

# Everybody Take Supper at the Carnival Next Week; From 6 to 8

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## CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

"Workmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain."

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SIXTH YEAR—WHOLE NO. 310

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1905.

PRICE ONE CENT

### EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT

#### Proposed Bill to Be Presented to the Illinois State Legislature.

#### COMRADE AMBROZ WILL INTRODUCE IT.

#### If Made Into Law Will Abolish Permission to Kill and Cripple Workingmen.

"Once upon a time," so runs the tale in legal lore, many years ago in a land across the sea, two butchers were going to market with a load of meat belonging to their master. The load was too heavy for the wagon and it gave way, and in the crash one of the laborers received a broken leg. The injured party demanded that his employer pay him damages, but the judge declared that since he was hurt through the carelessness of his fellow-worker in overloading the wagon, therefore the master was not to blame and need pay no damages.

"But what has this tale of two English butchers of sixty years ago to do with legislation for workers in Chicago in 1905?" is a question that is doubtless already in many a reader's mind. It has much to do. Because of that legal decision, the brakeman who last night jumped upon a swiftly moving freight car and felt the ladder give way, sending him beneath the wheels, from which he came forth but a battered crippled semblance of a man, can receive no damages from the railroad for the profit of which he was toiling, because the corporation attorney will claim that a car inspector in some far distant State, who failed to notice the defective ladder, was a "fellow servant" of the brakeman. For out of this case of these two butchers has grown the famous "fellow servant" doctrine, which, in this day of complex industrial relations and gigantic concentrated industries, some with hundreds of thousands of employes, some one of whom can almost always be shown to have been in some way to blame for any accident, shields all employers from any fear of damage suits because of anything that may happen to their employes. Some of those who have been declared "fellow servants" of the courts of capitalism are as follows:

Blacksmith and locomotive engineer, fireman or miner, brakeman and bridge numberer, car inspector, car repairer, conductor, engineer, fireman, section hand, shoveler, train dispatcher, yardmaster, watchman, and, indeed, pretty nearly any sort of a laborer who could by any chance at any time be employed by a railroad. A carpenter and a cooper, a mason, elevator boy, mason, millwright and a locomotive engineer are responsible for each other's mistakes if they happen to receive their pay checks from the same treasury. An engineer is a fellow servant for the purpose of avoiding damages with two pages and a half of different kinds of laborers. A miner and blacksmith, blaster, filler, mine boss, inspector, picker, roadman or stationary engineer are grouped by the courts as carrying mutually the responsibility for injuries received in the course of producing profits for a common master. Altogether the list of those so grouped occupies seventeen pages in the "Second Special Report of the United States Commissioner of Labor."

Under the protection of this decision and others of a similar character the employing class can murder and maim the wage-workers of America unhindered by any fear of a diminution of their profits by damage suits. How terrible the toll which they do take of workers' lives is shown by the annual list of dead and wounded on the battlefield of toll. Over 100,000 dead and half a million crippled is the story of the last seventeen years upon our railroads. When all industries are included the mortality table for each year exceeds these figures.

Were it not for the protection which this ruling of the courts gives to the masters of industry, human life and limb would be more expensive and profit-eaters would be more careful in their treatment of the human beings to whom labor power is attached. This court decision is little more than a license to the capitalists of America to commit murder and maim upon the persons of their wage-slaves.

Because of these facts the Socialist representative in the Illinois Legislature, Comrade Ambroz, has introduced the following bill, which, if enacted into law will abolish this permission to kill and cripple workingmen:

**A BILL.**  
For an Act to define and establish the liability of corporations for injuries to an employee by a fellow servant of said employee.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: Every employer engaged in the operation of any railroad, or in any manufacturing or mining industry located in the State of Illinois, employing two or more fellow-servants, co-employees or agents, shall be liable for all damages which any such employe, servant or agent engaged in performing any work in connection with such railroad or manufacturing or mining industry may sustain by reason of the negligence or carelessness of any other employe, agent or servant of the same employer, either at the suit of said employe, his widow or next of kin, or other person, exactly as if the negligence complained of, had resulted from the act or omission of some person not a fellow-servant of the person injured. This act shall be so construed as to abolish absolutely, in all cases, and for all intents and purposes, every defense based upon the relation of fellow-servants, and also so as to include under the term employer either a person, a corporation or any firm or association of persons.

