

Socialist Party Caucus, Ulich's Hall, 1 P. M. Sunday; Bring Paid-Up Due Books for Admission

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SIXTH YEAR—WEDNESDAY

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1905.

PRICE ONE CENT

CONFERENCE MEETING OF SOCIALIST PARTY

AT UHLICH'S HALL, 27 N. CLARK STREET

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5

At 1 p. m. Sharp.

The Executive Committee hereby issue a call for a mass conference meeting to consider the matter of platform and city nominations, and for making such recommendations as may be deemed advisable.

Only members whose due books show them to be in good standing will be admitted to voice and vote.

Chas. L. Breckon, Co. Sec'y.

NOTE—See 4th page for detailed information.

SCORN PASS ON RAILWAY.

Socialistic Legislators Return Six Sent Them.

Note Sent to the Railroad Companies at Direction of Party Organization, J. A. Ambrose and Andrew Olson Were Not Elected "to Do the Work of the Corporations."

Pass books Nos. 6040 and 6003 of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, Nos. 443 and 435 of the Wabash, and Nos. D 6 and D 81 of the Chicago and Alton were returned yesterday to the railway companies.

They were issued by the three roads to the two Socialist members of the Illinois State Legislature from Chicago, Joseph A. Ambrose and Andrew Olson.

They were sent back at the direction of the Socialist party.

RETURNED WITHOUT THANKS.

The note inclosing the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul passes was directed to President Earling and read as follows:

"Headquarters the Socialist party, State of Illinois, Room 27, 163 Randolph street, Chicago, Jan. 28.—Mr. A. J. Earling, President Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, Chicago—Dear Sir: Pass books Nos. 6040 and 6003, sent by you unsolicited to Joseph A. Ambrose and A. Olson, representatives of the Socialist party in the Illinois Legislature, are returned herewith. The Socialist party is a party of the working class, and these men, as representatives of that party, seek only to further the interests of the workers. Unlike the men selected by the old political parties, Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Olson are not in the Legislature to do the work of the corporations. Therefore, they cannot, and have no desire to, do the sort of work for which this mileage is intended as payment. Very truly yours,

"MEMBERS LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

"Illinois Socialist State Committee."

ALL ROADS TREATED ALIKE.

The letter inclosing the Wabash passes was directed to President Joseph Ramsey and that inclosing the Alton passes was sent to President Felton. The contents of each letter, except for the description of the passes, was the same.

A copy of the following letter, with a copy of letters accompanying the return of the passes to the railroads, was sent to each of the Chicago papers:

"Chicago, Ill., Jan. 27, '05.—Gentlemen: The inclosed copies of letters sent to the presidents of the Wabash, Alton, and St. Paul railways, with passes returned. You may make use of them as you think best. The members of the legislative committee signing same are A. M. Simons, Seymour Stedman, James S. Smith. Respectfully yours,

"JAS. S. SMITH,

"Secy. State Soc. Committee."

Most of the papers gave the facts to their readers in the Sunday editions. The Tribune says:

"Inquiry at the offices of the three railroads failed to show that any other passes have been returned since the Legislature began its sessions."

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.

APPEAL TO THE YOUNG.

The Socialist movement appeals with especial favor to the young people, who have to face industrial conditions different from those the older generation grew up under, and whose minds are open to new ideas.

Under present conditions it is almost impossible for the young man of a working class family to rise out of his class, and it is almost sure that the young man of the middle class will be forced into the ranks of the working class to struggle for a job. Material "success" can now be attained by very few, and the few who do achieve this "success" do so only by ignoble and degrading methods, by mean and brutal selfishness and by disregard of all finer feelings and higher interests. Most of the people must continue to be wage workers as long as the present industrial system lasts, and the young man who would like to devote his best energies and most earnest endeavors to one of the professions, or to business, must face overwhelming chances of failure unless he is willing to degrade his mind and character by the use of unscrupulous means of climbing to the top over the prostrate bodies of his fellow men, unless he is willing to "succeed" at the expense of others by meanness, swindling and corruption.

Instead of this sordid idea of success—this greedy and conscienceless dollar-chasing in which even the most crafty have so little chance of winning—the Socialist movement gives a much greater hope and a far nobler ideal to the young people of the working class. The purpose of the Socialist movement is to establish a condition under which all will have the opportunity to work and to enjoy the full product of their toil, so that poverty, misery and crime will disappear and there will be happiness and plenty for all. The Socialist movement is the movement of the working people against the capitalist class and the capitalist industrial system which enslaves and robs them. It stands for the emancipation of the working class, for industrial freedom and social justice.

The young man or young woman, seriously facing life for the first time, must form some idea of what will be the most important thing in life to them, what will give them inspiration and hope and be the source of their deepest feelings and the object of their highest endeavors, and most earnest thoughts. Socialism is the only thing worthy of such devotion. If the young people will study the principles of Socialism they will soon see the truth and, having once absorbed the Socialist truths, their minds will be uplifted, their intellects will be illuminated and their hearts will expand with ennobling devotion to the great cause that stands for the interests of the working class and for the emancipation of humanity from the tyranny and sufferings of capitalism.—The Worker.

THE VALUE OF PRODUCTS, HOLES AND WORDS.

One on the Soapbox Orator.

That one cannot be too careful about the use of misleading terms is well illustrated by the following incident:

A Socialist soap-box orator was haranguing a crowd. When the time for questions came, one of the audience inquired:

"Did you say that under Socialism a man will receive the full product of his labor, and only that?"

"I did," said the speaker.

"Well, then I don't want any Socialism in mine."

"Why not?" asked the Socialist in surprise. "Don't you want the full product of your labor?"

"Not on your life! I run a drillpress. All I make is holes."

There's a difference between the "product" and the "value of the product."—Exchange.

THE RUSSIAN PROLETAIRE.

ST. PETERSBURG, JANUARY 22, 1905.

The pent-up suffering of a thousand years
Of bondage utters now its cry;
It wells from out the sooty breasts of hosts
And shapes the motto: "Do or die!"
In desperation moves the hearts of slaves
Their iron masters to defy.

For ages underneath the smokeless sky
With calloused hands he digged the ground;
The lordly sun wheeled o'er him and each day
The self-same low-browed churl he found;
A serf—unthinking creature of the mud—
In bonds of ignorance was bound.

His master's will the gospel of his life,
His only guide the master's brain,
He toiled from sun to sun at master's word,
As from the earth he wooed the grain,
And filled the bursting bins with golden sheaves
And spilled his sweat for master's gain.

The ages that had molded rude his brow
The forge and hammer molded, too;
And long low buildings with their hearts on fire—
The somber, smacking cities grew—
And from his ancient scenes of drudgery
The serf, strong armed and clumsy, drew.

The back that had been harnessed to the plough
Now strained beneath an iron load;
Instead of knotted lash of lording's whip
He moved at hunger's angry goad;
And for the peasant's grass thatched cottage he
Took up a squalid, black abode.

The click that rattled from each cog and wheel
Awoke his heavy brain from sleep;
The lurid spark that flew from dynamos
His breast, all quivering, entered deep,
And tongues of flame that burst from furnaces
Inside his eyes were seen to creep.

He lifted up his grimy, sodden head
And looked about him at the world,
Nor let his gaze long linger on the scene
Where spires of inky smoke up-curled;
He caught within the vista golden domes,
Gay colors to the breeze unfurled.

He saw a world of glitter, joy and mirth,
Dressed up in trappings gay and bright,
Of straight, full chested, high-browed men of state
And eyes of women filled with light;
And then he turned to where his comrades were
And looked and saw privation's blight.

He passed the threshold of the darkened hut
He termed his home, and called aloud;
With ugly scowl a woman came to him,
Her form with toil and travail bowed;
His numerous brood, all silent, gathered 'round,
Coarse featured, stunted and low browed.

He saw the belching factory where he wrought
All day rich treasures of the mart;
He saw his sweat and blood coined into gold
To please his master's heart;
And then he looked upon himself, a thing
From all this wealth apart.

And seeing this, a new born force welled up
Within his aching, surging breast,
And new, audacious, bitter thoughts swept in,
And hopes his masters never guessed
Could fill a creature whom they deemed unfit
To move except at their behest.

