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THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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SIXTH YEAR—WHOLE NO. 363 CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1905. PRICE ONE CENT

THE MORNING GLOW OF LIBERTY.

Tsarism in Russia Doomed--Liberal Classes Pushed Forward by Capitalist Interests.

Constitutional Movement Assisted by All Progressive Forces.

Revolutionary Working Class the Active Force in the Struggle Against Reaction.

Fifty years ago the Crimean war warned Russian autocracy for the first time and shook its foundations. As a result of the war, serfdom became untenable, and in order to maintain his autocracy Alexander II, the so-called "Tsar-Liberator," emancipated the serfs against the wishes of the landed nobility. The autocratic head of the dragon remained, and the landed nobility soon discovered that emancipation of the serfs by a paper declaration did not liberate farmers from the necessity of tilling the soil for the benefit of their masters. Political emancipation without economic emancipation left matters practically where they had been before. For the nobility, the bureaucracy, and the hierarchy saw to it that the insignificant reforms accompanying the emancipation of the serfs, such as relative local autonomy, public trials, and local courts of justice, remained practically dead letters.

The Japanese war has given a second and more threatening warning to autocracy and its satellites. Again it becomes necessary for the Tsar to listen to the voice of historical forces, and to try to save himself by sacrificing those who have held him in his position as a figure head of reaction.

But this time new forces have arisen which cannot be pacified as easily as the threatening masses of long-covered peasants. Modern industry, with its machine production, industrial and financial concentration, has given birth to the industrial capitalist class and to its relentless shadow, the modern revolutionary proletariat. The economic interests of these two new classes imperiously demand a reorganization of the political institutions of Russia.

For years the character of the liberal elements of Russian society that found their expression, under the changed conditions after the emancipation of the serfs, in the zemstvos, has been gradually transformed by the division of land among the children of the nobility, by the inroads of capitalism, and the impoverishment of many nobles. While in the past, the zemstvos have always been anti-democratic, defending only the rights of the feudal nobles and demanding political rights only for persons with a university education, there has gradually developed a left and more radical wing in them. This left wing has the character of the modern bourgeois radicals and they are combating the old style zemstvo-liberalism. They want to abolish the feudal control in the zemstvos and yet retain enough of their rule to take care of their little capitalist interests. They are hard pressed by the bureaucracy and by the expansion of the great capitalists, and since they are not strong enough to obtain control of the political power by themselves, and on the other hand are afraid of the revolutionary proletariat, they are trying to get reforms by presenting "humble and devout petitions" to the Tsar, in the hope of convincing him that autocracy will be able to withstand the revolutionary onslaught of the masses, if reforms corresponding to the interests of the little bourgeoisie are granted. They hope to vanquish the brutal reaction of the bureaucracy and the threatening proletarian revolution by begging instead of fighting.

But the reaction has not the least intention to yield, either to the little bourgeoisie or to the proletariat. It is still strongly fortified and will not give up its position without a bloody struggle. The Tsar, who has never been more than a puppet in the hands of a few strong personalities behind him, just as strong men than himself have been before him, has no consistent policy by which he can meet the crisis, and he will be on the side of whatever historical force will be uppermost at any moment. He is a negligible quantity in this question. And if he is mentioned at all here, it is because the government decrees dealing with the present troubles in Russia bear his signature.

The conservative element in the zemstvos, though little afraid of the radical left wing of the capitalist class, is so much more afraid of the proletariat, and must under all circumstances get more political freedom for the expansion of the great capitalist influence and control. Under these circumstances, the zemstvos are compelled, against their will, to make themselves in many respects spokesmen for the demands of a revolutionary proletariat. The proletariat, on the other hand, cannot hope to jump at

CAPITALISTS AS LAW BREAKERS

Chicago, Jan. 21, 1905. Editor Chicago Socialist: Whenever a strike is in progress we see in the daily papers frequent references to measures taken by the authorities to prevent "lawless acts" on the part of the strikers. We do not so often hear of efforts to prevent "lawless acts" on the part of the employers. It is my purpose in this letter to point out the fact that in a certain industry in this city the management is guilty of a violation of a law passed by the United States Congress, not merely once in a while but every working day in the year; not only with the knowledge of government officials, but in collusion with those officials.