Sec. 2. No rule or regulation made by any employer, and no contract made between any employer and any employe, agents or servants, shall be effective or binding for any purpose, against any person, or under any circumstances, to re-establish the so-called fellow-servant rule or to prevent the full force and effect of the above section.

Every member of a trade union who reads this should see to it at once that a resolution is passed by the local union of which he is a member endorsing this bill. Then send a copy of that resolution to Comrade Ambroz at Springfield that he may show the other members of the Legislature that the workers of Illinois are waking up and know what they want. With the remembrance of the nearly 50,000 Socialist votes of a few months ago fresh in their minds and the fear of the many more that will soon follow hanging over them, the members of the Legislature may be ready to yield this law to the workers of Illinois.

#### NOTICE

All communications intended for the National party should be addressed hereafter to J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary, 289 Dearborn street.

#### MANAGER'S NOTICE.

Everybody get ready for the big primary edition. Every branch will get its quota of papers, but some must be called for. It will appear Feb. 22. Watch next paper for further information. Now it becomes evident how necessary it is to read the "home paper." No outside paper can take its place. It is essential that the primary call reach every Socialist in the city of Chicago.

The banner week ought to be a banner week for the Chicago Socialist, and do not forget to mention "The Chicago Socialist" when you buy from advertisers.

Carnival and Bazaar opens Sunday, Feb. 12, at 4 p.m., and runs for eight days and nights—closing Sunday, Feb. 19. Lady friends will remember the Bazaar is to be open every afternoon; this will give them an opportunity to inspect the goods and make purchases.

The comrades all over the city are proving their ability as organizers. They are getting everything in readiness for the primaries.

I might go on for a long time quoting Huxley, Alfred Russell, Wallace, Mill, Spahr, Brooke, Rowntree and others. It is the facts cited and those found in the books of the men above, and the glorious ideas of Socialism that keep the revolutionists unceasingly at work—that keep them ever young.

About three years ago I went to

### THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

#### JACK LONDON'S SPEECH ON THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION

At the University of California.

Jack London was University speaker at the students' weekly rally, Friday, Jan. 20. The rally is a University function. The University called Mr. London, and President Wheeler occupied the chair, as is usual, during his speech. There were probably 3,500 people present, 2,500 of whom were students. It was the biggest rally known. Mr. London's speech (I have written from memory and amplified) was as follows:

Yesterday morning I received a letter from a man in Arizona. It began, "Dear Comrade," and ended, "Yours for the Revolution." I answered that letter this morning. I began "Dear Comrade," and I ended "Yours for the Revolution."

There are 500,000 men in the United States beginning and ending their letters as our letters were begun and ended. There are 1,000,000 men in France, 3,000,000 men in Germany and 6,000,000 men in the world beginning and ending their letters as ours were begun and ended.

Now, what do these facts mean? They mean that the Revolution is here, now. We are in it. It goes on every day. No man can escape it. Oh, it is great! There has been nothing like it in the world before. Its battle cry is: "Working men of the world, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain." Our Revolution was a merely local thing compared with this. The English Revolution was a merely local thing compared with it. And so was the French Revolution. This Revolution is as wide as the earth. Its men clasp hands around the globe. The Japanese Socialist hails the Russian Socialist, and the German Socialist hails the French Socialist with the same word that we California Socialists hail each other with the noble word, COMRADE.

But why are these men Socialists? What is it that drives them unceasingly to work for the Revolution; to go to prison for it, to go into exile for it, to die for it?

When I was in London writing my book, "The People of the Abyss," I went down to Kent with a London cockney to pick holes. One night when going to bed I stripped. My chum looked on in wonder at my brawny body glowing with health, and then at his own scrawny body, white and lifeless. He said, holding out his arms and legs, "They are so because I hadn't enough to eat when I was a boy." But this man is only one of millions. In London 1,800,000 people live on the poverty line and below it, and another 1,400,000 with one week's wages between them and pauperism. In Europe 60,000,000 people suffer from hunger and want.