No longer meek, he lifted up his voice:
"O, lords of earth, I bid you pause!
As man to man, thus standing face to face,
I bid you render me the cause
Why I and mine in poverty exist
While you abide in silks and gauze.

"From sun to sun my wretched life is but
An aching, grinding round of toil;
The more of wealth these giant wheels turn out
The cords of pain around me coil
All tighter; while you hold aloof, too good
Your dainty hands to soil.

"My life, my very soul is yours, but shall
Be yours no longer, if I die.
To live is but to live in torture and
In iron bondage; What care I?
Turn loose your packs of slaughter when you will!
Your wrath, O masters, I defy!"

The tyrant's bloody heel may crush him down,
He'll raise again his locks of gore;
He may be driven to his wacks of toil,
His brain will there absorb new lore;
The spirit that is born in him will fight
Till wrong on earth shall reign no more.

—Peyton Boswell.

Mr. Mangasarian takes a rap at our would-be lovers of humanity for their overflowing sympathies for the poor mistreated Russians 3,000 miles away, by saying that many of the very people who are loud in their bewailings for the moujik would have resorted to the same brutal means, as at Homestead, Cincinnati, Pullman, etc. And he might have added Colorado, where Russian methods have been put to shade in this land of the free and home of the brave. The Socialists in Russia, like the Socialists in America, are determined to change the system which permits such outrages.

A few would-be political labor leaders met last Sunday in Chicago in an attempt to form a political party. After their throw-down in trying to defeat Judge Holdom, it would seem that these Messiahs would learn a lesson. Union labor by itself can accomplish

little. The working class must present a solid front at the ballot box. The Socialist party represents that class and it will have a full ticket in the field.

The Rev. Mr. Ryan says municipal dance halls will be the cure for the dance hall evil. How? By police regulation, says he. What are the police for now? To do the very thing they would be expected to do under municipal regulation. Mr. Ryan can't see that it's the profit system which fills our cities with low dives. Socialism would destroy them.

London, like American industrial cities, has an army of starving workmen, fighting like demons for the privilege of a job, and King Edward, like "Terrible Teddy," doubtless considers it a sign of "noteworthy prosperity."

"THREE OF A KIND."

"Duckers," "Stranglers" and Lobbyists and How They Work the People at Springfield.

"Third House" at the Legislature

How Judge Carter Views the New Primary Law—Eckels on "Sacred" Property Rights.

BY THOMAS J. MORGAN.

A considerable number of the members of the General Assembly are known in Springfield by the name of "Duckers." The peculiarity of these legislators is shown by their absence from the legislature. Some of them attend but one session a week, while the majority appear on Tuesday and disappear on Thursday. At the opening hour on last Thursday, of the 154 members of the House but 25 were present. Of the 51 members of the Senate but two were present and both houses therefore adjourned for the week. These "Duckers" are little politicians of both parties who simply vote as they are directed and whose presence is not required unless there is something doing and their leaders have called them in.

One small body composing one of the Senate committees is known in Springfield as the "Stranglers." This committee receives, kills, and buries all bills which may in any way interfere with the great private corporations of this State. It is said that such an organization was formed in the city council of Chicago by what were called the "Gray Wolves," and that a similar body existed in the Missouri State Senate before the exposure which may land some of its members in the penitentiary.

Closely linked with the leaders who manage the "Duckers" and are connected with the "Stranglers" are the lobbyists. This body is composed of men and women who range in character from the prostitute and card sharp, and saloon bum, upward to "respectable" professional men, ex-officers of important political committees, and ex-government officials of high degree. This body may soon be reinforced by the ex-Governor who has been appointed on the political staff of one of the great railroads of this State. This body is part of the "Third House," the members of which include the legal or official representatives of what is called the public service corporations of the State. Only the advance guard of this body has arrived as yet in Springfield, but they will all be on deck as soon as the important committees of the House and Senate are appointed. Then money will be plenty in Springfield. The saloons, hotels and private resorts will be well patronized, and a game of cards, a personal loan, and the smile of a woman man will have their influence in the legislative work.

A mass meeting was held Thursday to which several distinguished men and all citizens interested had been invited to discuss the proposed primary law. Some twenty-five persons were present, including our comrades, Ambrose and Olson. Judge Carter, of Chicago, delivered the principal address and as it doubtless represents the political ideas of the Republican party in Cook County, a reference to it may be of interest.

The judge warned his hearers, that this nation was a representative and not a pure democracy; that it was criminal to enact a primary law which would place everything political in the hands of the people; that it was proper and safe to have compulsory primaries, but such primaries should not interfere with the control of political nominations by the ward bosses as in the past. This fear of the exercise of political power by the people was given clearer expression by President Eckels, of the Chicago Commercial Bank, at a banquet Saturday night. He declared that "the gravest danger to the Republic comes when its citizens in their city councils, State legislatures and even in the highest law making bodies in the land, turn upon the sacred property rights of those who have acquired vast holdings, and by legislative enactment to make those rights uncertain."

He said "Country legislatures, composed of men without a dollar at stake or the results of a day's labor to be destroyed, presume to dictate methods of management of those vast vested rights."

Thus the judge and the bank president, both alarmed at the "hand-writing on the wall," fear the political developments, and sound the note of warning to the master class, and point out that direct political action by the people, and the election of propertyless men to be law makers, is criminal, a menace to the nation and therefore must be checked.

At the special meeting of the County Central Committee only one speech was made against holding primaries—the opening one.

Information of hall meetings and other important party news, see page four.

Carnival and Bazaar

THE GRAND OPENING BY THE BURGO-MASTER WILL TAKE PLACE AT 4 P. M., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

IN THE EVENING THERE WILL BE A FINE PROGRAM IN WHICH THE SOCIAL TURN VEREIN, THE VORWARTS TURN-VEREIN & OTHERS WILL TAKE PART.

AN ATTRACTIVE PROGRAM EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK. SEASON TICKETS, 50 CENTS; SINGLE ADMISSION, 10 CENTS.

BRAND'S HALL

ERIE AND NORTH CLARK STREETS
SUNDAY, FEB. 12 TO SUNDAY, FEB. 19

THE WISCONSIN SOCIALISTS

Socialist Legislature at Madison Busy—Find State Violating Child Labor Law—Introduce Many Bills in Interest of Workers.

A remarkable incident occurred here a few days ago that caused a flurry in the brain of the editor of the Madison Journal. As the Socialist members were going one morning through the wide hall of the capitol to their seats in the House they saw two boys pass them, carrying notes. Comrade Kummel turned and called them back. When the boys were asked who employed them and how old they were, they replied that they were in the service of the State and were twelve years of age. The Socialists instantly went to the Commissioner of Labor and informed him that the State was violating its own child labor law. The Commissioner, after having been informed both of his neglect of duty and of the particulars of the case, dismissed the lads. Next morning the editor of the Journal writes an exciting article on the subject but instead of giving the Socialists credit he praises a merchant for his vigilance of the law, who, however, had been the very person who was instrumental in getting the boys the job.

If the child labor law is not obeyed by the State itself how can the citizens expect it to be enforced in the various industries in which thousands of young lives are being gradually worn away into big profits, big because a child works for far less than a man.

The presence of the Socialists is noticed on every hand, and when the various committees report on the different bills the fun will then begin.

Comrade Brockhausen handed in the eight hour bill which was referred to the Committee on Manufacture and Labor. The bill is "to authorize cities, villages, school districts and counties to prescribe an eight hour day for laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed on public works; and to require contractors and sub-contractors upon any and all public work to furnish proof that they neither required nor permitted any of their employes engaged on such public work to work more than eight hours during any one calendar day."

Comrade Alldridge proposed the contributory negligence bill. This bill has for its purpose the abolition of contributory negligence as a defense in all actions for the recovery of damages. The law as it stands today prevents an employe from suing his employer for damages because it holds that the co-employees are just as liable as the employer in cases of accidents. The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, of which Alldridge is a member.

Comrade Burner handed in a bill calling for a joint resolution to create an old age pension. This took the same course as the preceding one, to be heard of later.