I was for a time employed in one of the largest packing houses in the stock yards (Armour & Co., to be specific, but you may cut the name out if you like). There is a strong reason for believing that all the packing houses are guilty of the same lawless acts. I noticed that on every package, barrel, keg or box of meat sent out a government inspection stamp was pasted. Being interested in the matter, I sent a request to the Bureau of Animal Industries in the Department of Agriculture at Washington asking for a copy of the circular relating to meat inspection. This circular arrived soon and I studied it carefully. I learned that the law required that an official inspector must be installed with an adequate force of assistants in every place where meat was packed and shipped out. That the inspector or one of his assistants must examine every package of meat put up, and if he finds it free from defects, he must affix a paper stamp printed by the government and bearing a consecutive number; he must then cancel the stamp in a manner that is carefully specified. The method of cancelling is similar to that used in cancelling a postage stamp on a letter. A rubber stamp is used which prints a number of wavy lines across the inspection stamp, and the circular of instruction specifies in detail that the wavy lines of cancellation must extend entirely across the inspection stamp and must appear for a short distance on the box or keg on both the top and bottom of the inspection stamp.

Now, I am prepared to say that during the entire period of five months while I was working on the packing floor in a single instance was this law observed. Not once did I see an inspector or assistant on the packing floor. The foreman of the shipping room had in his possession a package of the inspection stamps, already cancelled. Whenever a shipment was to be made, the required number of packages were taken out from the "chill room" and the foreman or one of the employees would paste on the already cancelled inspection stamps. When the foreman ran out of stamps he would go to the "inspector's" office, in another building some distance away and secure a package of the stamps, as many as he wanted, already cancelled.

I have no occasion to make any comment on this matter. I simply wish to present to your readers facts which have come under my personal observation. Fraternally yours, EDWARD S. SMITH, 129 West 24th St.

(So long as capitalism lasts law will be enforced or not enforced as the interests of the capitalist class dictate. Some laws are passed that on their face appear to be in the interest of the workers, but if they happen to be in any way certain the profits of the capitalist by their enforcement, then they are simply made a farce of as in the case of the writer of the foregoing letter describes. When the working class becomes conscious of its interests, then, and not till then, will laws be made and enforced by workers in their own interests. Until then, well, the capitalists will make the hay while the sun shines of working class stupidity lasts. Some of the workers know the remedy and the others are fast learning it.—Editor.)

RESISTANCE. The essence of life Is action and strife, And his anger gives force to the blow; The man who will fight With main and with might— When he must—is the man I would know.

It is useless to prate Giving back love for hate, To give up is a thing that I loathe; For Resistance I teach, And the gospel I preach Is to tear off the hand on your throat. EMIL F. LUNDSTROM.

Investigation shows that almost everything the workers eat or drink is adulterated and often unfit for human food or medicine. Under Socialism there would be no "incentive" to adulterate things. Adulteration is only a form of competition. The problem of production is solved. It is now up to the working class to cut out the waste and solve the problem of distribution. A government that capitalists own and workmen support is a despotism. Capitalists know it; workingmen are learning.

POLITICAL PRAYERS.

The Almighty Daily Appealed to for Guidance in Granting State Treasury.

Private Property and Its Prayers.

How the Master Class Keeps the "Servant" Class from Recovering Damages from Accidents.

"My Father, lead Thou me Lord, as Thou wilt, oh, lead Thou me; My God, I bow to Thee."

While individuals may doubt the efficiency of prayer, the masses doubt not. This the rulers of the people know. With prayer they preface all their official acts and all government functions of war, and peace. Linking themselves with God they command the respect and reverence of the masses; this they use as a shield behind which wholesale fraud, robbery and murder is safely committed. The Illinois State Legislature opens its sessions with prayer; this is made by a "chaplain," an official identical with the officials who perform the same duty in the governments of Europe. The prayer begins with an adoring glorification of God, and proceeds with a confession of the meekness of the legislators who await his mercies, and ends with a request for his constant presence, leadership and active cooperation in the work they have in hand. Immediately following this prayer these legislators renewed their attack on the State treasury (which failed last week) and succeeded in securing tens of thousands of dollars by the appointment of a useless army of attendants and closed their first raid on the public by singing "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow," the "chaplain" leading.

The next act of this "God fearing" body was to greet with laughter and howls of derision the introduction of a "bill" making it a crime for a person, firm or corporation to order a free pass to an official, and to forfeit the office of the official accepting such pass, a copy of a law now in force in Wisconsin. It may be remarked that every legislator in Springfield has received passes and is using them, except our comrades and two other members who, on receiving them, returned them—the return by our comrades being made through our State committee.

Over forty "bills" have been presented in the "house" alone and referred to the several committees. One of these "bills" was for an "act" enabling the citizens of Chicago to vote down any franchise which Marshall Field, Mitchell and Armour might secure from the city council before the spring election, and consent was asked to permit their "bill" to be put at once on its passage. A storm of objections filled the "house" and the "bill" was promptly buried in the "grave yard" (committee on municipal corporations) and the "chaplain" phoned to Field: "Lord it is, as Thou wilt."