Here is a statement from the celebrated English scholar, Frederick W. Harrison: "To me, at least, it would be enough to condemn modern society as hardly an advance on slavery or serfdom, if the permanent conditions of industry were to be that which we behold; that 90 per cent of the actual producers of wealth have no home that they can call their own beyond the end of the week; have no bit of soil, or so much as a room that belongs to them; have nothing of value of any kind, except as much old furniture as will go in a cart; have the precarious chance of weekly wages, which barely suffice to keep them in health; are housed, for the most part, in places that no man thinks fit for his horse. \* \* \* If this is to be the permanent condition of modern society, civilization must be held to bring a curse on the great majority of mankind."

Here is a book about our own land, written by a man who left his home of wealth to live among the poor. He is a University man, a trained investigator. His name is Robert Hunter. His book is called "Poverty." It has just been published by the Macmillans, and it costs \$1.50. Read it.

Mr. Hunter says: "There are probably in fairly prosperous years no less than 10,000,000 persons in poverty; that is to say, underfed, underclothed and poorly housed. Of these about 4,000,000 persons are public paupers. Over 2,000,000 workmen are employed from four to six months in the year. About 500,000 male immigrants arrive yearly and seek work in the very districts where the unemployed are greatest. Nearly half of the families in the country are propertyless. Over 1,700,000 little children are forced to become wage-earners when they should still be at school. About 5,000,000 women find it necessary to work, and about 2,000,000 are employed in factories, mills, etc. Probably no less than 1,000,000 workers are injured or killed each year while doing their work, and about 10,000,000 persons now living will, if the present ratio be kept up, die of the preventable disease, tuberculosis."

How the mind wanders to a contemplation of Gompersism while reading the above! How patly it outlines the motives and the conduct of our modern representatives of their class, the Mitchells and the Gompers, who secretly plot against the growth of a new morality in that class which will have done with Civic Federation banquets and "clings to the skirts of the noblesse!"—S. D. Herald.

### THE

### EYES ON SOCIALISTS.

#### President Roosevelt Compared to Ambroz and Olson—He Uses Passes. They Don't.

#### PRAYERS AND PUMMELINGS.

#### Comerford Inquiry Uses Barrels of Whitewash—Real "Innards" of Capitalist Politics.

By THOMAS J. MORGAN.

The conduct of comrades Ambroz and Olson is being watched in Springfield. If they say or do anything that can be misconstrued it will be published by the capitalist press to injure the Socialist party.

President Roosevelt uses railroad passes, although the United States laws make that act a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment. Six Republican Judges rode to Springfield on passes to Denoet's inauguration. All members of the General Assembly are using passes, but the Republican and Democratic parties are neither held responsible nor in any way affected by what these representatives of high and low degree do. Comrades Ambroz and Olson refused to commit this crime, but the papers were silent as to that, until requested to publish the fact by the Socialist party.

Monday last our two comrades were absent from the house. This fact was flashed over the wires and published next day. This, like the worst of lies, was only half the truth.

The legislative sessions on Mondays last from 5:40 p. m. to 5:50 p. m. The Chaplain floats a "prayer." The reading of the record is dispensed with, and the house adjourns. The exact time the house is in session is fixed by the length of the "prayer," and on one occasion the "Chaplain" reached Amen so quickly that from the time the house was called to order to adjournment was two and a half minutes.

Our comrades had attended each of these "sessions" until last Monday, when they stayed in Chicago with the Legislative Committee of the party at work on the bills now before the Legislature.

### A FIST FIGHT.

At the opening session of the Senate this week as the "Chaplain" invoked the presence and assistance of the Almighty, and had reached the "Amen," an ex-Senator landed a mighty "swat" on the nose of Senator Campbell, the leader of the "Senate Combine" and followed it up with a "swing" on the left ear. Then there ensued a magnificent fracas all over the Senate floor, during which the Chaplain made his escape.

It seems there had been some dissatisfaction over the division of the "swag" by the leader of this "Combine," which is known as "The Supreme Court of Graft," and this was an attempt on the part of the ex-Senator to get even.