Other bills which were handed in by the Socialists, and which were referred to the different committees, are: Bill giving power to cities to own and control public utilities and its city terminals; bill to abolish exclusive franchises; bill to make election day a legal holiday; bill to make the school board of Milwaukee elective instead of appointive.

O. R.

James H. Hyde, of New York, gave a \$100,000 bill this week. Mrs. Potter Palmer was conspicuous in white brocade, cut square at the neck, and a diamond tiara, dog collar and a plastron of the same gems. It is to be presumed that the thousands of unemployed of New York immensely enjoyed the function. They, too, had their garments cut square at the neck. Great is capitalism.

At the special meeting of the County Central Committee only one speech was made against holding primaries—the opening one.

THEY ARE READY MADE.

Three Millions of Women Must Pay the Price.

Mrs. Mary E. McDowell Says the Millions of Factory Workers Make the Cultured Leisure Class Possible.

"Because there are millions of women who must work for a living in factories is the reason why there is a leisure class with time to belong to women's clubs, travel and go to universities," according to Miss Mary E. McDowell, who spoke before the West End Woman's Club yesterday afternoon. Her subject was: "Our Proxies in Industry."

"I am sure there isn't a woman here who isn't ready made," declared Mrs. McDowell, warning up to her subject. "Begin away under and go right to the top of your clothes—everything is made for you."

Then, to illustrate what she meant, Miss McDowell briefly traced the industrial revolution during the last fifty years which has operated to take out of the home such work as spinning, weaving and making clothes, formerly done by the women, and placed it in large industrial establishments operated by wage-workers, both men and women.

Miss McDowell might have gone further and shown that labor created all wealth, and that there was an organization of men and women that is world-wide that believed that the workers should have the full product of their toil. And that the gospel taught by St. Paul, that if any man work not, neither shall he eat (if he is able to work) was one of their cardinal principles. How self-respecting those society people will feel when the Socialists compel them to earn their "keep" or go hungry. When that day comes the idle class will experience a "new sensation." It will do them good, and relieve those who now must do a double stint at the wheels of production.

Just imagine the patrons of the "charity ball" doing some useful labor for "society." Won't it be jolly fun for them? It will be almost as pleasant as participating in the Hull House fads or superintending a university settlement.

After the workers have been robbed of their product by means of the capitalist wage system, that product becomes the spoil of the capitalist class generally and they pull and haul each other in their efforts to get a share of it. One phase of this pulling and hauling has been well characterized by Thomas W. Lawson as "frenzied finance." With absolute frenzy these wolves of capitalism are at each other's throats, seeking to get possession of the booty. So long as this sort of thing been going on and developing that many people look upon the stock market and other high-toned gambling halls as necessary institutions for the stability of society. And where have you heard of a church that was not willing to take tainted money from the victors in this mad gamble—only here and there preachers strong enough in righteousness to condemn the thing and to dare to look beyond it and admit that it rests upon an unholly despoiling of the working class.—Social Democratic Herald.

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.

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THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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

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REFLECTION.

The capitalist press which since the uprising in Russia has been describing through its news columns the horrible conditions of the protesting classes in that unhappy land is now beginning to reflect on the probable effect of all this information on the minds of the exploited class in America.

Of course they have endeavored at all times to leave the impression that the mental manner in which the striking workers were treated in Russia was entirely due to the form of government existing there.

The headlines and cartoons of the capitalist press have shown that the workers of Russia asked their government for a little relief from the oppression of their hard taskmasters. The reply was bullets, knivings and grape shot.

Now that the capitalists have had time to reflect they are beginning to see that the Czar of Russia or his ministers did in the way of wholesale assassination at St. Petersburg and other industrial centers in Russia, at the demand of the Russian employers of labor is precisely what the employers of labor in America have demanded and received from capitalist government under like circumstances on a hundred different occasions in the past.

The answer that the "little father" gave to the peevish petition of the striking workmen of St. Petersburg on Sunday is the answer that President Roosevelt would be expected and demanded to give to American working men under like circumstances.

The working men of America do not forget that President Cleveland broke the great railroad strike in 1894 with the power of the Federal troops under similar circumstances. They will not forget that the strikers were told that the merits of their cause were of no importance. That the one thing they would shoot to kill. The workers have not forgotten that the capitalist press which is denouncing the action of the Russian authorities in shooting strikers in St. Petersburg was in 1894 demanding that the American strikers be taught a lesson with "grape and canister" and that if the American strikers had showed the same spirit that those in St. Petersburg did there would have been no more discrimination of age or sex than was shown by the soldiers in Russia.

The capitalist press is beginning to see that the workers are likely to see the parallel between the answer of government to labor's cry in St. Petersburg and Washington.

In this connection the workers might ask what is the fundamental difference between the answer of the Czar's government to the exploited workers and the answer of the American capitalist's government to the same class.

The editorial comment in the capitalist press on this subject shows that the capitalists are beginning to understand that the thinking working men are likely to see that there is very little difference between exploitation in St. Petersburg and Chicago—Russia and America. And that the government of both countries are just what Marx described capitalist's government to be over fifty years ago, i. e., "The executive of the modern state is but a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole exploiting class."

There is, however, this difference, the working class in Russia did not by their votes choose the men to make and administer the laws which are oppressing them.

It is only a matter of time until the workers the world over will understand the nature of capitalist government and capitalism itself. When they do, they will see the necessity of controlling all the powers of government in the interest of the producing class.

THE TRACTION QUESTION.

No man can serve two masters. Is the statement of a great teacher who once had considerable reputation for knowing a thing or two. The following statement of John Harlan shows that he thinks he can persuade the people of Chicago that he can do the trick.

"If I should be Mayor, it will not be a matter of month to month and week to week adjustments and conferences; it will be a matter of daily attention until it is settled, and settled rightly. When I say settled I mean settled with the fullest regard to the public interests, to the public need and good service, for the best service with the fullest regard to the public interests in other aspects of that question, but also with justice to the private interests involved, for as a community, we would not stand for any thing in the way of injustice to the people with whom we deal."

The Socialist party is the only political organization which realizes that it cannot serve the interests of two classes at the same time. It makes

pretensions of standing for the interests of any class but the working class. It will be to the interest of the workers before they make up their minds on this traction question to learn what the Socialists have to say on that over discussed "issue."

The Socialist party, if elected to office, will settle the traction question, as it would settle all other questions, i. e., in the interests of the people who ride on the cars, who operate the road, whose labor creates every dollar's worth of the property, from the smallest spike to the machinery in the electric power house.

When the traction question is settled by the working class in its own interest it will be settled right. This can only be done through the organized working class political party—the Socialist party. If it is settled by any other class we may be assured it will be settled in the interests of the property owning, taxpaying class, and the workers will be compelled, as usual, to settle the bill.

THOSE RAILROAD PASSES.

The following is taken from the issue of the Chicago Daily News, Jan. 31, and appeared in the editorial column of that paper.

In making the regular distribution of passes to State Legislators three of the railroads did not overlook the two Socialist members of the Assembly. The Southern Railway Company, the Chicago and North Western, and the Rock Island, have not returned the passes to the roads.

The language in which they express their sense is exceedingly frank and unpolitic. It implies an almost explicit demand that the railroad give up because out of the rights of a bourgeois of fortune for persons who were State in an official capacity.

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ROOSEVELT AS A HUMORIST.

Roosevelt has never been remarkable for his sense of humor, but when he tells the Union League Club that "such men as the members of this club should lead in the effort to secure proper supervision and regulation of corporate activity by the government," it is enough to arouse the laughter of the gods. Remembering that these are the men that are going to do the regulating, we do not need his explanation.

But the same day that brings us news of this speech brings us word that the Supreme Court has crushed the beef trust. To be sure, the beef trust has not heard anything about it yet. It is still doing business at the old stand. According to the head lines in the Chicago papers this trust has been crushed on an average of about once every 90 days for the last ten years. The trust magnates of the stock yards would feel lonesome if a few weeks should go by without some court or other crushing them.

