

Remember that Primary Day Is Set for Saturday, March 4.

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CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

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"A PHYSICIAN IN THE HOUSE" OF "REBELS OF THE NEW SOUTH" with 5 Yearly Subscription Cards for... **\$2.50**

SIXTH YEAR HISTORICAL LIBRARY VOLUME NO. 313

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1905.

PRICE ONE CENT.

A PRACTICAL PARTY.

A Review of the Work Done on the Primary Campaign in Chicago.

A BIG TASK COMPLETED.

Chicago Socialists Take New Ground in Political Action and Move Forward with Vigor.

By Chas. L. Brecken.

If there is any one thing more than another that the Socialist Party of Chicago and of the United States has needed to learn efficiently, it is how it may make its philosophy practical. How this great working class party may really and truly become a party of that class and do those things which shall ever increase the numbers of its adherents and ever hold them in the closest solidarity. That it may learn how to apply its scientific interpretation of history in such a way as to prove that while it may have a plan for the future co-operative commonwealth it also has a plan for the present capitalist state—that it really and truly can do something here and now under the limitations of a capitalist law. That while it may see the future with a very clear eye it can also see the present with a practical and an uncompromising eye.

Out of the differences of opinion in those two modes of thought have come two schools of thinkers in the Socialist Party movement in the United States. The first says that absolutely nothing can be done for the working class side of the co-operative commonwealth and the other says that all manner of things can be done, and well done. The first is called by the latter an "impossibilist," and the second is called by the former a reformer. The first declares he is the only revolutionist and the latter says he alone is one. Out of these differences of opinion there has developed some very keen opposition. Each denies the name given to it by the other. As a matter of fact the name that should be applied is "practical" and "impractical." In fundamentals both may be said to fully agree. The difference as a whole is the difference of tactics. What is needed and must be had is a practical party. A party with a program and a purpose here and now that shall move on the lines of the development of scientific Socialism—that the means of wealth will inevitably evolve toward the State and it is for the Socialist Party to see to it that the same becomes more and more democratized.

A revolution hit Chicago last November when the blizzard of ballots that were counted for the party showed that one voter out of every ten had said he was a Socialist. The law said when this happened it would take hold of the affairs of the party. It had written in its statute books a decree called a primary law and there was no option left but to work under it. Then our party members awoke from a dream that had been theirs for some years. Old lines were gone in a night. The old form of convention was a thing of the past. The impractical possibilist shrank back with fear and said there it is, that is the last of us. The practical possibilist said no, here is where we begin real life and here is where we will get off with a program and prove our right to organize by organizing. The first grew more fearful as he longer contemplated the awful fact that we were to bow down before capitalist law. He worked himself into several kinds of conniption fits and grew dark around the eyes. Things looked awfully black to him. He was sure that we should never survive the shock. If the chick came out of its shell it would surely die. The possibilist said, on the other hand, that unless it came out it could not live. So the first bent the aid of a corpse to the new primary proposition, and the latter bent himself to the task. The more he studied the matter the more enthusiastic he grew. About one thousand of him got a copy of the new primary law and the whole Socialist Party movement in Chicago became students at a night school, over their kitchen fire. Then he called together his fellow comrades from the four corners of his ward and with a ward map in front of them, and with grit and grace inside of each, they mapped out two hundred and twelve primary districts in the thirty-five wards of the city of Chicago. Then they got busy in a grand hunt for names and addresses and a better acquaintance with their wards and with real political activity. What a hunt it was. How many door bells were pulled and pushed, and how many real live militant Socialists were uncovered.

But his work was just opening up to him. He did not know how big the task was when he started in, but he did not falter as he went on with the work. He found 636 Judges and 424 clerks and 212 polling places. The results of his labors were apparent in the great list published in the Chicago Socialist last week. But here

The day of publication revealed the fact that 352 of his men had either failed to qualify or had not received their notices from the election commissioners. So he got busy again and in a few hours' time had handed into the secretary better than 300 more names. His task was not completed in the gathering of these 1,300, for he had to find better than seven hundred other men to be his delegates in the city and ward conventions. Think of ten or twenty men in thirty-five wards pounding through snow and fourteen below zero weather and digging out from their secluded nooks something like two thousand men, and then dare to tell that man or set of men that they have not learned something practical in politics and that they are not militant.

Chicago Socialism never knew itself before as it does to-day. It has gotten hold of something. It has awakened to the consciousness that there is something to be done here and now. That the militant Socialist is a part of the great economic evolution, and as such part he must go ahead with the development of that economic evolution. Watch this same Socialist this week and you will see him distributing thousands of sample ballots and thus widening the circle of his acquaintance to other thousands. He steps forward with the air of a victor, and no wonder. At every police patrol box in the city he is confronted with a huge placard announcing the fact that the Socialist Party Primary will be held on Saturday, March 4th, and this announcement made by their election commissioners and over their official signatures. Oh, no, that cannot be! But it is, and in a night a revolution has worked in Chicago.