The character of the "bills" presented indicate the intention of the Republicans to follow the lead of Deene's message, his desire being backed by the pressure of 25,000 office seekers, friends and political supporters of the legislators, who are after the 5,000 official positions the governor has to give away. The Democrats on the other hand are playing the municipal ownership end for all it is worth.

One of the "bills" is of particular interest to all workers and is being pushed by the Labor Union "Lobby" in attendance on the Legislature. This "bill" is called the "Fellow Servant Bill" and relates to the subject of personal injuries suffered by workmen in the course of their employment. Some remark concerning this subject may be of interest.

With the introduction of machinery and the connection of numbers of workmen in the execution of productive and distributive functions, accidents to the workers began to command the attention of the courts and later on the general public, and have now become part of our government reports. In one of these we are informed that while but 280 American soldiers were killed in battle during the war with Spain, 10,000 American workmen are killed annually in their various employments; that 68,000 are annually disabled in a greater or less degree from further work for life; that 55,000 for a period exceeding thirteen weeks and 400,000 are disabled for more than three days, but less than thirteen weeks.

The responsibility for part of this killing and wounding was found by an English judge in 1837 to be due not to any fault of the master, but to "fellow servants" (all wage workers being known to the law as "servants"). This judge held that a worker in accepting employment thereby entered into a contract with the master to not only assume all the ordinary risks to life and limb incident to the particular employment, but to also take the risk resulting from the carelessness of his fellow servants. This "doctrine" was affirmed by the House of Lords in

1858 and was followed by American judges and thus became the common law of this State. Though the English by act of parliament have repudiated this "doctrine" and many States in Illinois adhere to this doctrine of the "House of Lords" to the very great advantage of the masters and very great injury of the workers. The American judges have decided that a superintendent and a laborer in a quarry, a captain and deck "hand," a foreman and helper, a supervisor of a railroad and a brakeman, an engineer and a carpenter, a detective and a locomotive engineer, a coachman and a landress, are respectively fellow servants and if the laborer, the deck "hand," and the helper is killed or injured by the superintendent, captain or foreman, etc., the "master" is not liable for damages and hence the relatives of the killed nor the injured workers can have any compensation for their loss or injury. T. J. M.

THE GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE

A Fierce Struggle by 10,000 Wage Workers for Decent Living Conditions.

Since the middle of last November 10,000 men and women, most of them members of the Special Order Garment Workers Union, have been on strike against lowering their standard of living and working conditions. At that time the wholesale tailors' association showed their great "respect for contracts" entered into with working men by annulling all existing contracts, though many of them did not expire until next March. The employers demanded an open shop and a return to sweat shop conditions. The union very properly refused to accept the wholesale tailors' conditions of employment and have for the past three months been on strike.

No sooner had the garment workers shown their united resistance to this reactionary movement than one of our judges issued an injunction against the Garment Workers' Union forbidding them to picket the shops. It is stated by members of the union that their men and women have been arrested and taken before the court charged with contempt of court for doing no more than walking along the street. That all that was necessary for a union man or woman's arrest was for an employer or one of his hired agents to point his finger at a union man who happened to be on the street. Besides being hauled in on charges of contempt many of the strikers have been arrested and put into filthy police court cells on the flimsiest charges by some employer. The magistrates have instructions from the city hall Democratic "friends of labor" to give strikers the "limit" when they are brought before them.

It is the same old story told so often before. The garment workers are fighting bravely against fearful odds. They must fight on the economic field where they are weak. They must obey the law and be "peaceful." All the value of the product of their past labor above a bare existence is in the hands of their masters. And protected by law and physical force (police clubs) while the striking workers must not even so much as speak to a man or woman to persuade them not to work and thus break the strike.

It is safe to say that a large majority of the garment workers are now convinced that something more than unionism "pure and simple is needed." When they lose their strike as they probably will, it will be because they have had to give in to the pangs of hunger sooner than their employers, although their employers never produced a dollar's worth of wealth that they used to defeat the wealth producers.

The garment workers study Socialism and unite with all other wealth producers, not only on the economic field in their unions, but also in the working class political party—the Socialist party.

So long as workers will pit their pitiful pennies and almost empty stomachs against the accumulated wealth of their masters, backed as it is by all the powers of government, which the workers by their votes have foolishly turned over to them it will be the same old story.

Workmen, do you know there is only one thing that now stands between you and a full life? Do you know what that one thing is? It is simply the pitiable stupidity of the workers themselves. You have produced wealth in superabundance, but you are too stupid to know how to control it for your own use. Study Socialism and learn how.

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 other class who do work?

SOCIALIST PRIMARY.

Outline of Plans and Dates in Preparation for Spring Primary.

BLANKS MUST BE FILLED

Need for Quick Action and a Red-Hot Spring Campaign—A Call to Action.