Roosevelt has been talking again, perhaps we ought to have said Roosevelt continues to talk. That seems to be his normal condition. This time he was talking to the Union League Club of Philadelphia. This club is composed of the most severely plutocratic element in that city. Roosevelt is telling them that unless they make a bluff at some sort of anti-trust legislation they will hear something sharp. In a most solemn sort of way he gives utterance to the following commonplace:

"Unquestionably, however, the great development of industrialism means that there must be an increase in the supervision exercised by the government over business enterprises. This supervision should not take the form of violent and ill-considered interference. And assuredly there is danger lest it take such a form if the business leaders of the business community confine themselves to trying to thwart the effort at regulation instead of guiding it right."

A clerk in the Kansas State Senate is in the pesthouse with a case of smallpox. The room has been fumigated. "This well. It would now be safe to pass a few grafting measures without fear of contamination.

The dance halls are having a three time. They may close at 1 a. m. but a capitalistic exploitation runs night and day.

PROTECT THE PLUNDERERS.

Among the many things for which Chicago has become notorious, and is held responsible, is the fact that the city is the home of that very estimable young Democrat and financial satellite, James H. Eckels. He has formally and on divers occasions given the community to understand that he is entirely out of sympathy with any and all movements to regulate, control or dispossess the swashbucklers of "frenzied finance," and that the only safety for the community lies in being ridden by them.

In a characteristic talk to the Commercial Club, at its annual banquet last Saturday night, Mr. Eckels again took up his favorite theme. He seems to be always happy when thus engaged, probably because it brings him notoriety through the newspapers. On the occasion referred to he pleaded for protection for corporations and trusts, and was especially solicitous for the railroad corporations, "who have built up the country." This is a sample of what he said:

"We see men who have invested no capital in the country turn upon those who upbuilt it, and through the enactment of a law attempt to deprive them of their property. This country for a decade has nourished the intellectual socialist until to-day he is trying to enact a law which would destroy all the precedents of this government by depriving the holders of corporate interest of their property rights."

"We were not until now aware of the extent to which Socialist activity has gone; evidently, we are even now, with the light thrown upon the subject by Mr. Eckels, not inclined to agree with him. It is true we have heard from Washington report of a re-taxing commission, an extension of the powers of an Interstate Commerce Commission and a license system for the corporations—all designed to stem, if possible, the rising tide of Socialism; but as yet, unhappily, we have not heard of Socialists trying to enact a law to destroy the property rights" of Mr. Eckels' "benefactors."

It is clear that from his banking house office Mr. Eckels reads the handwriting on the wall. To him anything is Socialism that in the remotest degree disturbs the "rights" of his friends who "upbuilt the country."

At the same time we haven't the heart to dissent from Mr. Eckels' suggestion that the railroad corporations must be "protected." Is it not a humiliating fact that these combinations, which have "upbuilt" the country, are powerless to protect themselves? A condition of helplessness exists among them that should appeal even to a heart of stone. No one will venture to dispute the statement that the railroads, which are making millions in profits every year on watered stocks, are entitled to all the protection the country they have "upbuilt" can give them.

They should be protected because they are powerless to protect themselves, as has been shown for an entire generation in their dealings with the federal government and State legislatures.

They are entitled to protection from themselves because of their unbroken record in relieving individuals and communities from the burden of managing property.

They must be given more protection in recognition of their humane treatment of employes and their generosity to the wives and children of their named and murdered victims.

They should be given protection because they are the chief cause of the deficit in the postal department and their failure thus far to secure more exorbitant charges for mail cars and higher rates for carrying the mail.

They should be allowed any measure of protection they ask for because they have been patriotic enough to fill the Senate with their emissaries and relieve the people from the necessity of governing themselves.

By all means, give the struggling railroads more protection! How could the country have been "upbuilt" without the patriotic service of these missionaries of the millennium, so often called "plunderers" and "buccaneers?"

The Grand Duke Vladimir, of Russia, says in an interview: "If we had allowed this crowd to approach the palace . . . to have entered it, they certainly would have looted the city. Behind the thousands . . . are desperate Socialists." Oh, yes, Grand Duke, it would indeed have been a fearful thing to have allowed those people who built the palace to enter it. The thing to do is to make guns and hire murderers to use them to shoot down the starved and stricken people. Shut the dogs of workmen out of the palace. Put the nobility in there. Make laws to bound the people more and more. That is Christian civilization, which spells the hell of capitalism. Keep the workers out of the palace. All they are good for, anyway, is to create wealth. Go on, Grand Duke; you are sure always to retain your dined palace. Just pour it into the foals who bring before you. Some day, if you keep it up, these "desperate Socialists" and others will not petition—they will come with the power to take.

Rabbi Hirsch says that the Russians are ignorant and don't know what they want, but they do know that they don't want a continuation of the present government, and that there must be a middle class. From some of Rabbi's recent utterances one would hardly have thought of this. But he is decidedly wrong. The working class of Russia most emphatically knows what it wants, and if the revolutionary Socialists have their way about it, there won't be any middle class of parasites. There will be but one class—the working class.

The delegates to County Committee, at its regular session of Feb. 12, are urged to be present sharp at 1:30 in order that work may be cleaned up in time to open the Bazaar in splendid form. Meeting will begin sharp at 1:30 p. m.

The dance halls are having a three time. They may close at 1 a. m. but a capitalistic exploitation runs night and day.

AMENDED AND CORRECTED COPY OF THE PROPOSED CITY PLATFORM.

FINAL PLATFORM FOR CONSIDERATION.

CITY CHARTER, OPPORTUNITY TO WORK, EDUCATION, CLASS WAR, DENIAL OF SELF-GOVERNMENT, TRACTION QUESTION, ETC., CONSIDERED.

The following is the final corrected report of the Platform Committee, to be submitted to the party. Some new drafts are made in and some proposed amendments. Such other amendments as may be suggested should be mailed to the Secretary. When all such will be submitted for final action.

PREAMBLE.

The essentials of human life are produced by the working class, with tools of production owned by the capitalist class, and used by the working class. The capitalist class, through its political power, has established a system of government, through which it has secured control of the powers of government, through which this change of ownership can be accomplished.

In accord with the preceding statement we declare that the Socialist party is the only political organization which stands for the interests of the working class, and that the Socialist party is a world wide movement, standing for the economic freedom of the workers of all lands; that its program is to secure for the working class the right of industrial development, which divides the social classes, and struggling for the control of the economic and political power; that this struggle can best be won by the control of the political power by the working class of the essential means of production and distribution; that the Socialist movement comes as a counter force to the capitalist system, and the Socialist party with the only program for the peaceful reorganization of society, the Socialist party will hold forth its full revolutionary impulse, and will establish the whole capitalist system of society, and will secure every possible improvement of the condition of the workers, under the law, such as shorter hours, accident, sickness, and old age insurance, public ownership of the means of communication, transportation and exchange, graduated taxation of the inheritance, franchises and land values, such taxes to be applied for public use, and the right of the working class, education of children and their freedom from work, prevention of child labor, the military against workers, free admission to the courts, and other reforms, including the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of women, municipal home rule, and recall of elected officers by their constituents.

They should be protected because they are powerless to protect themselves, as has been shown for an entire generation in their dealings with the federal government and State legislatures. They are entitled to protection from themselves because of their unbroken record in relieving individuals and communities from the burden of managing property. They must be given more protection in recognition of their humane treatment of employes and their generosity to the wives and children of their named and murdered victims. They should be given protection because they are the chief cause of the deficit in the postal department and their failure thus far to secure more exorbitant charges for mail cars and higher rates for carrying the mail. They should be allowed any measure of protection they ask for because they have been patriotic enough to fill the Senate with their emissaries and relieve the people from the necessity of governing themselves. By all means, give the struggling railroads more protection! How could the country have been "upbuilt" without the patriotic service of these missionaries of the millennium, so often called "plunderers" and "buccaneers?"

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desirable, the material advantage to the wage worker is comparatively small. In Europe where municipal ownership has passed beyond the wildest dreams of the municipal ownership politicians, the struggle of the working class for life is as desperate as it is here; that the Socialist party in Glasgow and in like cities is fighting politically to change existing municipal ownership from the ownership of the master class into ownership by the working class.