This story would be incomplete if mention were not made of the source from which all this wonderful result was obtained. It was not the fifty thousand men who voted the ticket last fall who made possible the completion of this task, though many of them were a valuable acquisition. The men who did the planning and the running and immense amount of clerical work and accomplished the monumental task, were almost wholly men who carry in their pockets the Socialist Party membership card and who in very large measure take great pride in that their books show them always to be paid up. Incidentally, it might be mentioned, that February has been a banner month for the sale of due stamps and every mail brings in stacks of application cards, to say nothing of the several hundred admitted as members at the last session of the county central committee.

The holding of the Socialist Party Primary in Chicago this year has demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that the dues paying membership of the Socialist Party is a practical party, and that it can be depended upon to do the tasks that fall to its lot, and to do them well.

There is only one thing now between the workers of the world and the possession of the powers of government, and that one thing is organization, and still more and better organization. Chicago has made a great step forward and in the development that the future has in store we are going to learn the value of this spring's work and learn that we have builded far better than we know.

Chicago now enters upon the spring campaign equipped as never before for intelligent and concrete action on the citadel of capitalism. The outposts have been taken and the forces are now gathering for a further onslaught, and we shall soon hear the cry of victory ringing from the lakes to the gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

WILL CASH VOUCHERS

JUDGES AND CLERKS SHOULD CALL SATURDAY NIGHT AND GET MONEY

Arrangements have been perfected by this office whereby all Judges and Clerks can have their vouchers cashed on Saturday, March 4, after the closing of the polls. A hall has been secured for this purpose, located at 49 La Salle St., Orpheus Hall, opposite Chicago Socialist office.

Do not give heed to what any scaplers may say to you about discounting your vouchers, but come direct to 49 La Salle Street. Comrade A. Eismann and others will be present.

WHAT HINDERS SOCIALISM?

Judge W. E. Richardson, of Spokane, says: "Nine out of every ten men outside of the insane asylums would be Socialists to-day or in less than a year if it were not for prejudice. There is something for Socialists to learn from this fact. You may be a simon pure, class conscious, revolutionary scientific Socialist from now to the day of your death, but until you learn how to disarm and overcome the prejudice against Socialism that now exists in the minds of the majority of workmen, you cannot be a successful worker in this cause. Tact, sympathy, common sense, forbearance, patience, courtesy—these are as necessary as scientific knowledge."

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

By John M. Work.
Every local that has a spring election on its hands ought to remember one thing:
It is this:
The systematic, house to house distribution of literature is the most effective method of propaganda yet devised.

Milwaukee was one of the pioneers in the use of this method. Milwaukee has achieved results. A word to the wise is sufficient. Last fall we adopted this method in Des Moines.

We more than trebled our vote. Our county had been the third county in the State in the number of Socialist votes. At one leap we sprang up to first place.

The persistent, systematic, house to house distribution of literature did the business. I do not mean that it did all of it. But it did most of it. These distributions should be made once a week from now until election. A single distribution will do little good.

It is the follow up system that counts. Every successful advertiser will tell you that it is persistent advertising that brings results. The same idea applies here. The distributions should be made once a week for a series of weeks. Then they will reach the spot.

At each distribution the literature should be placed in every house in town. Don't toss it up on the lawn. That would be a waste of time, money and effort.

Put it in the mail box or behind the screen, or under the door, or in any place where it will be sure to be found and where the wind will not carry it away.

The literature should be carefully selected. It may consist of papers, leaflets or pamphlets. These can be secured in large quantities at very low rates.

Give them something that will take hold. Give them something that will speak in.

It would be difficult to overstate the importance of these distributions. They accomplish two very desirable results. They make new Socialists. They put old Socialists to work.

BLOOD-STAINED SNOW.

All the nations of the earth have just been witnessing, with cries of horror, the spectacle of the blood-stained snow in St. Petersburg; but what is this but the symbol of the life and death of the poor workers all over the world!

First, the cold snow of their lives—shivering, chilled, wet, weary, always rather hungry, often very hungry, always thinly clad, often ragged; aching with overwork, footsore with vain search for work; hope in their frozen, life stunted with patient despair. And how often is the cold snow of their lives stained at last with the death-blood of martyrs—shot down in thousand and thousands, as sheep in the slaughter, in wars for which they care nothing; dying of neglected illness in their hovels—for why should they expect good care?—poisoned young by employers in cruel, unwholesome trades, fainting under the burden of overwork and bad air; children pining away for lack of good food, old workers finally cast into the poorhouse to die alone.

Ah! yes, this is true everywhere, tolerated in all the nations which have held up their hands in horror at Russia. "Thou art the man," we can say to all these Pharisae governments, dukes, marquises, lords and barons representing European despotism. These will be followed by the untitled aristocracy of America. In this royal pageant the representatives and the spirit of the American Revolution will have no place, and the common American people will be excluded beyond the military lines which here, as in Europe, inclose and guard these pagan ceremonies.

Friday the center of political interest shifted to Chicago, and the center of the stage was occupied by Judge Dunne, surrounded by the reformed and united Democratic party. In the primaries and in the contention the next day all that is respectable and all that is disreputable in Democratic politics was blended into a strange political hash, a mixture prepared for the masses and warranted to be filling by the political cooks. Their superintendent, Doctor Taylor, assures us that all those invited to eat this new political preparation will be cured of the pains that have so long afflicted the political stomachs of Chicago citizens. Only a few of the ingredients of which this hash is composed can be mentioned; to classify the rest would be to tax the liveliest imagination.

