notice elsewhere.

CHAS. L. BRECKON, Secretary.

INDIVIDUALISM.

A Popular Brand of Anarchy. Dr. Minot J. Savage, of the Church of the Messiah, New York, is quoted as follows: "There are no solutions of the labor problem or industrial problem except through individuals themselves. If the people are all right these conditions would not confront us. Strikes are not intellectual matters. If the participants were right they could settle these things in an instant, as could the combatants of the Russo-Japanese war."

"What matter whether we have Socialist, Republican or Democratic party in corruptive control of the nation's affairs? Reorganization cannot change the result. We cannot have perfect society till we have perfect men and women. Changing the labels does not make any difference in con-

ditions. The problem of individual character solves all others. In these matters as well as those of the church. The word poverty resolves into immorality. If men were right there would be no poverty. The way to heal the wounds of the world—to stop the clash of capital and labor; to eliminate want and despair and remove existing injustices—is to find out the laws of God. Health, harmony and happiness will come just as soon as you get men and women to behave themselves."

If the view of Dr. Savage, so popular among the Christian defenders of the crime of capitalism, is correct and all depends upon individual character, then all government is wrong; and the Anarchist—the only sinner pure individualist—is right.

The words of Dr. Savage are quoted approvingly by anti-Socialist labor papers. But if his idea is correct what justifies the labor union? the lodge? the church? or any form of government?

Away with law and all sorts of organizations—let us depend solely on individual character!

A mere statement of the position shows how absurdly impossible is it. Why should government seek to prevent sneak thieving and burglary if not also the frauds of business men and politicians?

"Changing the labels" will not change conditions, of course, but changing the system will.

If (so-called) Socialists were elected to power and continued the capitalist system their government would be no better than the present and the real Socialists would be the first to denounce and renounce them. Put real Socialists into power and they will change the capitalist system for the co-operative commonwealth wherein the people directly own and control every thing in their own interests. Then see the incomparable result.

A good man may run a bad system a little better than a bad man, but if the system is hopelessly wrong the only sensible and righteous thing to do is to change the system.

If the Republicans or Democrats will abolish capitalist system with its wage slavery and rewards for crime the Socialists will not ask to be elected to office, for we do not claim to be better as individuals than they.—E. S. C., in the Danville Free Citizen.

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.

As long as there are private capitalists there will be public corruption. As long as there are private privileges there will be public privation. As long as peaceful evolution is obstructed, violent revolution is possible. As long as the producers are willing to be nothing in the State, parasites will be everything.

There is no crime but capitalism; no crime that does not spring from conditions for which capitalism is responsible.

SOCIALIST CHILDREN, ATTENTION.—Children's chorus will meet every Saturday, 3 to 5, at Armitage Avenue Settlement House, 783 Armitage avenue. Fridays, 4:30 p. m., at 984 West Madison street. Sundays, 11 a. m., at Socialist Headquarters, 943 Harrison street, near Robey.

All children on North and West Sides try to be at one place on the other. ANNAH FINSTERBACH.

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THE JANUARY INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW.

Do you know what you are missing in not reading the International Socialist Review every month? Here is a brief outline of the current number: Milla Tupper Maynard, of Colorado, writes on "Woman Suffrage, as Observed by a Socialist."

Eraste Vidrine, secretary of Local New Orleans, discusses the problem of separate locals for negroes.

A. M. Simons, the editor, gives an exhaustive review of Robert Hunter's recent book on "Poverty."

Weston Wrigley, late of British Columbia, now of Toronto, tells of the recent Canadian elections.

Charles Elwood Randall writes of the "Factors in Social Progress" which are adding to man's control over nature.

Edwin Arnold Breholtz contributes an eloquent poem on the slaughter of twenty thousand children in the "concentration camps" of the slums.

The editor translates and comments on the opinions of the Vie Socialiste, Monatshefte and Neue Zeit upon the Italian elections.

Another of Mary E. Marcy's clever "Letters from a Pork Packer's Stenographer" tells a lot of inside facts about the packing houses.

F. M. Wibaut, of Amsterdam, outlines the conclusions reached by the International Socialist Congress on the subject of Trusts and Unemployment.

The editor discusses President Roosevelt's proposal for the federal control of corporations. Max S. Hayes gives his usual survey of the world of labor, and several recent books of interest to Socialists receive impartial reviews.

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