Next Sunday's special meeting of the County Committee will definitely settle the question of primaries. All the argument seems in favor of holding the primaries. They can be held on a Saturday afternoon from 12 to 7 p. m. This will make it possible for the greatest number of comrades to give their time to the various duties. In addition to that, the call can be published in the Chicago Socialist, and a big edition of twelve pages gotten out. This will contain detailed information for each primary district in the various wards. The call for the primaries should be made not later than Feb. 15. In order to be clearly within the law it has been decided that wards must fill out and return to the county secretary on or before Friday, Feb. 10, the attached blanks. This being done, our ward and city conventions can all have been held and ticket in the field by March 7. The city election takes place on Tuesday, April 4.

If the comrades promptly fill out and forward the data called for in the two blanks, then our primary can be held on Saturday, March 4, 12 to 7 p. m., and the city convention held on Tuesday, March 7, at 8 p. m. In arranging dates for ward conventions make them the week following March 4, and on any date but March 7.

The following suggestions are given to indicate how to close up and legally complete the work in the wards. Carefully follow the plan, and thus speedily bring the work to an issue. New ward maps will be sent out as soon as Election Commissioners can furnish same.

- 1. Create Primary Districts as per maps, with the same rule as heretofore—that is, not less than two nor more than seven election precincts to each Primary District.
2. Outline the boundaries of each Primary District, cut out and paste same on separate pieces of paper or cardboard.
3. Underneath each Primary District map, and on the same sheet, write the names and addresses of all Socialists, whether party members or not, who reside within the Primary District, and arrange a meeting of all these Socialists, secure the application for membership of those not now members, and organize them into a primary club.
4. Each Primary Club will, after electing their permanent officers (chairman and secretary), elect one delegate to the Ward Committee and a Primary Captain, whose duties will be to secure a captain for each voting precinct.
5. The Primary Club will also secure from among their membership three judges, who must be householders (heads of families), and two clerks, who need not be householders.
6. With this work completed, have precinct captains fill out the attached blank, giving the number of the Primary District, the place and number where primary is to be held, the names and addresses of the judges and clerks.
No two judges and clerks from the same election precinct. Polling places for each primary district shall be as near center of district as possible, of easy ingress and egress, and at least 100 feet from a saloon.

Note—A blank is also attached for the names and addresses of the delegates to ward and city conventions, so that same may be placed on the ticket. Comrades will note that they may have the same men on list of delegates for ward convention as on city convention, the only thing needed to guard against is in not naming ward convention on same date as city convention. It is well, perhaps, where there is a scarcity of party membership, to fill offices of judges and clerks and delegates, to select one reliable party member for judge in each Primary District, and fill the rest of the offices with Socialist sympathizers and readers of the party papers. This will save the party membership material for convention delegates, challengers and other very necessary work.

The following forms indicate the character of answers needed to be in the hands of the secretary by Feb. 14:

WARD. Primary District. Comprising the following election precincts: Polling Place: JUDGES AND CLERKS. Office. Name and Residence. Precinct. Judge. Judge. Judge. Clerk. Clerk.

CARNIVAL AND BAZAAR BRAND'S HALL North Clark and Erie Streets FEB. 12 TO 19, 1905 Watch for the PROGRAM in next week's paper Grand Opening 4 p. m., Sunday, Feb. 12 Get "Pluggers" at "163" Tickets for season - - 50c Single admission - - 10c Of Branch Secretaries, Office of "Spravednost," 683 Loomis Street or at 163 Randolph Street, Chicago

Table with columns: Ward, Del. City, Del. Del. City, Del. City, Del. City. Lists ward numbers and delegate counts.

WISCONSIN SOCIALIST LEGISLATORS. Socialist Legislators Begin Their Work in Madison, Wisconsin. The four Socialist representatives and one Socialist State Senator from Milwaukee have arrived at Madison and have taken their seats in the capitol. Their reception by the capitalist members of the House was a surprise to them. Not only were they congratulated on their election, but their political principles were pronounced to be favorable. Some of the politicians went as far as to declare themselves Social Democrats. The Socialist members, however, are aware that this smooth behavior has a purpose and pay no attention to it. Comrades Aldridge, Burner, Schreoleen and Brockhouse are the representatives, while Comrade Rummel is the State Senator. All are fairly good speakers, and fully realize their important duty. In order to do effective work for Socialism no stone will be left unturned. Legal talent has been secured to help them overcome the intricacies of the law, and the strong party organization at Milwaukee is on the alert to make the greatest capital for Socialism during the session of the House. The Milwaukee party machinery is in such an effective condition that a pamphlet can be composed, printed and distributed, so that every family in the city has a copy inside of twenty-four hours. Although the Socialists will not oppose reforms, yet their actions will be a unit along class lines. Thirty or forty bills are being formulated which will be introduced in the House. An idea of their influence may be had from noting that they received all the appointments on committees that they had asked for. Brockhouse serves on the Committee on Manufactures and Labor; Aldridge on Judiciary, Schreoleen on Cities; Burner on Sanitation and Health. Rummel, Senator, serves on three committees—Factories and Labor, Corporations, and Sanitation and Health. O. B.