Hinky Dink contributes some saloon and lodging house sawdust, Bathhouse John some soap, Johnny Powers some whisky and poker chips.

POLITICAL INTEREST SHIFTS

Pettifogging Politicians Prattle Prettily of Pseudo-Patriotism.

ANY OLD "SPIRIT" SERVES.

Chicago Politics Requires Aid of Law-makers—Comrade Ambroz Introduces New Charter Bill.

BY THOMAS J. MORGAN.

The center of political interest shifted from Springfield twice last week. The first change was on Washington's birthday; the place was the University of Pennsylvania, where the President of the United States occupied the center of the stage. He was there to speak on the character and life of Washington, but from the history of this revolutionist Roosevelt only dug out an argument to justify his own advocacy of the creation of the greatest navy in the world, a scheme which the United States Senate has just indorsed and approved the expenditure for that purpose of some two hundred million dollars. At the close of Roosevelt's oration the president of the university offered the honor of Doctor of Laws on his majesty, Emperor William of Germany. This was done in recognition of the Kaiser's intellectual sympathy with the ideas of America's chief executive and with the teachings of such American educational institutions as the University of Pennsylvania.

This shameful use of Washington's name and of this American university may be understood more clearly by reference to the attitude of our ruling class as represented by Roosevelt. When the news of the public execution of the Grand Duke Sergius reached America Roosevelt, in the name of the American people, sent an official message of condolence to the Emperor of Russia expressive of grief over the loss of so great and so good a man. Roosevelt's sympathy with the bereaved family of Russian despots perhaps prevented him from learning of the industrial murder of one hundred and five American workmen by the American Steel and Wire Company in Alabama. Such tragedies as these receive no notice from our high officials. No word of sympathy, no kindly act passes from them to the widows and orphans left to struggle with poverty. While nameless heroes bring the bodies forth from the mine in which these workers were killed, the President and his wife prepare for the ceremonies of inauguration which are to rival the more ancient ceremonies in which kings are crowned. The dress-makers have been busy with a hundred and forty yards of rich material from which they are to build a gown for the "first lady in the land." This structure, which is to cost two hundred dollars, is to be fashioned in the appropriate style of Louis XV, of blessed monarchical memory. The hat to match this gown is a dream, in which all the glories of the millinery art existing before the French Revolution are combined. Its builder won the approval and a prize of fifty dollars from the Illustrated Milliner. With the "first lady of the land" so costumed, the first gentleman in the land will lead the grand march in this inaugural masquerade and will be followed by foreign princes, princesses, dukes, marquises, lords and barons representing European despotism. These will be followed by the untitled aristocracy of America. In this royal pageant the representatives and the spirit of the American Revolution will have no place, and the common American people will be excluded beyond the military lines which here, as in Europe, inclose and guard these pagan ceremonies.

CLASS-CONSCIOUS WORKER.

Great Exhibit of Machines for Manufacturing Them.

Editor Chicago Socialist—This week I received a letter from an Illinois comrade whom capitalism has defrauded of an education, but who in spite of this has a clear grasp of the economic situation that most of our so-called brainworkers lack. His letter reminds me of the best work of James Russell Lowell in anti-slavery days. He has given me permission to send it to the Chicago Socialist, and here it is:

Dear Comrad—I wish to beg your pardon in advance for by boldness in suggesting. But I have just bin looking over the Chicago American Paper published in your city and find an article published there of which you will please find the clipping of enclosed in this letter referring to an exhibit to be held in your City on March 15 to the 22 in 1905, which has struck me forcibly with an idea that prompted me to write this letter when reading this article as a Socialist thought was forced upon me, at once, now if I was a good wrangler and artist what a good chance there would be to go there and take the pictures of those inventions and wrigate up a good article explaining their workings their uses, their financial benefit to the Capitalist and the displacement of labor and how the Capitalist can afford to buy them by displacing labor and how the geniuses of labor invented them and the Brain and Clime of labor produced them and what grate pleasure labor has wandering about in those Cities in which those inventions are at work in idleness looking for work and watching their artificial Man doing the work they previously done and reading the Play Card in the window or some other conspicuous place no help wanted, some such wrigate up ought to go under each photo with reference to socialism and at up in Book form and would make good Propaganda it seems to me it would be Educational and agitational but as I have not got the Money nor the time I hapened to think of your being right on the ground and in the Business and there fore take the Pleasure of referring the matter to you, hoping it will meet with your approval. I remain respectfully, your Comrad.

The clipping to which the writer refers is an announcement of the First Office Appliance and Business System Show, to be held at the Coliseum March 15 to 22. I will not use attractive space by quoting list of attractions; the important point is simply that this show will present the best capitalism has to offer in the way of machines for displacing the capitalist-minded laborers who imagine that their brains are the most essential factor in the process of production, and that they stand on a higher plane than those who work with their hands. No doubt all up-to-date capitalists will quickly avail themselves of the new devices, and will give a large portion of their office help the leisure required for the study of Socialism.

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.

CHARLES H. KERR.