The Socialist party declares that every vote cast for municipal ownership, except if cast for the Socialist party, is a vote for the continuance of the government of the city by the master class; that the expectation of securing self-government and municipal ownership of the city by the working class is a vain hope; that the only way to secure self-government and municipal ownership of the city by the working class is to elect the Socialist party to office.

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STUTES THE ONLY REASON FOR OUR EXISTENCE AS A POLITICAL PARTY.

In the fight for the political supremacy of the working class, we must use the best material at hand to strengthen our power, and while always holding high as a guiding light our ultimate purpose, adopt a flexible working program that can be changed with changing conditions, and a change of which will appear in its true light as being incidental instead of fundamental, even to the uninitiated.

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2nd WARD DEBATE

BETWEEN LOUIS DALCAARD and MARK BARTLETT

Subject: "Resolved, That Municipal Ownership under Socialist rule will benefit the working class." Louis Dalcaard, the affirmative, and Bartlett, the negative. Saturday, Feb. 4th, 8 p. m., 208 Cottage Grove Ave.

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THE SOCIALIST AIM.

BY JEAN JAURES.

(Translated by Mildred Mitrone, in Wilshire's Magazine.)

The first condition of success for Socialism is that its adherents should explain its aim and its essential characteristics clearly, so that they can be understood by every one. We must do away with many misunderstandings created by our adversaries and some created by ourselves.

The main aim of Socialism is simple and noble. The Socialists believe that society is divided into two great classes by the present form of property-holding, and that one of these classes, the wage-earning, the proletariat, is obliged to pay to the other, the capitalist, a sort of tax in order to be able to live at all and exercise its faculties to any degree.

Here is a multitude of human beings, citizens; they possess nothing. They can only live by their work, and since, in order to work, they need an expensive equipment, which they have not got, and raw materials and capital, which they have not got, they are forced to put themselves in the hands of another class that owns the means of production, the raw material, and accumulated capital in the form of money. And naturally, the capitalist and possessing class, taking advantage of its power, makes the working and non-working class pay a large fortune. It does not rest content after it has been reimbursed for the advances it has made, and has repaired the wear and tear on the machinery—it levies, in addition, every year and indefinitely a considerable tax on the product of the workmen and farmer in the form of rent for farms, ground rent, rent of real estate in the cities, taxes for the payment of the public debt, industrial profit, commercial profit, and interest on stocks and bonds.

Therefore, in our present society, the work of the workers is not their own exclusive property. And since, in our society founded on intensive production, economic activity is an essential function of every human being, since work forms an integral part of the personality, it may be said that the proletarian does not even own his own body absolutely.

The proletarian alienates a part of his activity, that is a part of his being, for the profit of another class. The rights of man are incomplete and mutilated in him. He cannot perform a single act of his life without submitting to this restriction of his rights; this alienation of his very individuality. He has hardly left the factory, the mine, or the yard, where part of his effort has been expended in the creation of dividends and profits for the benefit of capital, he has hardly gone back to the poor tenement where his family is huddled together, when he is face to face with another tax, other dues in the shape of rent. And besides, this State taxation in all its forms, direct taxation and indirect taxation, taxes down his already twice-diminished wages, and this not only to provide for the legitimate running expenses of a civilized society and for the advantage of all its members, but to guarantee the crushing payment of interest on the public debt, for the profit of that same capitalist class, or for the maintenance of armaments at once formidable and useless. When finally the proletarian tries to buy, with the remnant of wages left to him after these imposts, the necessities of his daily life, he has only two courses open to him. If he lacks time or money, he will turn to a retail dealer, and will then have to bear the expense of a cumbersome and unnecessary organization of intermediary agents; or else he may go to a great department store, where over and above the direct expenses of management and distribution he has to provide for the profit of ten or twelve per cent on the capital invested. Just as the old feudal road was blocked and cut up at every step by toll-rights and dues, so, for the proletarian, the road of life is blocked by the feudal rights imposed upon him by capital. He can neither work, nor eat, clothe nor shelter himself, without paying a sort of ransom to the owning and capitalist class.

Not only his life, but his very liberty suffers by this system. If labor is to be called upon to take part in the management of the work, they should have a share in the economic government of the shop, just as universal suffrage gives them a share in the political government of the city. As it is now in the capitalist organization of labor, the laborers play a passive role. They neither decide, nor do they help in deciding, what work shall be done or in what direction the available energies shall be employed. Without their consent and often even without their knowledge, the capitalist who wealth they have created undertakes or abandons this or that enterprise. They are the "hands" of the capitalist system, whose only use is to put into execution the schemes which capital has decided upon. The proletarian accomplishes these enterprises, planned and willed by capital and under the direction of chiefs selected by capital. So that they neither co-operate in determining the object of the work nor the authority under which the work is performed. In other words, there is only one aim, since it is directed toward ends which it has not willed by means which it has not chosen. Thus the same capitalist system which exploits the labor power of the workman restricts the liberty of the laborer, and the personality of the proletarian is lessened as well as his substance.

But this is not all. The capitalist and owning class is only a class apart when considered in relation to the wage-earners, for it is itself divided, torn, by the bitterest competition. It has never been able to organize itself, and by so doing to control production, to regulate it according to the needs of society. In this state of anarchical disorder, capital only learns of its mistakes through crises, the terrible consequences of which fall so heavily upon the proletariat. Thus by the very extreme of injustice the working class are socially responsible for the progress of production, although they have no share in regulating it.

To have responsibility without authority, to be punished without having been consulted, such is the paradoxical fate of the proletarian under the capitalist order. And if capital were organized, if by means of vast trusts it were able to regulate production, it would only regulate it for its own profit. It would abuse the power gained by union to impose ruinous prices on the community of buyers, and the working class would have escaped from economic disorder only to fall under the yoke of monopoly.

All this misery, all this injustice and disorder results from the fact that one class monopolizes the means of production and life, and imposes its law on another class and on society as a whole. The thing to do, therefore, is to break down this supremacy of one class. The

oppressed class must be enfranchised, and with it the whole of society. All differences of class must be abolished by transferring the ownership of the means of production and of life, which is today a power of exploitation and oppression in the hands of a single class, from that class to the whole body of citizens, the organized community. For the disorderly and abusive rule of the minority must be substituted the universal co-operation of citizens, associated in the joint ownership of the means of labor and life. And that is why the essential aim of Socialism, whether collectivist or communist, is to transform capitalist property into social property.

In the present state of society, since organization is on a national basis, social property will for a while take the form of national property, although finally it will take on more and more of an international character. The various nations which are evolving toward Socialism will regulate their dealings with each other more and more according to the principles of justice and peace. But for a long time to come the nation as such will furnish the historical setting for Socialism; it will be the mould in which the new justice will be cast.

Let no one be astonished that we bring forward the idea of a national community now, whereas at first we set ourselves to establish the liberty of the individual. It is the nation, and the nation alone, which can enfranchise all the citizens. Only the nation can insure the means of free development to all. Private associations, which are by their nature temporary and limited, can protect for a time limited groups of individuals. But there is only one universal association which can guarantee the rights of all individuals without exception, and not only the rights of the living, but of those who are yet unborn and who will take their places in the generations to come.

Now this universal and imperishable association is the nation; for the nation embraces all individuals within a given area of the planet, and its thought and action are transmitted from generation to generation. If, then, we invoke the nation, we do so in order to insure the rights of the individual in the fullest and most universal sense. Not one should be deprived of the sure means of laboring freely, without servile dependence on any other individual.

In the nation, therefore, the rights of all individuals are guaranteed to-day, to-morrow and forever. And if we transfer what was once the property of the capitalist class to the national community, we do not do this to make an idol of the nation, or to sacrifice to it the liberty of the individual. No, we do it that the nation may serve as a common basis for all individual activities and rights. Social rights, national rights are only the geometric locus of the rights of all the individuals. Social ownership of property brought about by nationalization is the only opportunity of action brought within the reach of all.

DECIDE FOR PRIMARIES. The special meeting of the county committee held last Sunday, by a vote of 28 to 4, decided in favor of the primaries. Three of the 4 votes were cast by comrades instructed by their branch to vote against primaries (the 28th), leaving the matter practically unanimous. Many gave strong testimony to the virtue of the primary, and how this work had stimulated the party organization.