JOHN COLLINS' \$2.00 HATS S.W. Cor. Madison & La Salle Sts Early Spring Fashions in Stiff and Soft Hats. Hats made to order. Clearing Sale of Caps and Gloves at about Half Regular Price.

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

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OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The capitalist press and some of the preachers are denouncing the Chicago school teachers in the most vehement terms because they have affiliated themselves with the Federation of Labor, and are endeavoring to have something to say about the conditions of their employment.

THE REAL ISSUE.

The real issue, so far as the working class is concerned, in any campaign, municipal, State or national, must always be food, clothing, shelter, etc. Until the opportunity to produce wealth for use is possessed by the working class, all other questions are mere side issues.

WASTED ENERGY.

Miss Jane Addams grew quite indignant, speaking before the Ashland Fellowship Club, when she referred to an attempt that is being made to repeal the child labor law, as she said: "Simply because they work an inconvenience to business men."

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

COME, LITTLE CHILDREN, UNTO ME.

BY HORACE TRAUDEL, IS THE NEW WORKER.

Come, little children, unto me. The great man who said that meant fairly by it. But you who worship or pretend to worship that great man.

the little boxers whose three cent strike indexes your economic degeneracy? Do you think no one and no thing is responsible for this? That it just happened? The children, the innocents. They thought you meant them honest.

"THE GREATEST TRUST IN THE WORLD."

C. E. RUSSELL IS EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE.

The packers of Chicago, and their allies in other cities, according to the leading article in the February issue of Everybody's Magazine, written by Charles E. Russell, constitute "The Greatest Trust in the World."

Aberdeen and Geneva as easily as in Chicago and New York. It has in the last three years increased, for its own benefit, the expenses of every household in America. It controls or influences the prices of one-half the food consumed by the nation.

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MANAGER'S COLUMN

Since last reported, I have sold tickets as follows: Scandinavian Bakers' Union, No. 62, \$5; Amalgamated Glass Workers, \$10; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, \$10.

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.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor Chicago Socialist: The proposed plan for the industrial organization of all workers on economic lines, the manifesto of which appeared in the Socialist last week, is without doubt, the most important move ever made on American soil for the emancipation of the working class.

FACT AND FABLE.

Committee met five times. Morgan elected chairman. Morgan present at five meetings, Breckon present at five, Smith at five, Untermyer at two, Edwards at two, Stedman at one, Simons at one, and Berlyn at none.

\$3.00. CURNEY'S HATS. \$2.00.

Warm Caps and Gloves, New Year styles, now ready. Comrades should go to this store. All goods guaranteed union made. 97 East Madison, northwest corner Dearborn.

The Physician in the House by D. R. GREER Value \$3.00. The Rebels of the New South by WALTER MARION RAYMOND Value \$1.00. With a 25c Subscription Card to the Chicago Socialist for \$1.00. Chicago Socialist, 163 Randolph St.

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SOCIALIST NEWS IN BRIEF.

Progress of the Working Class in This and Other Lands.

The Socialist party clubs of Michigan have decided by referendum vote to hold their State convention at Grand Rapids on Feb. 13. The political convention will be held at the same time for the purpose of nominating two candidates for regents of the State University and one Supreme Court Judge.

The referendum for the election of National Committeeman for Texas resulted in no election, no candidate receiving a majority. A second ballot is being taken.

W. E. Trautman, of Cincinnati, has been elected as National Committeeman for Ohio, making, with Robert Bandlow, the two members from that State.

J. E. Snyder, Oklahoma City, is the new Territorial Secretary for Oklahoma.

Winfield R. Gaylord begins an organizing tour of Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, at Manatee, Fla., Jan. 23.

REPORT OF ELECTION OF NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND NATIONAL SECRETARY.

To the National Committee, Socialist Party. Comrades—I hereby report the election of a National Executive Committee and National Secretary by the National Committee to have resulted as follows:

FOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Vote by States: By Barnett (Arizona)—Berger, Florent, Goebel, Mally, Morgan, A. M. Simons, Work.

By Carter (Idaho)—Berger, Beryl, Gaylord, Goebel, Florent, Work, Mally. By Derry (Illinois)—Bandlow, Heath, Reynolds, Mally, Slobodin, Towner, Work.