Clarence Darrow some passages from Tolstol, Judge Tuley some law, Harrison a few smiles and Judge Dunne a large family. These and a multitude of nameless contributions, well mixed with a large number of promises, will tempt the political appetite of all political dyspeptics who seek "pure (reform) food."

The fire started by the Standard Oil Company in Kansas a couple of weeks ago has spread like a prairie fire. Its heat has been already felt in Nebraska, Colorado, Missouri, Montana, California and Illinois. In Springfield the Republicans anticipated the Democrats on this subject by the introduction of a resolution calling for a loan from the State of a hundred thousand dollars to help Kansas build its State refineries, provided that such refineries be established prior to January, 1911. This funny business was performed in behalf of the Republican party by the notorious Allen, who is the political handy man for every corporation, firm or individual that wants to reach the pockets of the people through the legislature of the State. The Democrats following the Republicans secured the appointment of a committee of seven to investigate the pipe lines of the Standard Oil Company in this State, but to avoid all the political pipe lines led by the Democratic party.

Comrade Ambroz introduced a bill to provide for a charter convention to be held in Chicago to empower the people of this city to adopt its own charter and to change it from time to time by a referendum vote. While the capitalists' press made note of this bill, no mention was made of the fact that it was a Socialist bill introduced by a Socialist member. It goes without saying that if our comrades Ambroz and Olsen had introduced a bill to abolish the capitalist state and to establish the co-operative commonwealth before the legislature adjourned the public press would have printed our comrades' names in big head lines and have pictured them in cartoons in the act of tearing down the old and building up the new state. This would have afforded the capitalist press the desired opportunity to describe and illustrate the idea of a revolution made to order, and to charge it to the Socialist party as the real Socialist conception of human progress.

PRISON LABOR VS. FREE LABOR.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

(From his famous Twentieth Century Club Address.)

What of prison labor? I am asked. As a Social Democrat I am convinced that the prison problem is rooted in the present system of industry and trade, carried forward, as it is, purely for private profit, without the slightest regard to the effect upon those engaged in it, especially the men, women and children who perform the useful, productive labor which has created all wealth and civilization.

The pernicious effect of prison contract labor upon "free labor," so-called, when brought into competition with it in the open market, is universally conceded, but it should not be overlooked that prison labor is itself an effect and not a cause, and that convict labor is recruited almost wholly from the propertyless wage-working class, and that the inhuman system which has reduced a comparative few from enforced idleness to crime has sunk the whole mass of labor to the dead level of industrial servitude.

It is therefore with the economic system, which is responsible for not only prison labor, but for the gradual enslavement and degradation of all labor, that we must deal before there can be any solution of the prison labor problem or any permanent relief from its demoralizing influences.

PRISON LABOR VS. FREE LABOR.

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(From his famous Twentieth Century Club Address.)

more to complete the subjugation of the working class. There is this difference: The prison laborers are clothed and housed and fed. The child laborers, whose wage is a dollar a week or even less, must take care of themselves.

Prison labor is preferred because it is cheap. So with child labor. It is not a question of prison labor; or of child labor; but of cheap labor. The system of manufacturing for the use of State, county and municipal institutions adopted by the State of New York is an improvement upon those hitherto in effect, but it is certain to develop serious objections in course of time. With the use of modern machinery the limited demand will soon be supplied, and then what? It may be in order to suggest that the prisoners could be employed in making shoes and clothes for the destitute poor and school books for their children, and many other articles which the poor sorely need but are unable to buy.

The case may be summed up as follows:
First—Prison labor is bad; it has a demoralizing effect on capitalist trade and industry.
Second—Child labor, tenement house and every other form of cheap labor is bad; it is destructive to trade and industry.
Third—Capitalist competition is bad; it creates a demand for cheap labor.
Fourth—Capitalist production is bad; it creates millionaires and mendicants, economic masters and slaves, thus intensifying the class struggle.

This indicates that the present capitalist system has outlived its usefulness, and that it is in the throes of dissolution. Capitalism is but a link in the chain of economic development. Just as feudalism developed capitalism and then disappeared, so capitalism is now developing Socialism, and when the new social system has been completely evolved the last vestige of capitalism will fade into history.

The gigantic trust marks the change in production. It is no longer competitive but co-operative. The same mode of distribution, which must inevitably follow, will complete the process. Co-operative labor will be the basis of the new social system, and this will be done for use and not for profit. Labor will no longer be bought and sold. Industrial slavery will cease. For every man there will be the equal right to work with every other man and each will receive the fruit of his labor. Then we shall have economic equality. Involuntary idleness will be a horror of the past. Poverty will relax its grasp. The army of tramps will be disbanded, because the prolific womb which now warms these unfortunates into life will have become barren. Prisons will be depopulated and the prison labor system will be solved. Each labor-saving machine will lighten the burden and decrease the hours of toil. The soul will no longer be subordinated to the stomach. Men will live in complete life, and the march will then begin to an ideal civilization.

THE DREAM OF ARISTOTLE AND OF ISAAC

(By Ernest Poole in the Outlook.)