It is now up to the various ward organizations to immediately get together and do the work outlined in the circulars and blanks sent out. The attention of every comrade is called to the issue of the Chicago Socialist of last week, where the details of the primary work are outlined.

needed, and badly needed in each of the wards. We need judges and clerks of primary election, challengers, delegates, and what not. Won't you come out from under cover, and become identified with the Socialist Party organization? Don't longer delay this matter. Join the party of your class. Give us the benefit of your presence and your counsel. Help us to accomplish the work you so much desire to see completed. Immediately on reading this write the county secretary, Chas. L. Breckon, 163 Randolph street, Room 27, giving your name and address, and signify your intention of becoming a member of the party. The dues are 25 cents per month.

Immediately upon the receipt of your name and address the ward organization will communicate with you. Don't waste a moment's time. We need your help now, and the cause you wish to see prosper shall ever go largely until you are identified with it and help to make it go, and so forth. Therefore, now, today, this minute, send in your name and address and thus become a part of this great movement for industrial liberty.

THE DAILY SOCIALIST. A meeting of the daily paper committee was held last week. Reports of progress were made and it was then decided to call a meeting of the stockholders for Sunday, Feb. 26, at which final report of committee will be made. There also a financial report will be given, showing amount of business done, subscriptions for paper and stock, and an exhibit of circulars sent out. This meeting of the stockholders will be able to determine the full status of affairs and thus come to definite conclusions regarding future work. When you read this send in your order for stock subscriptions and subscribers. The day of issue depends entirely upon what you do in this line and how soon you do it.

AGAINST FREEDOM OF DISCUSSION. Washington's Governor Scents Socialism and Attempts to Smother it. In the precinct in which the State university of Washington is located the Socialists polled a majority of the votes at the recent school election. Since that time it has been whispered that one of the professors of political economy in that institution, Dr. J. Allen Smith has been independent enough to speak his honest convictions and that they were not at all unfavorable to Socialism. It appears that shortly after the election when the Socialists carried the precinct in which the university is located that the story was carried to Gov. Mead that the Socialists had their strongest following in the State University.

Now, if there is anything that capitalism fears, it is fair and open discussion on the economic conditions that exist at the present stage of industrial development. Gov. Mead, of Washington, true to his class, true to the interests of those who secured his nomination and paid his campaign expenses is attempting and will probably succeed in having Dr. J. Allen Smith removed from his position of teacher of political economy in the State University of Washington. The following paragraph from his (Gov. Mead's) inaugural address shows that there is no room in "American Institutions" for the expressions of honest convictions of students of political economy if they are unfavorable to the perpetuation of the present system of exploiting the workers.

"The student in the highest educational institutions, should receive wholesome advice and instruction in the duties and obligations of good citizenship, and be should be taught to revere the form of government established by our forefathers. Any attempt upon the part of an instructor or the management of any of our higher institutions to arouse in the minds of the student body a feeling of prejudice or hostility towards the form of government which has survived for more than a century and has been the mightiest factor known to history in advancing the cause of civilization, or to influence the boys and girls of this State to believe that our system of government is based upon fallacious principles and should, therefore, ultimately be overthrown, will receive immediate attention from the executive department and the instructor engaged in the exploitation of such un-American ideas will receive immediate dismissal."—From Gov. Mead's inaugural address.

There is an old saying that "error is not dangerous so long as truth is left free to combat it." There is nothing that capitalism fears so much as a free opportunity for honest students to tell the conclusions they have arrived at after investigating the Socialist philosophy. Still, they overshoot the mark that they aim at. Gov. Mead may succeed in forcing Prof. Smith out of his chair of political economy in the university of Washington, but he is powerless to stifle the truth for any great length of time. Already his action has resulted in stimulating thousands to investigate for themselves and given publicity to the fact that the combined powers of capitalism are determined to use the powers of government so foolishly voted into their hands by the workers to prevent if possible any study of economics from the Socialist point of view. Their efforts in the end will be futile.

Every man that is a man will hope for the complete success of the Russian revolutionists. Let no one be horrified at the indiscriminate killings that will be indulged in by a maddened populace. Considered as animals, treated like animals, beaten, outraged, imprisoned, shot and hung on the slightest provocation, whether innocent or guilty, it would be surprising if they did not exhibit animal ferocity when once they break loose.—Prosser Record.

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

WORK IN THE STATE.

At the January session of the State executive committee the following were present: Chas. W. Kewanee, Jas. McGill, Paul Miller, Wm. Lewis, A. A. Wiggins, M. Pearson and J. S. Smith. Comrade Wiggins was elected chairman. A letter was read from Wilshire's magazine asking for permission to route Comrade Jos. Wainwright through the State. Request was granted. Letter received from Springfield containing circular received from a U. S. Lecture Bureau and signed by one H. F. Lindgren as secretary, and offering the services of W. J. McSweeney as lecturer for a consideration of \$10 and local asking whether this bureau was in any way connected with the party. Answer authorized that the State organization be so, no way linked with the outfit, and in view of the fact that the State committee maintains our State organizer in the field, whose services are furnished gratis to the organization, and along with Comrade Collins and from time to time other speakers are sent out and their services are also furnished gratis, the State Executive Committee is of the opinion that all locals and branches should give such free lectures a wide berth and save their money for good literature and let these free lectures exhibit some others than the Socialists. The State Secretary submitted his annual financial report for the year 1904, showing a total income of \$2,907.40 and a total expenditure of \$2,528.51. The report was received and Comrades Simon, Maize and Higgins elected a committee to audit same. It was also voted that a short synopsis of each meeting be printed in the Chicago Socialist.

The comrades of Peoria and Vermilion counties are making great preparations for Mother Jones' meeting. The County Committee of Madison county has elected a committee to take charge of the Mother Jones meeting in their county. Comrade Jos. M. Cooper, a very active member of Madison Branch of the St. Louis county organization, is to be named as speaker. He wants everyone to know that he has not made the gift of his interest in the movement by so doing. Comrades Branch and Wemick went through Vermilion county the other Sunday and made all the arrangements for Mother Jones' meetings. All data in the county have been made and Mother will receive a hearty reception from the coal miners.

The Oglethorpe comrades have forwarded their quarterly report along with remittances for dues stamps, and say that the coming meeting with Mother Jones as speaker is the talk of the town, and very soon a good meeting. They are also working hard to increase the circulation of the Chicago Socialist. At Kewanee the comrades are up against a bunch of crafters, who call themselves the Independent Labor party, and who have already made advances to some of our active members, asking them to use their influence to keep the local from putting up a city ticket, and that in return they would endorse the township ticket, which alone they wanted our comrades to place in the field. Comrade Underhill writes that the Local's answer to these labor union politicians has been a resolution setting an early date for the city convention with a full city and township ticket in the field. Comrade Nelson of Kewanee writes that Mother Jones' speech, which she gave at that town on Jan. 14, was the best one he has ever listened to. She also spoke before the local members. Comrade Stewart of Cairo writes that they have begun making preparations for Mother Jones, and feel sure that she will have a good turnout of the Egyptians. They will also make an effort to induce Comrade Brewer of Elgin to take a walk down to Cairo and give them another talk with Mother Jones. Jan. H. has evidently made a hit with the Cairo folks. The comrades of Mt. Olive and Stanton having heard of Mother's trip through the State, are now planning how to kidnap her for a meeting at either place when she reaches her last date. You have caught your game, boys, because Mother says she is willing to be with you at Stanton on March 12. Get ready.

On Jan. 15 Comrade Breckon spoke at DeKalb, and now the boys want to arrange another meeting for him in the open house later on, as they are going to meet the city committee with a full ticket. This will be the first Socialist city ticket ever put up. Comrade Miller writes that he has his eyes on Sycamore, where he expects to effect an organization.

"I write to you to inform you that we are in line for Mother Jones for Feb. 26, Sunday evening," says Comrade L. T. Phillips of Nashville. Comrade John Collins, writing from Springfield, says: Last evening the Local here held its regular business meeting and took in three new members and more are coming. I am satisfied that from now on the movement will be doing some effective work, and will soon be heard from. At this meeting steps were taken to make all arrangements necessary to insure good meetings for Mother Jones all through the county, with one large meeting here in Springfield.