By Reynolds (Indiana)—Work, Beryl, Towner, Mally, Heath, Slobodin, Berger, Work. By Iowa—Bandlow, Berger, Beryl, Reynolds, Mally, Reynolds, Towner.

By Towner (Kentucky)—Bandlow, Beryl, Mally, Reynolds, Slobodin, Work. By McAllister (Kansas)—Berger, Higelow, Florent, Kerrigan, Mally, Swing, Thompson.

By Putnam (Louisiana)—Berger, Goebel, Kerrigan, Lockwood, Mally, M. W. Simons, Work. By Fox (Maine)—Beryl, Mally, Gaylord, Slobodin, Reynolds, Work, Bandlow.

By Chase (Massachusetts)—Mally, Beryl, Slobodin, Reynolds, Towner, Bandlow, Kerrigan. By Lamb (Michigan)—Morgan, Gaylord, Erb, Mally, Heath, Stedman, Lockwood.

By Holtman (Minnesota)—Berger, Reynolds, Work, Stedman, Entermann, Thompson, Lockwood. By Iowa (Missouri)—Work, Mally, Beryl, Morgan, Florent, Bandlow, Stedman.

By McNeill (New Hampshire)—Goebel, Mally, Kerrigan, M. W. Simons, Berger, A. M. Simons, Work. By Utah (New Jersey)—Berger, Beryl, Goebel, Stedman, Towner, Work.

By Hillman (New York)—Bandlow, Berger, Beryl, Mally, Reynolds, Slobodin, Work. By Lamm (North Dakota)—Berger, Florent, Lockwood, M. W. Simons, Thompson, Work, Entermann.

By Maschke (Oklahoma)—Berger, A. M. Simons, Mally, Entermann, Reynolds, Work, Bandlow. By Bandlow (Ohio)—Beryl, Mally, Reynolds, Slobodin, Swing, Towner, Bandlow.

SOME HOT SHOT.

"Do Men Gather Grapes from Thorns or Figs from Thistles?"

Milwaukee preachers are holding a series of interdenominational revivals in an abortive effort to make honest men in a dishonest environment. The Jewish rabbi and the Catholic archbishop are co-operating in the effort.

Respectable people kept away from him. He had only a few friends among the lowest class of people. He kept company with the outcasts of society. He said to the pious and "good" people that the tax gatherers and prostitutes were nearer to heaven than they.

"Of course, he has also used words which are certainly insulting. But is the use of such words a crime? Even if they are put into the mouth of some fictitious person? Did they not say of Christ, and do we not read in the gospels: 'He has incited the people to rebellion?'

He has proclaimed himself a King! He is against the emperor! We know that he is a sinner! He is a companion of sinners! He has blasphemed God! He expels Satan by Beelzebub! Do we not read such and similar statements in the Bible? Is it possible to say anything worse? And yet we say these things in church and in Christian meetings!

And how do we speak of them? Do we not refer to Christ as a rebel, as a traitor, as a blasphemer, as one possessed by the devil? Suppose any one in my congregation misunderstands me and denounces me to the public prosecutor, am I to be charged with blasphemy? Or has the preacher a right to blasphemy which is denied the Socialist editor?"

It seems that the Rev. Dorries is trying to provoke the public prosecutor and to challenge the authorities to arrest him for the same crime for which they sentenced Comrade Westmeyer, and for which the ancient authorities are said to have crucified Christ. It would be an interesting and, from the capitalist standpoint, logical procedure.

THE AUSTRIAN SCHOOLS. The Austrian Socialists met and repulsed an attack of the clericals on the public school system. The clerical politicians had attempted to secure a majority in the National School Board by partly disfranchising the county superintendents of certain anti-clerical districts. But the Socialists succeeded in carrying such amendments as left the schools in the control of the state.

The National School Board appoints all public teachers, superintendents and school inspectors, has disciplinary powers, and selects the textbooks. The clericals attempted to gain the control of this board in order to mold the minds of all children according to Catholic ideas. The Socialists succeeded also in defeating an attempt of the clericals to control the normal schools and to give state subsidies to Catholic seminaries.

CHRIST IN A GERMAN COURT. Comrade Westmeyer, editor of "Volkswille," the Socialist organ of Hanover, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for "blasphemy." He had discussed some recent occurrences in Germany, among others the sensational Konigsberg trial, in which some German Socialists were sentenced to an outrageous number for assisting some Russian students who were being persecuted on German territory by Russian spies and Prussian policemen.

In order to illustrate the methods used by the Konigsberg court, Comrade Westmeyer wrote a story of an allegorical process of the Empress of China against "Martin Luther, residence unknown." In this story the Empress of China prefers similar charges before the Konigsberg court against Martin Luther as those which the Russian government had preferred in the same court against the Russian students and their Socialist friends.