In the gray, lifeless Russian hamlet, as the dusk thickened, old Isaac sat by his mud-butt door, eagerly nodding over a book and straining his eyes to finish the chapter. His tall back was crooked and bony; a black cap covered his baldness; his clean gray beard hid deep wrinkles; his eyes by overuse were small and faded; his bushy brows twitched nervously up and down. In the dimly lit street before him two hallow-bellied dogs were sniffing garbage; a rooster with a lonely but still fat feather in his tail was contumaciously threaring at its muddy, wigging toes. Suddenly the babe's face grew solemn and resolute; he crept behind the ogling rooster and jerked out the one gay feather. In despair and rage the bird turned and pecked the babe. The babe howled. Isaac put his hands to his ears, but it was useless; he looked up, tired and nervous, and you could see now that his left eyelid drooped. He observed the howling babe gripping the feather, and his eyes twinkled as he turned and thus addressed the bird: "Saul," he said, in Yiddish. "Heer whole life had been just this mad and toil. Already, at forty-eight, he had been decrepit. From his ninth year he had bent to his sewing, in the winter twelve hours a day and in summer from four in the morning till eight at night. To read he had to strain his eyes. Only

two nights a week could he afford to light the lamp. On other nights he bent close in the dark, or in winter by the fire.

In his reading Isaac had dreamed two long dreams of happiness.

The first was the dream of Hasebniam, the Hebrew heaven. When four years old he had gone to the little cheder (Hebrew school), and there at first for eight and then for ten hours each day he had studied. When he left and went to work, at nine, he could read the Talmud—the vast, bewildering mass of commentaries on the Torah (the Pentateuch). Isaac was told that he must read no other book. Why? Because the Talmud had all that was wise and true; any book that said other things was false and therefore deadly; any book that said the same thing was a repetition and therefore wasteful. Twice a day for twenty years Isaac had porced over the Talmud. He knew the six hundred and thirteen precepts, great and small, from "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" to "A garment of diverse kinds—of linen and of wool—thou shalt not wear." Most of these precepts were pure and wise, but all were fitted into one great command—abstinence. So Isaac, degraded as the subject of a Russian despot, starved as a poor man, persecuted as a Jew, was taught by this book to bow under tyranny, to smile meekly while starving, to pray under insults. Why? To gain the dreamed-of happiness in heaven.

The second dream had come only two years before the gay rooster's beavement. One night a neighbor, Jonathan, had brought over one of those "deadly" books—a battered Hebrew translation of Aristotle. Old Isaac was shocked and, as he read it, he grew again old Isaac waded and nodded fervently over his Talmud; but soon, in spite of his horror, the new words forced the radiant Greek images into his mind.

(Continued on Page Three)

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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EDITOR, A. W. MAYER, Business Manager, A. Eisenmann; State Secretary, J. S. Smith; C. L. Breckon, County Secretary.

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

The Democrats are all for Dunne now. After election they will be done for.

What chance would the handful of capitalists have anywhere if the producing class awakened to a sense of their power? None whatever.

Socialism would kill the incentive for such men as John W. Gates to get a corner on all the wheat in sight, while thousands of people were in want of bread.

It now looks as though manifest destiny was about to move on Santo Domingo. We need more markets for our export trade and more territory for our capitalists to exploit.

Now just watch the packingtown marauders go to jail for disobeying an injunction or breaking the anti-trust law. We are wondering which will be the first to go behind the bars.

Did you get a subscriber to the Chicago Socialist this week? Remember, all you have to do is to go after them. That is the way we got the 15,000 we already have.

Some members of the Illinois legislature want to curb the press and punish those who print funny pictures of our infallible statesmen. In Russia this is a part of the power of autocracy.

The Chicago American says that John W. Gates is a criminal for cornering the May wheat, and thinks he should be indicted. But it still supports and does all in its power to perpetuate the system which produces and makes the power of such men as Gates and Armour possible.

If Socialism really can't grow on American soil in the midst of our "free institutions," as the capitalist press reiterates over and over again, it is astonishing that so much space is at present devoted to showing that it is a mere dream.

At the meeting of the Commercial Telegraphers last Sunday Comrade Wiegel introduced a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, petitioning the Illinois legislature to pass the bill introduced by Comrade Ambroz to abolish the "Fellow-Servant Act."

So frightened have the plutocrats become of the rising tide of Socialism that they have organized a great spectacular sham battle between the agents of the capitalist class and extensively billed it as the great trust busting show. There has been a continuous performance of this vaudeville for the past twenty years.

Public Opinion, the organ of the Single Taxers, says that "he who doubts that a tidal wave of Socialist thought and legislation has set in is either ignorant to what Socialism is or else blind and deaf to the signs and sounds of the times."

Bitterness of the "upper classes" of France. In Russia to-day it would not do to allow the "lower classes" to have anything to say about government.

The fallacy of thinking that "good" and "great" Republicans and Democrats can accomplish any effective legislation in the face of the unbreasting corruption of their parties, has not so repeatedly demonstrated by the broken line of precedents, that Socialists have long since regarded its axiomatic.

The chief executive of this country who attempts to raise the standard of government higher than party politics is going to have a hard job before him. The President must bow before politicians or naturally every effort will be made to block him on the part of politicians and office holders.

FRANK RICHTER.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF ILLINOIS STATE SECRETARY FOR MONTH OF JANUARY.