All the parties to this entertainment have been silent since, and as the "Chaplain" has made no explanation of, or reference to, this episode in his prayers, we must let it go at that.

### A STORY OF "GRAFT."

The political career of an ambitious young Democrat was blighted in Springfield this week. The story is interesting.

His election to office stimulated him. He felt his individuality, linked with the power and greatness of the State government, of which he was a part. When he received his railroad passes he claimed title to free transportation in a Pullman car. This was refused, because he was not yet on the "inside" and entitled to all the privileges. This angered him. He made inquiries and got close enough to see and hear things. Then he told what he had learned, which is briefly this:

As soon as the members of the General Assembly are elected the fight for control begins. The first struggle is to secure the party caucus nomination for Speaker of the house. Both Republicans and Democrats make their choice. While this fight was on with the Democrats, money was used to secure the selection of a certain Democrat. The importance of this selection lies in the fact that, though a minority party in a Republican house, the member named as Speaker by the Democrats has the right to select all the minority members on all the committees. As these committees are the "whole thing" in the Legislature, this power of selecting only the minority of each committee is said to be worth to those "inside" about \$250,000. This money is forthcoming when the "right" man is selected. To secure the "right" man, members are bribed to vote right in the caucus.

After these selections are made, and the Legislature gets to work, all party lines disappear.

The "grafters" of both parties unite, and the "public auction" of franchises and other desirable measures begins. It is said that the passage of the Allen bill changing the life of street

### BAZAAR WEEK.

So far as possible all ward and hall meetings occurring between the dates of Feb. 12 and 19th inclusive, should be declared off. The bazaar is going to be a winner, and all should be free to make these eight days one grand round of festivities and general social good time.

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

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## Carnival and Bazaar

THE GRAND OPENING BY THE BURGOMASTER 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 TURNVEREIN & 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

car franchises from twenty to fifty years; the frontage set and the wire-house act netted the "Gang of Grafters" \$5,000,000. At the close of that particular session of the Legislature, one of the gang visited a notorious resort and threw a hundred-dollar bill on the bar and invited all present to take a drink on the State of Illinois, and tipped the waiter with twenty dollars.

Another way of pulling down the hay for the gang is the introduction of bills, called "fetchers."

The purpose of these bills is to fetch those corporations and firms subject to legislation, that are not present at the "auction" ready to buy legislation, but are well able to pay to be let alone. The "Fetchers" bills fetch these to Springfield; when the prices fixed on are paid the fetching bills are killed and buried.

This is the substance of the story told by this young Democrat. For this treason he has been arrested and is to be tried. While this is being done the price of WHITEWASH AND WHITEWASHERS is going up in Springfield. Both the Senate and the House must be whitewashed and made to appear as pure as the Immaculate Conception. The job is a big one, and lots of material and labor will be needed to do the job, but it will be done, and the young Democrat will get what Alderman Butler got recently in the City Council.

### THE WISCONSIN SOCIALISTS.

#### Weekly Report Shows Socialists at Madison Busy—Many Bills Introduced and Labor Legislation Pushed.

The Madison headquarters of the Socialist legislators are at the Central Hotel. A Socialist or a member of a trade union should not hesitate when going through the town to stop there, for a cordial reception awaits him. It will encourage him to hear these five men in their room discuss ways and means to further the interests of the working class, and to see here the beginning of Socialist legislative activity in Wisconsin.

In the work of our comrades last week there was one thing that put them on their mettle. Child labor in the Legislature has not been settled with the dismissal of the two boys mentioned in last week's issue, as there are eight more errand boys in the service of the House and Senate. To get the State to obey its own law the Socialists introduced a resolution to prohibit child labor on the floor of the capitol. The Speaker of the House referred the resolution to the Judiciary committee in spite of Comrade Brockhausen's objection that was made on the ground that the law on child labor was plain and needed no special action. The Judiciary committee, that is composed of nine other Assemblymen besides Comrade Aldridge, referred the matter to a sub-committee of three, with Aldridge chairman, to investigate whether running errands by boys under fourteen was child labor. The committee could not agree and a majority and a minority report will be handed in the latter by Aldridge.