Incidentally, and quite naturally, the name of Christ appeared in the indictment by the Empress of China against Westmeyer as "blasphemy." In spite of the fact that two clergymen of Hanover declared in court that they could not consider the work of Westmeyer in any way blasphemous, but two other clergymen, who were called as witnesses and who lustily read the article in court, declared that it was blasphemous in the extreme, and this testimony served as a basis for the conviction of Comrade Westmeyer.

Now one of the clergymen who favored Comrade Westmeyer has come out with a splendid article in the "Christliche Welt" (Christian World), in which he criticizes the unjust sentence of the Hanover court. Some of his statements, coming from a Christian clergyman, are so significant and so well characterize the methods employed by the capitalist authorities in Germany, that they should be read by American Socialists. They contain many valuable hints.

Says the writer, Rev. Dorries: "It is my conviction that the editor, Mr. Westmeyer, is not guilty of blasphemy, and has been wrongly sentenced to three months in prison. To my knowledge this would have been the name of Christ. I am not unfamiliar with Socialist literature; but I have never read a line of blasphemy in that literature against the workingman's child of Nazareth. Mr. Westmeyer would be the first case of a Socialist guilty of blasphemy. There is many a grave word in the indictment article, but not one of them is near as bad as some used by Hneckel in his 'Riddle of the Universe,' against whom no public prosecutor has ever preferred any charges, though his book has caused much resentment among Christians.

"Mr. Westmeyer simply wanted to show what incredible consequences a general application of the methods of the Konigsberg court would have. He said in so many words: 'Just think of it! Even the most sacred persons would no longer be safe, if the principles applied in the Konigsberg process were to become general.' In my opinion, this is the exact opposite of blasphemy. Westmeyer could write as he did, even if he thought very highly of Christ and Luther, and his article plainly shows he regards both of them as men worthy of great esteem. Any one who reads this article ought to see this without much difficulty, for

unless he held them to be worthy men his article would lose its point. "Among the terms regarded by the court as incriminating, we may distinguish two classes, one of them containing no insult, in my opinion, the other somewhat unusual in connection with the name of Christ. But the accused had chosen those terms because the Empress of China knows Christ only from hearsay, and because he presented the case in the language customary in courts of law. As for the last-named terms, would it be a crime if I used them in my pulpit? I think I might say, even in my church, the very words written by Mr. Westmeyer, viz.: 'There once lived a man in olden times, what was his name? I believe it was Christ. That was very long ago, in some obscure corner of the world. He was a queer fellow. He did not belong to 'good society.' Respectable people kept away from him. He had only a few friends among the lowest class of people. He kept company with the outcasts of society. He said to the pious and 'good' people that the tax gatherers and prostitutes were nearer to heaven than they.' May I not use these words in my pulpit, and use them to good effect? The accused has done no more.

"Of course, he has also used words which are certainly insulting. But is the use of such words a crime? Even if they are put into the mouth of some fictitious person? Did they not say of Christ, and do we not read in the gospels: 'He has incited the people to rebellion?'

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COOK COUNTY BRANCH DIRECTORY

This Directory will be published only on the last week of each month. This is necessary in order to save space.

C. C. C.—MEETS AT 55 N. CLARK street second Sunday of each month, at 2 P. M.

FIRST WARD—MEETS FIRST AND third Tuesday, at Atlantic Hotel, Van Buren and Sherman streets. J. Connelton, Secretary, 1522 State street.

SECOND WARD—MEETS EVERY TUESDAY, 8 P. M., at 2018 Cottage Grove avenue. Robert Kurth, Secretary, 2023 Cottage Grove avenue.

THIRD WARD—MEETS EVERY TUESDAY night at 3345 State street. Mrs. Dagmar Johnson, Secretary, 3317 State street.

FOURTH WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Monday, at 2121 Lincoln street. Dave Walker, Secretary, 2504 Princeton avenue.

FIFTH WARD—MEETS SECOND and fourth Tuesday each month, 8 P. M., at 3623 Archer avenue. Geo. Mitchell, Secretary, 3528 4th Avenue.

SIXTH WARD—MEETS SECOND and fourth Thursday, 8 P. M., at Jacques Hurter, Secretary, 491 E. 44th place.

SEVENTH WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Friday, 8 P. M., at 232 East 53rd street. A. J. Murray, Secretary, 2327 39th street.

EIGHTH WARD—MEETS EVERY Friday at 8 P. M., at Union Headquarters, cor. 92d street and Erie avenue. T. J. Vind, Secretary, 92d street.

NINTH WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Monday, 8 P. M., at 6047 Colfax avenue. M. Zaglinski, Secretary, 6047 Colfax avenue.