Table with columns for County/Department and Amount. Includes Kane County, Cook County, Rock Island County, etc.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF ILLINOIS STATE SECRETARY FOR MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Table with columns for County/Department and Amount. Includes Litchfield, McLean County, Rock Island County, etc.

CARNIVAL NOTES.

Among the donations yet to be mentioned are: Miss B. Hallett, \$1. Mrs. Sissman delivered at the office; American Creditors' Agency, \$5; Corinne Brown, \$4.25.

NOTICE TO WARD CAPTAINS.

The white ballots are to be used on primary election day, and ward captains are urged to not fail in having same delivered on or before noon on Saturday, March 4.

THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH VOLUMES OF MARX'S "CAPITAL."

BY ERNEST UNTERMANN.

(Continued from last week.)

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The question of the relation of production and distribution to the exploitation of the proletariat by the capitalist appropriation of surplus value has long played a prominent role, not only in the objections of the bourgeois opponents of Marxian economics, but also in the speeches and literature of the ultra-revolutionary hyper-Marxians.

Marx and Engels have not only anticipated the objections of their bourgeois opponents, but have also written many things which would be of great benefit to the editor of the Western Clarion and to others of his ilk who expound Marxian theories without taking the trouble to familiarize themselves with the works of Marx and Engels.

According to Marxian economics, a commodity is not regarded as "produced" until it has reached the consumer. And the consumer, in buying commodities produced by himself or other proletarians, pays a price which is generally above the value of the average social labor time required for its first production, because in the process of distribution other surplus values have been added to its primitive social labor time.

Of course, it is the merit of Marxian economics to have pointed out that the typical and overwhelming exploitation of the proletariat takes place in production proper. But at the same time Marx and Engels have never lost sight of the fact that this is not the only form of exploitation.

Expressed in terms of Marxian economics, this means that no sooner has the manufacturing capitalist pocketed his commercial profit than the landlord appropriates a part of the wages of the laborer in the form of rent, the shopkeeper in the form of trader's profit, the money lender in the form of interest, etc.

In other words, the employing capitalist pays rent and interest to his capitalist colleagues out of the surplus values wrung from the proletariat, while the proletariat pays them out of his wages. And if we seek for an explanation of the causes that enable the landlord and the money lender to exert their power, we find that they derived it, like the manufacturing capitalist, from previously unpaid labor, or surplus values, of proletarians.

Marx keeps production and consumption constantly in view. We find him saying, for instance, in "CAPITAL," Vol. I: "The laborer consumes in a twofold way. While producing he consumes by his labor the means of production, and converts them into products with a higher value than that of the capital advanced."

Engels challenged the economists of the old school to solve this problem before the publication of Volume III. They failed miserably. I shall summarize the argument of Marx dealing with this problem in one of the following instalments of this article.

longs to himself and performs his necessary vital functions outside the process of production. The result of the one is that the capitalist lives; of the other that the laborer lives."

It is natural that Marx should emphasize the exploitation in production over that in distribution or consumption, since the exploitation in production is the main cause of the class struggle. In the same way he and Engels always emphasized, in their definition of historical materialism, the predominance of the economic factor over all others.

In "VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT" we are constantly reminded of the fact that distribution plays an important role in the exploitation of the proletariat. Likewise in another essay of Marx, entitled "WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL," Marx analyzes in these two works the relation of wages to profits and shows that the manufacturer's profits rise when wages fall, and vice versa.

What is the relation between value and market prices, or between natural prices and market prices? he asks in "VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT." And he answers by saying that "The market price expresses only the average amount of social labor necessary, under the average conditions of production, to supply the market with a certain mass of a certain article. It is calculated upon the whole lot of a commodity of a certain description."

But this matter is sifted later on in the third volume of his "CAPITAL." And the puzzle, which none of the bourgeois schools of political economy has ever been able to solve, and which a good many of them cannot understand even now that it has long been solved by Marx, is precisely that of harmonizing their theories of distribution with a consistent theory of production.

The question is indeed insoluble if put in this form. It has been correctly formulated by Marx and then answered. It is not labor which has any value. As an activity which creates values it can no more have any special value in itself than gravity can have any special weight, heat any special temperature, electricity any special strength of current.

These lectures will be continued for the next three Saturday evenings at the Northwestern University Building, Clark and Lake streets, at 8 p. m.

SOCIALIST VOTE INCREASES.

Darby, Pa., Feb. 22.—In the election held here yesterday the Socialist party candidates for Council polled a total of 65 votes—27 for Robert Green, Sr., in the First District, 11 for Walter A. Welsh in the Second, and 27 for Andrew B. Mayes in the Third.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

The following are the contributions to the campaign fund for the week ending Feb. 23, 1905: Thos. Rimmer, \$1; Nettie Behrens, \$2.70; P. J. Riordan, 50 cents; J. Heinze, 50 cents; total, \$4.70. Total last week, \$31.06. Grand total, \$35.76.

In the meantime, I challenge the inspired prophets of impossibility in the United States, for instance the editor of the Western Clarion, or the Referendum, or the economic teacher of the Chicago Superiorists, all of whom claim such superior familiarity with the works of Marx, to solve this problem before the instatement of my article dealing with this point will appear in the Chicago Socialist.

(To be Continued.)

INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION.

Lecture of Great Educational Value.