The friction mentioned above is only a forerunner of what is to come. The many bills introduced by the Socialists and some of the measures proposed by the capitalist servants will cause much opposition on both sides.

Bills have been handed in by Republicans and Democrats that should interest union men and wage workers in general. One bill is to make the conspiracy law more stringent; another, under the guise of anti-trust bill (against restraint of trade), wants to prevent unions from going on strike. H. J. Holle, 949 Third street, Milwaukee, introduced a bill to lower the wage exemption to fifty dollars, and that twenty-five per cent of this should be liable to attachment every thirty days. Holle is a Democrat and saloonkeeper, and workers residing in his district should buy their drinks from him and send him their sincere thanks for his zealous service to the working class.

Quite a contrast to those above are the bills introduced by the Socialist members, who are hampered in their work in more than one way. Forming an insignificant minority, they cannot accomplish anything, yet by their exertion it is thought the situation of the workers who will vote their master's ticket

will be assessed and cause them to see the real state of affairs.

As the bills were referred to committees it will suffice to mention them only. By Streslow, to amend statutes so as to permit plaintiff to proceed on reversion of a judgment to new trial without prepayment of cost; to require creditors to have made a written demand to the worker three days before garnishee proceedings. By Brockhausen, to introduce fans and blowers in all workshops where wheels are partly composed of energy, or buffing wheels, or where emery belts are used; to require employers, when asking railroad \$100,000, to provide for the appointment of a commission to preserve woods, forests and streams of the State. In the Senate, by Kummel, to prevent the further sale of public lands; imperative mandate for State. O. R.

### THE CONFERENCE MEETING.

The meeting called for conference, for Sunday, Feb. 5, at Ullrich's Hall, was well attended. Comrade Toft was chosen chairman. The order of business was discussion on platform, call on wards for naming of campaign committee, and the selection of candidates for city ticket.

Comrade Bartlett presented a platform, which was tabled. A like course was taken with a draft presented by M. Kaplan. C. W. Benton presented a short form. It was decided that debate should close at 4 p. m. and a vote taken. The issue was between the Benton draft and that presented by the platform committee. The final vote showed 46 for and 80 against Benton platform. On the committee report the vote was 68 for to 57 against, and the latter was declared the choice of the conference, and on motion was submitted to the branches.

### CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES.

Comrade Morgan moved that this conference recommend that we call upon the wards to name one member from each as campaign committee, and that the County Secretary be authorized to make the call. Carried.

After some discussion and several votes it was finally decided that the conference proceed to name one man for each of the city offices. The following were chosen:

Mayor—John Collins.  
Treasurer—Jas. B. Smiley.  
City Attorney—M. H. Toft.  
City Clerk—A. W. Mancey.  
The vote to name one person for each office was 100 to 18. Evans asked to be recorded as one of the 18.

### REGULAR MEETING C. C. C. C.

Next Sunday, Feb. 12, is the date of the regular meeting of the County Committee. There is much business to be done. The meeting is called for 1:30 sharp in order to get through the work in time to assist the Burgomaster in his grand entree at the Bazaar. Be on time, comrades.

### JOHN COLLINS' \$2.00 HATS

S. W. Cor. Madison & La Salle Sts.  
Early Spring Fashions in Stuffs and Soft Hats. Hats made to order. Clearing Sale of Caps and Gloves at about Half Regular Price.







The Physician in the House DR. GREER Value \$3.00 The Rebels of the New South WALTER MARION RAYMOND Value \$1.00

E. MULLOY, Gas and Steam Fitter BOILERS REPAIRED Gas Stoves and Furnaces Repaired

L. ANDERSEN Galvanized Iron Work Ornamental Steel Ceilings

B. BERLYN Maker of High-Grade Cigars

URBAN CIGAR AND TOBACCO FACTORY WESTERN SPRINGS, ILL. Special Brand, EUGENE V. DEBS CIGAR

EGGENSPERGER & CO. Staple and Fancy Groceries Fruits and Vegetables

HERZOG & SPINDLER FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, TOOLS AND HARDWARE

NORTH WEST TRADE UNION HALL, 55 N. CLARK ST. Halls and Rooms for Meetings

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

DR. GREER, 52 Dearborn Street. TYPEWRITERS New and Used

BUY YOUR BOYS & GIRLS A HOME GYMNASIUM

REHMEYER'S FURNITURE HOUSE 815 to 819 West North Ave.