TENTH WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Monday, 8 P. M., at 114th street. Chas. Schliker, Secretary, 106 Canalport avenue.

ELEVENTH WARD—MEETS SECOND and fourth Sunday at B. Sonstek's Hall, 612 West 18th street. J. V. Paces, Secretary, 612 West 18th street.

TWELFTH WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Friday, 8 P. M., at Ribbeim's Hall, 12th and Paulina streets, and second and fourth Sunday, at J. J. Paces, Secretary, 612 West 18th street.

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SEVENTY-SIXTH WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Friday, 8 P. M., at Ribbeim's Hall, 12th and Paulina streets, and second and fourth Sunday, at J. J. Paces, Secretary, 612 West 18th street.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Friday, 8 P. M., at Ribbeim's Hall, 12th and Paulina streets, and second and fourth Sunday, at J. J. Paces, Secretary, 612 West 18th street.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Friday, 8 P. M., at Ribbeim's Hall, 12th and Paulina streets, and second and fourth Sunday, at J. J. Paces, Secretary, 612 West 18th street.

SEVENTY-NINTH WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Friday, 8 P. M., at Ribbeim's Hall, 12th and Paulina streets, and second and fourth Sunday, at J. J. Paces, Secretary, 612 West 18th street.

EIGHTIETH WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Friday, 8 P. M., at Ribbeim's Hall, 12th and Paulina streets, and second and fourth Sunday, at J. J. Paces, Secretary, 612 West 18th street.

EIGHTY-FIRST WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Friday, 8 P. M., at Ribbeim's Hall, 12th and Paulina streets, and second and fourth Sunday, at J. J. Paces, Secretary, 612 West 18th street.

EIGHTY-SECOND WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Friday, 8 P. M., at Ribbeim's Hall, 12th and Paulina streets, and second and fourth Sunday, at J. J. Paces, Secretary, 612 West 18th street.

EIGHTY-THIRD WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Friday, 8 P. M., at Ribbeim's Hall, 12th and Paulina streets, and second and fourth Sunday, at J. J. Paces, Secretary, 612 West 18th street.

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EIGHTY-NINTH WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Friday, 8 P. M., at Ribbeim's Hall, 12th and Paulina streets, and second and fourth Sunday, at J. J. Paces, Secretary, 612 West 18th street.

NINETY WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Friday, 8 P. M., at Ribbeim's Hall, 12th and Paulina streets, and second and fourth Sunday, at J. J. Paces, Secretary, 612 West 18th street.

NINETY-FIRST WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Friday, 8 P. M., at Ribbeim's Hall, 12th and Paulina streets, and second and fourth Sunday, at J. J. Paces, Secretary, 612 West 18th street.

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NINETY-NINTH WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Friday, 8 P. M., at Ribbeim's Hall, 12th and Paulina streets, and second and fourth Sunday, at J. J. Paces, Secretary, 612 West 18th street.

HUNDRETH WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Friday, 8 P. M., at Ribbeim's Hall, 12th and Paulina streets, and second and fourth Sunday, at J. J. Paces, Secretary, 612 West 18th street.

HUNDRETH AND FIRST WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Friday, 8 P. M., at Ribbeim's Hall, 12th and Paulina streets, and second and fourth Sunday, at J. J. Paces, Secretary, 612 West 18th street.

HUNDRETH AND SECOND WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Friday, 8 P. M., at Ribbeim's Hall, 12th and Paulina streets, and second and fourth Sunday, at J. J. Paces, Secretary, 612 West 18th street.

HUNDRETH AND THIRD WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Friday, 8 P. M., at Ribbeim's Hall, 12th and Paulina streets, and second and fourth Sunday, at J. J. Paces, Secretary, 612 West 18th street.

HUNDRETH AND FOURTH WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Friday, 8 P. M., at Ribbeim's Hall, 12th and Paulina streets, and second and fourth Sunday, at J. J. Paces, Secretary, 612 West 18th street.

HUNDRETH AND FIFTH WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Friday, 8 P. M., at Ribbeim's Hall, 12th and Paulina streets, and second and fourth Sunday, at J. J. Paces, Secretary, 612 West 18th street.

HUNDRETH AND SIXTH WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Friday, 8 P. M., at Ribbeim's Hall, 12th and Paulina streets, and second and fourth Sunday, at J. J. Paces, Secretary, 612 West 18th street.

HUNDRETH AND SEVENTH WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Friday, 8 P. M., at Ribbeim's Hall, 12th and Paulina streets, and second and fourth Sunday, at J. J. Paces, Secretary, 612 West 18th street.

HUNDRETH AND EIGHTH WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Friday, 8 P. M., at Ribbeim's Hall, 12th and Paulina streets, and second and fourth Sunday, at J. J. Paces, Secretary, 612 West 18