The Progress of Industrial and Mechanical Evolution Passes Before the Eye—Problem of Production Solved—Problem of Distribution Up to the Producing Class.

Those who availed themselves of the opportunity to hear the lecture delivered at the Northwestern University Building last Saturday evening by James Minnick enjoyed a unique educational treat. Mr. Minnick has spent several years securing pictures and slides illustrating the development of industry from its earliest inception.

To watch an industry which started in the dim, prehistoric past, such as weaving cloth, tanning leather or preparing meat for food, pass in panoramic procession from the time that the mother instinct of our savage material ancestor impelled her to use artificial means to protect her offspring from the elements to the present perfected industrial plants where cloth, leather and meat are produced to supply the world market, makes one feel as though he is a citizen of all nations and has lived in all ages of human existence.

If there were any in the audience who heard Mr. Minnick's lecture who up to that time doubted the Socialist doctrine of economic determinism we are of the opinion that they went home doubting no longer. It would give Socialism an almost irresistible impetus if every working man and woman (who are to-day slaves of the privately owned plants and tools) could hear these lectures and see this procession of industrial progress pass before their eyes.

The most striking truth impressed on the mind while listening to this lecture and watching with the eye the almost miraculous progress is the lightning rapidity with which industrial evolution has developed during the past hundred years. The whole industrial world has been transformed as by magic.

It is impossible in a short article to put in words any adequate description of the educational value of these lectures. Especially to the young generation who now fill the factories, stores, mills and mines, who have never known any other industrial system. To know the value of these lectures one must hear and see the vision of the past pass before the eye.

The problem of the toilers of the world to-day is not the problem of production, but how will they as a class get possession of the land, the machinery, the industrial plants and the great implements of distribution? To solve this problem is the mission of the Socialist party.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

GERMAN VOTERS of the 4th Ward. Who are willing to join a German Socialist party branch are invited to attend a meeting at Chas. Heile's Hall, 2923 South Halsted street, Sunday, Feb. 26, 1905, at 3 o'clock p. m. sharp. THE COMMITTEE.

\$3.00. CURNEY'S HATS. \$2.00. Warm Caps and Gloves, New Year styles, now ready. Comrades should go to this store. All goods guaranteed union made. 97 East Madison, northwest corner Dear born.

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GET READY FOR THE ALL-LABOR FAIR. To be held March 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, 1905, at National Hall, corner Center Av. and 18th St., under the auspices of BOHEMIAN SOCIALIST BROTHERS. For the benefit of a fund for the publishing of a purely workingmen's daily newspaper. An entertaining program of special attractions will be prepared for each evening, and announced later.

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GRAND ENTERTAINMENT of the 22d Ward Finnish Socialists, Saturday, March 11, 8 p. m., at 120 Chicago Ave. Program of singing. A large attendance is urged. CHAS. L. BRECKON, County Secretary, will speak in English. The public cordially invited. Admission 25 cents.

PHOTO SEEN, W. P. L. MULLAUER. The following are the contributions to the campaign fund for the week ending Feb. 23, 1905: Thos. Rimmer, \$1; Nettie Behrens, \$2.70; P. J. Riordan, 50 cents; J. Heinze, 50 cents; total, \$4.70. Total last week, \$31.06. Grand total, \$35.76.

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THE DREAM OF ARISTOTLE AND OF ISAAC.

(Continued from First Page)

Deep feelings arose. He could barely see his holy book. His mind whirled. Suddenly—bang! The big Talmud had slipped from his knees. He picked it up with a low cry. Again he tried to read, but again he only stared, trembling, thrilled. And that night he dreamed a new dream—happiness on earth!

Isaac and Jonathan began to read together often. You know what queer wrecks of books are found in a Russian hamlet. Well, they saved and searched for books on Greece. They discussed every page of that Aristotle, and they drank in that Greek life like old wine. The gloomy old Talmud had trained their minds to grasp deep thoughts, so now they grappled with new ideas, a new life, a new religion. Does happiness in heaven require ascending to pain, cramped minds and feelings here?

"No," cried Isaac. "No." And so the new dream had gone on. Now the holy Yiddish had gurgled down, the dusk deepened, but still old Isaac bent over his Aristotle, and now even his eye that drooped was smiling. Then Yetta, his only child, stole out behind him, and the muddy street was brightened. A girl of fourteen, she had soft, black, wavy hair, and smiling eyes, the slender charm of a child, and even then a hint of womanly beauty. But she looked tired. Besides her sewing she had cared tenderly for old Isaac since the mother died three years before; she had seen him faint once from heart weakness; she was often anxious; his long work hours were bad enough without the reading. So now she put her cool fingers over his eyes. At once his old face wrinkled into smiles, for he had been dreaming of her while he read. He kept on smiling. At last he reached up his big right hand, took her arm, and drew her around to his knee. His eyes opened, still shining from his dream.

"In Athens," he said softly, "I dreamed I saw thee walking. All around were beautiful statues, and behind one of these thy old father hid, winking his eyes like a fool. Hark!—a breeze brings the music of harps and of maidens singing. Here poets like David of old lift up voices of praise. Over these noble thinkers speak fearlessly out, for there are no Russian censors. And all these thy friends, by so beautifully living, grow beautiful themselves in thoughts and feelings, in face and voice and figure." He kissed her. "So I dreamed thee young, grew," he whispered.