Comrades Schmidt and Crandall of Pekin made the rounds of the labor unions to secure their co-operation for Mother Jones' meeting, and so far have succeeded in getting the active support of the miners' union, which agreed to stand half the expense. They will also have the assistance of the Peoria comrades.

Comrade Collins' dates are: Jan. 31 to Feb. 7, Marion county; Feb. 8, Noble; Feb. 9 and 10, Olney; Feb. 11, 12, Duquoin; Feb. 13, Murphysboro; Feb. 14 and until further notice, Williamson county. Mother Jones' meetings: Quincy, Feb. 7. Jacksonville, Feb. 8. Sangamon County, Feb. 9 to 13. Decatur, Feb. 14. Pana, Feb. 15. Sandoval, Feb. 16. Salem, Feb. 17. Williamson County, Feb. 18 to 21. Cairo, Feb. 22. Murphysboro, Feb. 23. Duquoin, Feb. 24. Centralia, Feb. 25. Nashville, Feb. 26. St. Clair County, Feb. 27 to March 5. Madison County, March 6 to 10. Stanton, March 12.

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Globe Hall, corner 63d Street and Ashland Avenue Saturday, February 4th, at 8 P. M. FIRST CLASS ORCHESTRA, RECITATION AND SONGS Comrades Ambroz and Olson, Representatives, will be present DON'T MISS THIS, COMRADES! Admission 25 Cents

We are well satisfied with the trade "The Chicago Socialist" brought to us this year, and wish to thank the Comrades for their patronage

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COOK COUNTY

CHAS. I. BLECKON, Secretary, 193 Randolph St. A CALL FOR CONFERENCE. The Executive Committee at its session on Monday night decided that the short notice of the meeting at which the call for the spring campaign will be issued, is imperative that a conference of the party members be held. To this end a call appears on the first page of this issue. The conference will take place on next Sunday, 1 p. m. sharp, at Fisher's Hall. Only party members are invited. The call asks for consideration of matter of platform, nominations for the approaching city election, and such recommendations as may be deemed advisable. The conference also recommends that the conference call upon the wards to name members for general city campaign committees, and call the date when that committee shall assemble. This meeting should be attended by every party member, and discussion should be full and free, and which will be the basis and motto of every proposition. Ward secretaries are urged to extend the notice of this meeting as widely as possible, and thus see that the meeting is thoroughly representative of the party and its desires. We must have a short, sharp and decisive campaign. The executive committee is going to be severely criticized this spring, but the revolutionary proletariat laughs at difficulties, and climbs mountains as readily as stairs, and will not get your dinner early next Sunday and be at the hall sharp on time.

CARNIVAL NOTES.

The readers of this paper to whom tickets for the Carnival and Bazaar have been sent, should not forget that all tickets that are paid for will participate in the distribution of the prizes. These prizes include the residence for a desirable piece of property located at Maywood. Some purchasers of a ticket will surely receive their prize, but only the tickets that are paid for will participate in the distribution. Better get it with these few lines, as you will be sure of having an unlimited right of way to Maywood. The sale of season tickets should be pushed more vigorously than ever from now until Sunday evening, Feb. 19, when the sale must close. Tickets should be paid for in full in name and address of purchaser must be in the hands of the committee before the distribution of prizes. The sooner these tickets are in the hands of the committee the more ready will be the distribution.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Expenses—Stamps, \$20; postage, \$1; hall rent, \$2; literature, \$2; office expense, \$4; Secretary's salary, \$20; deficit, \$20.84. Total, \$20.84. Receipts—Stamps, \$44.15; delegate dues, \$1.25; campaign fund, \$9.35; literature, \$10.05; deficit, \$4.16. Total, \$68.84. Stamps purchased, 200; on hand last week, 70. Total, 270. Stamps sold, 214. Total, 584. Stamps due Illinois application, 50.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

The following are the contributions to the campaign fund for the week ending Jan. 28, 1905: John Hanson list, headed by N. F. Nolan, \$5; W. P. Mason, \$1.41; J. Wiegand, \$1.10; Hans, \$1.00; total, \$8.51. Total last week, \$62.90. Grand total, \$71.41.

THE TIME FOR ACTION.

Ward organizations are hereby notified that the question of when our primary election shall be held depends entirely upon the promptness with which the blanks sent out are filled. The time for action has come. Get your ward organization ready to proceed. The Executive District Office, Do business along organization lines, do it quick and do it well. If you have time all the blanks have been properly filled and returned to the county Secretary, then there will be no question about putting the date of our primaries through an early press.

THE WAY TO DO IT.

The work of the primary in this city that must now be carried on to a finish, and that very quickly, must be carried on with the attention of the party members for the next week or two. In order to help direct the work, the following outline is given, indicating how to carry the ward and primary work to a conclusion. Hold a general ward meeting of all the branches in the ward, at which ward into primary districts, not less than two nor more than seven precincts to a primary district. This work is completed by that section of ward members who are primary workers on a separate sheet of paper. Add the names of members and readers of Socialist papers to the same sheet. When this is completed let those members and individuals falling within the various primary districts separate into as many groups as there are districts, form primary clubs, and proceed to: 1. Select a man for primary district captain and ward committee member. 2. Name three judges and two clerks for each primary district, and select a polling place as near center of district as possible and at least, two feet from a saloon; a place of easy ingress and egress. On the building of this work by the primary district clubs they will find no into general ward meeting, and proceed to: 1. Organize and elect a ward chairman and secretary. 2. Select delegates to ward and city conventions, as per appointment in Chicago Socialist, issue of Jan. 28. It is well to remember that the same men may serve on both delegations. 3. Hold caucus and select a candidate for Alderman, whose name may be printed at head of list of delegates to ward convention. 4. Fill out all blanks sent out by the County Secretary and forward same to 162 Randolph street.

HALL MEETINGS.

Second Ward—2918 Cottage Grove avenue, Monday, Feb. 6, 8 p. m. Third Ward—3345 State street, Sunday, Feb. 5, 8 p. m. Fourth Ward—945 Harrison St., Sunday, Feb. 5, 8 p. m. Speaker, Abraham Bischoff, on the "Russian Situation." Twenty-ninth Ward—Sunday, Feb. 5, 4th and Wood streets, Koszuskowski's Hall, at 4 p. m. Speaker, L. Dolgarek. Harvey, Ill. Tuesday, Feb. 7, 8 p. m. Walter Ungeluis will speak. Ninth Ward—Workmen's Hall, 12th and Waller streets. Stenographic views, Adm. 8:30 p. m. Friday, Feb. 7, 8 p. m. Arranged by La Salle P. and E. Club. Seventh Ward Branch No. 7. Public meeting, Feb. 15 at O'Connell's Hall, 5228 Lake avenue. Thirty-third Ward—Mass meeting at Kensington Turner Hall, Sunday, Feb. 12, 2 p. m. The work to be done is in primary districts, appoint judges and clerks, and other officers. A full attendance of all comrades is urged. Twenty-fifth Ward—Business meeting at 1:30 p. m. Sunday, Feb. 5, at Lincoln Turner Hall, Diversey, and Sheffield avenue. Program meeting follows at 7:30 p. m. Comrade Guy Miller, of Colorado, will speak. Address to be followed by free discussion and debate. Second Ward—A special meeting will be held at 2918 Cottage Grove avenue, Tuesday evening, Feb. 7, at 8 p. m. for the purpose of canvassing for a candidate for Alderman and transacting such other business as may come before the convention. R. Kaurth, Secretary. S. S. Northwest corner Wabasha and California avenues, Friday, Feb. 17, 8 p. m. A. W. Malone and Mrs. Lillian Forberg will speak. This singing society will open the spring campaign at this meeting. Thirty-fifth Ward—A branch of the Socialist Party will be organized at 2015 W. Polk street, Malbauer's Hall, Sunday, Feb. 5, at 2:30 p. m. Socialists and sympathizers in this neighborhood requested to attend. If you do not have personal invitation you must believe in organization. Prove it by being present. Twenty-ninth Ward—Besse's Hall, 506 Princeton avenue, Friday, Feb. 3, at 8 p. m. Special meeting of the branch. All members urged to be present. Chas. I. Bleckon, County Secretary, will address the meeting. Twentieth Ward—55 N. Clark Street, Sunday, Feb. 5, at 8 p. m. Every member in the ward urged to be present. The speaker will be A. S. Edwards.