Blakeslee's Storage Warehouse R. BLAKESLEE L. E. DUPEE

J. & E. HAUK THE ONLY UNION MILLINERY

REHMEYER'S FURNITURE HOUSE 815 to 819 West North Ave.

J. & E. HAUK THE ONLY UNION MILLINERY

Cook County we go on the ballot by virtue of polling the necessary two per cent of the total vote.

"Mother Jones" meeting proved a complete success. We had a full house and every one listened with the closest attention.

Comrade Joseph Palmer, of Noble, writes: "We have secured a hall for the night of Feb. 8, and will expect Comrade Collins to be with us on that date."

Comrade Jacob F. Miller, of Collinsville, the Secretary of the Madison County Committee, gives us the following as the dates of Mother Jones in the county:

"Yours of the 20th at hand, I have secured the court house for Comrade Collins on Feb. 9 and 10," writes Comrade F. M. Riley, of Olney.

"I have placed your communication regarding Mother Jones into the hand of E. Davis, the secretary of the Coal Miners' Union, who will bring it before the Trades Council with a view of making preparations and assuming the matter connected with it."

The following are John Collins' dates: Olney, Feb. 9 and 10. Duquoin, Feb. 11 and 12. Murphysboro, Feb. 13. Herrin, Feb. 14.

Mother Jones' dates: Sangamon County, Feb. 9 to 13. Decatur, Feb. 14. Pann, 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. Staunton, March 12.

Canton, Ill., Feb. 4, 1905. Mr. Jas. S. Smith: Dear Comrade—In The Chicago Socialist I noticed a request of Comrade F. W. Moore, of Middle Grove, for "Mother Jones" to speak at Farmington.

In justice to myself and the Canton comrades I feel it necessary to write the facts of the case to you. We sent two comrades to Farmington to make arrangements for Mother Jones to speak there.

Dear Comrade—According to arrangements Comrade John Collins spoke here on the 4th to a fair sized audience for this place.

CARNIVAL NOTES. Remember the Opening, Sunday, Feb. 12 (tomorrow). Grandstand, 12 to 3 p.m.

In every case where it is possible for comrades to bring donations to the office or to Brand's Hall on Saturday, Feb. 11, they are urgently requested to do so.

The committee at its Tuesday night meeting decided to serve a first-class meal with meats cooked to order on Sunday night, Feb. 12; Saturday, Feb. 18, and Sunday, Feb. 19. In all other nights sandwiches, etc., will be served.

The list of donations runs to such a length this week that several are not acknowledged; any omissions will appear in next week's paper.

Comrades who have expressed their willingness to bring donations to the office are requested to be on hand not later than 8 o'clock.

All friends and comrades in the county who have received tickets by mail will please pay for same at the ticket office on a credit. Tickets will also be put on all sales of tickets to Comrade Eisenman at the ticket office.

List of donations during the week: One hundred cigars, Henry Bailek. One box of cigars, J. G. Hartmann.

One box of cigars, W. R. Kuth. One box of cigars, J. B. Kuth. One box of cigars, J. B. Kuth.

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PEORIA NOTES. Sunday, Jan. 22d, Local Peoria has held its city convention, which was called to order by Comrade Knopfnagel.

Secretary-Organizer. Comrade Thomas Miller acted as chairman. Comrades Black, Calkins and Knopfnagel were elected as Platform Committee.

CITY PLATFORM OF PEORIA SOCIALIST PARTY. We, the Socialist Party in the city of Peoria, in convention assembled, reassert our allegiance to the principles of International Revolutionary Socialism.

Our candidates for city offices pledge themselves, if elected, to do all in their power to bring about the establishment of the collective ownership of the means of production, distribution and transportation, and to abolish the system of production of the necessities of life for profits, under which we now suffer, and in its stead establish a system of production for use.

CITY TICKET. City Mayor—Dr. S. A. Knopfnagel. City Attorney—Samuel Black. City Clerk—N. Calkins.

First Ward Alderman—Rudolph Pfeiffer. Second Ward Alderman—Conor. Third Ward Alderman—L. Bierman.

Fourth Ward Alderman—J. V. Schmidt. Fifth Ward Alderman—Fred Nussbaum. Sixth Ward Alderman—John Wishman.

Seventh Ward Alderman—Blain Howard. Eighth Ward Alderman—Christ Christensen. PEORIA TOWNSHIP TICKET.

Township Assessor—Thomas Miller. Township Collector—Irving Rankle. Township Clerk—L. Bantz.

Highway Commissioner—Castle. Justices of the Peace—Tomsdale, E. A. Pipet, E. Filkey, R. W. Weaver and Lofthouse.

Constables—Deip, Oglesby, Kirkpatrick, Dimplo and Eberhard. Supervisors—R. J. Mayhew, Harrison, Hildebrand, Seavers, Wenckstrom, A. J. Gardner, Monroe, S. Barnes, Kimmit, H. J. Stuedel and A. A. Smith.

DR. S. A. KNOPFNAGEL, Secretary-Organizer. THE NEW NATIONAL SECRETARY. On Feb. 1, J. Madison Barnes, of Philadelphia, Pa., assumed charge of the national headquarters of the Socialist party at Chicago for the ensuing year as National Secretary.

Comrade Barnes is a "cigar-maker and has been an active Socialist for fifteen years, having joined the Socialist Labor party in January, 1890. He actively participated in the revolt against De Loism which took place in 1896, was a delegate to the Rochester convention of the Anti-De Leon S. L. P. in 1900, at which he was chosen a member of the committee selected to negotiate unity with the Social Democratic party.

BABY WORKER IN A SHOP. Girl, Aged 18 Months, Earns 50 Cents a Week Making Passementerie. A baby girl of eighteen months is a worker in one of New York City's sweatshops.

This is the remarkable story which Dr. A. S. Daniel, of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, told the Women's Municipal League yesterday in her address on "Illegal Sweatshop Work."

The child, she said, according to the New York World, had been brought to the infirmary for treatment, and when the mother came to take it away she told the doctor she needed its help in her manufacture of passementerie. The little creature rolled balls in paste, to which the mother attached trimmings, and so contributed 50 cents a week to the family income.

The doctor decried the present tenement-house law as ineffective and said that after the recent raids he found work going on in tenements in Elizabeth street behind locked doors, with lookouts to warn those within of the approach of a stranger.

"A resident inspector in every tenement could not prevent sweatshop work," the doctor concluded; "the only remedy is the prohibition of tenement-room labor." Louis Golde, of S. Golde & Sons, 223 Wooster street, and Charles Conay, of the Conay Drug Company, 123 and 125 Hoesbeck street, were held for trial yesterday in the Jefferson Market police court, by Magistrate Ommen, on charges of having violated the labor law.

Golde had three children working without certificates and Conay two. Both men were arrested on warrants issued by Magistrate Ommen, on complaint of Factory Inspectors Walling and Hammill. Golde's bail was fixed at \$300 and Conay's at \$200.—News Items.

So long as the profit system lasts, and the capitalists who make profit out of child labor control the government child slavery in some form will continue. Socialism will abolish the profit system, and thus abolish the incentive to work children for any other than education purposes.

The "Clarion Call" is the name of a bright little Socialist paper just launched from Newark, N. J., on the grid stream of fate that has carried on its crest so many similar ventures, some to partial success and so many to oblivion.

Clear the track for the corps of new Aldermen going to the City Hall after April 4, carrying the banner of the class-conscious revolutionary militant Socialist party.

DR. VAN VLECK'S PILE CURE FREE TO TRY. Send your name today and get this new 3-fold treatment by return mail.

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YOU WOULD PICK UP A DOLLAR. If you found it on the street and think you were in luck. You can pick up dollars by trading the Iowa Butter Co. stores.

A TRIP TO TOYLAND OR The Scandinavian Socialist Sick Benefit Society's GRAND PRIZE CARNIVAL

AT WICKER PARK, BOTH HALLS, 501 W. NORTH AVE. ON SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 25, 1905