THE OPEN SHOP.

It Means a Sweat Shop — It Means Obey the Bosses' Dictates or Starve. Editor Chicago Socialist: The tailors employed by the wholesale clothing manufacturers of Chicago are now reaping the result of letting their union go to pieces when we lost our strike last summer. Up to last year we worked eight hours per day and time and a half for any overtime we put in. Last Saturday when we were paid we found the following notice in our envelopes: Jan. 27, 1905. Our working hours for a short time will be from 7:30 a. m. to 6:00 p. m., and on Saturday until 5:00 p. m. Regular time will be paid for overtime. Working overtime is optional with you. EDERHEIMER, STEIN & CO. The meaning of the above notice is not hard to understand. It means that we must work as long as the bosses desire. It means that we have no organization with which to resist our exploitation. It means that we will soon be driven back to sweat shop conditions and hours. They mock us by saying "working overtime is optional with you." They might as well have said working is optional with you. It means work under the conditions dictated by the bosses or starve. Without a union that is the only option we have. A fool in revolt is wiser than a philosopher forging a learned apology for his chains.—Kossuth. The Carnival and Bazaar is beginning to loom up in big proportions. There will be all sorts of entertainment for all who attend. The construction committee is planning the interior arrangements and decorations, and, when perfected, it will truly be a unique and gorgeous affair.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FRITZ DICKMANN is requested to call at 223 Blue Island Av. or to send his address. The Third Ward Branch announce their second annual vaudeville entertainment, raffé and dance at our present headquarters, 2345 State street. This event will eclipse all previous efforts in the history of the Socialist movement both in quality of our talent and value of our handsome prizes. Our program includes 20 acts by up-to-date and refined performers. Each ticket has a coupon attachment which entitled purchaser to a drawing of an first class prize, value \$100 and an admittance to the entertainment and dance. Tickets from 1c to 25c, or purchased at the door, 35c straight. Seventeenth Ward—Finance meeting, 256 W. Chicago avenue, on Wednesday, Feb. 8, at 8 p. m. All Socialist Party members, whether foreign or English speaking, resident of the ward, urged to be present.

WANTED

The Third Ward Branch needs two specialists to fill up our program. Write or phone Comrade, 2390 State St., Phone Douglas 22.

MASQUERADE DANCE

Grand Socialist Masquerade at 2345 State St. Third Ward Branch, Saturday night, Feb. 11th, 8:30 p. m. Good music. Refreshments. Admission, 10c a person. A good time assured.

City convention delegates on vote for president, one for each 200 or major fraction; ward delegates, one for each 100 or major fraction. Each primary district entitled to one delegate to city convention.

Table with columns: Ward, Vote, Del., Del. City, Ward. Lists wards 1 through 35 with corresponding vote and delegate counts.

PAY YOUR SPEAKERS.

Reports indicate that the comrades are a bit careless in reimbursing speakers for their care. The speaker should receive his care fare, and he should not be compelled to ask for it. Comrades will be careful to watch this feature of all their meetings.

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19th WARD An Entertainment & Stereopticon Views with Lecture by W. J. McSweeney

Arranged by 19th Ward Branch, on Friday, Feb. 3, 1905, 7:30 p. m., at Workmen's Hall, 12th and Waller Sts. Tickets, 15 cents; at door, 20 cents.

20th WARD Abraham Bisno

will speak on the RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT, Sunday, Feb. 5, at 8 p. m. 943 W. Harrison Street

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THE STANDARD SOCIALIST SERIES.

Few of the Chicago Socialists yet realize the importance of the work already being done by the Socialist co-operative publishing house in this city in circulating the literature of International Socialism. In our advertisement this week we wish to call attention to a series of books, ten volumes of which are now ready, comprising some of the most notable Socialist books in any language, and offered at prices which would have been out of the question but for our co-operative system of publishing. 1. Karl Marx; Personal Memoirs by William Liebknecht. Translated by Ernest Untermann. This book is thoroughly charming in the simplicity of the true story it tells of the private life of Marx in his home and among his friends during the years of poverty and exile when his greatest works were written. It is full of sidelights on the origin and growth of the Socialist movement. 2. Collectivism and Industrial Evolution, by Ernst Vandervelde. Translated by Charles H. Kerr. This is on the whole the best book yet published for putting into the hands of an inquirer who wishes to get in one small volume a systematic explanation of the whole Socialist philosophy and program. The author, who is a member of the Belgian parliament, starts out with a survey of modern industrial conditions, showing the disappearance of the small producer and the growth of trusts the world over. He then shows the economic necessity of Socialism, and discusses the possible means by which the working class through its elected officers may acquire the means of production. He also gives a satisfactory answer to the frequent question of how wages would be adjusted under collectivism. 3. The American Farmer, by A. M. Simons. This is the pioneer book on a subject of immense importance to the Socialist movement of America. It is needed by city wage-workers to show them that the vast majority of the American farmers are closely bound to the proletariat by their material interests. It is needed by the farmers to show the absurdity of the dread that Socialists upon coming into power might want to confiscate the small farms. 4. The Last Days of the Ruskin Co-operative Association, by Isaac Broome. This narrative is an excellent illustration of what modern Socialism is not. It is a graphic account of the last conspicuous attempt to start an earthly paradise on a small scale, with the usual result. 5. The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State, by Frederick Engels. Translated by Ernest Untermann. This is a standard work of the highest value to any one desiring to understand and apply the Socialist philosophy. Our translation is the first that has ever been made for English readers. 6. The Social Revolution, by Karl Kautsky. Translated by A. M. and May Wood Simons. The first part of this book, "Reform or Revolution," draws a distinction which needs to be kept clearly in mind by every Socialist who has to explain the difference between our party and any of the other parties which take up certain portions of our program. The second part, "The Day After the Revolution," is one of the ablest answers yet given to the difficult question of what the proletariat could do with the resources at its disposal after first getting control of the public powers. 7. Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, by Frederick Engels. Translated by Edward Aveling, D. Sc. This work ranks with the Communist Manifesto as one of the original statements of the central Socialist principle of Historical Materialism. It is worth preserving as well as reading, and while we are circulating many thousand copies in a ten-cent paper edition, there is a steady demand for this library edition. 8. Feuerbach; The Roots of the Socialist Philosophy, by Frederick Engels. Translated, with Critical Introduction, by Austin Lewis. This work of Engels is an indispensable contribution to the development of the theory of Historical Materialism, and it also deals with the relation of the Socialist philosophy to religion. 9. American Paperism and the Abolition of Poverty, by Isador Ladoff. This book is a thoroughly satisfactory answer to the widespread demand for an analysis of the last United States Census in the light of the Socialist philosophy. 10. Britain for the British (America for the Americans), by Robert Blatchford. This is one of the most valuable propaganda books in the literature of Socialism. It has the charming style of the author's earlier book, "Merrie England," but it has the further merit of showing the reader that no substantial relief for the working class can ever be reached through the old parties controlled by the capitalist class. These ten volumes are all well printed on good paper, and handsomely bound in red cloth. They are uniform in size and style, and the ten books will make a good start toward a Socialist library. Other important works on Socialism will be brought out in this series as soon as the needed capital can be raised. The price, including postage or expressage to any address, is fifty cents a copy or five dollars a set. To our stockholders the price is 25 cents a copy or \$2.50 a set if the purchaser calls at our office for the books or pays the express charges; 30 cents a copy or \$3.00 a set if we prepay the charges. A share of stock costs ten dollars; it may be paid for in monthly payments of \$1.00 each. Our co-operative publishing house is in a position to pay 4 per cent interest on deposits and give satisfactory security; particulars upon request. Do not forget before it is too late to send a dollar for the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW a year and a copy of Breinholt's novel, THE RECORDING ANGEL. CHARLES H. KERR & CO., Co-Operative, 12 W. Ave., Chicago.

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