"There was one terrible fault," said old Isaac, and now his big brows contracted. "In Athens only a few could grow beautiful. Most of the people were only ugly, unhappy slaves; they staggered under burdens or bent over tasks from daylight until dusk; for them all the light of day meant toil." Isaac controlled himself stercaly, his left hand gripped the chair, his eyes started into darkness, and his old voice shook as he cried:

"On this life the great Aristotle looked! And then he wrote down—'It must be so! Most men—most men—must be slaves.' Slaves! Slaves! Until the shuttle shall move itself! But if that happy time ever comes! Then all—all men may be free!" His voice dropped.

"Then thy beauty might grow; thou shouldst not work all day by me; thine eyes should not fade, but shine and sparkle; thy voice should sing and laugh; thy form should not grow crooked, but graceful as the form of Queen Esther; and thy thoughts—thy thoughts should grow up—as freely—as roses grow." When the shuttle moves itself!" He held her close now, for his deep shaking voice had made her cry softly. "Jonathan tells me old fables from America. Strange tales." He held her silently in the darkness. "There you might be happy," he murmured. "Happy." Above these two, but far out of their reach, the stars gleamed life and beauty. Below and around them two dark gray rows of huts—mud—toll—persecution—slow death.

Three months passed, and again one evening at dusk Isaac bent striving to finish the last seams on a coat. Yetta worked beside him. The song she had sewed to all day she still sang in catches, but her voice was now thin and tired. Soon it stopped altogether, and she bent over closer and closer as the darkness stole down. Then she looked up, saw short Jonathan cutting from his hut, and ran in to bring out the big chair. But Jonathan could not sit down; he was too excited; he had a letter which he struck again and again with his hand.

"This!" he cried, "this proves I was right! From Jacob!"
 Old Isaac looked up slowly—his left eyelid drooping more than ever. "What Jacob?" he asked.

"Thou must remember," said Jonathan, looking over the edge of the letter,

"Ten years ago he lived three huts from the crossway."
 Isaac knit his brows.

"Well," cried Jonathan, impatiently, "his wife wore the first dress from Odessa. Don't you remember that morning she came to the synagogue?"

"Isaac's eyes twinkled. "Jonathan," he said, "this is sinful!"

But Jonathan was impatient—Jacob—the swiftest taler—the first man here who sewed on the Sabbath. "You can't remember? Why, his boy died of a bad back. You sat up those two nights to rub it!"

Old Isaac's eyebrows lifted. "O—O! Poor little Samuel! His father made him sew all day when he was six years old."

"Jacob's heart was small!" cried Jonathan. "His mind was sharp and thin like his body; his net was always tight!"

"Thou shalt not curse a dead man!" said Isaac, quietly, quoting the Torah, with a twinkle.

"He was here to listen he would not care! He is to 'papp'! Lisa! From here he went to Podolia, and from there, five years ago, to New York. There already his girl grows rich, free, beautiful! Listen—she goes to school and to yau-vau-lux-vice concerts, and has nice clothes. He has a factory with sixty workers. They work only from eight in the morning till three in the afternoon, and yet in that time they make thousands of coats. Why? Why? Here Jonathan's voice became slow. "Because machines do the sewing. And what moves the machines? Electricity! Now will you believe me? The shuttle moves itself! All men can be rich and free at last!"

Isaac got up stiffly, seized the letter and read it. "O—O!" he murmured. His brows twitched nervously; his eyes watered; his big hands trembled. When half-way through he looked up. "But is this happiness for all? His voice had changed and was husky. "Tell Abram went from our village two years ago to New York. He has not written to us. What of him?"

"Here—further on," said Jonathan, pointing down the page. "Abram—in Jacob's factory—happy—working light. And here Jacob says—if we would be happy—come to him!"

Old Isaac bent and stared close a moment, but then shook his head. "Too old—too old," he said, sadly. "I should have gone with Abram." He sat down. "Come back when the light is gone," he said, and Jonathan rushed off to another hut. Isaac worked ten minutes, bending, aching. Then he stopped, with his old head cocked to one side. "Many thousands of coats in one day," he murmured. "O—O—O—O!" He worked and then stopped again. "His girl—beautiful—clothes—school—line—concerts—nice music. I wonder now what yau-vau-lux-vice means!" So the old man worked in the dark.

Late that night he told Yetta to go to bed. But she could not sleep, and came softly to the hut door. Isaac sat staring at the big moon, his head bowing slowly up and down. After a long time she heard him whisper out into the night. She bent closer. "Happy," he whispered. "My Yetta—happy—happy!"

At daylight she came again. His face looked haggard and old, but his eyes were young and glad, and he seemed to grow stronger and younger with the daylight. "We will surely go," he told her that morning. His voice continued husky and his brows grew very nervous, for to that old man the long, strange journey, with his scant money, was a fearful problem.

Three months later Isaac and Yetta stood in the doorway of Jacob's factory on Broome Street. Isaac felt the whirl and buzz. He stared at the long tables, on each side fifteen men, almost boys, bending, with elbows jutting back and forth, backs away, heads bobbing, eyes straining, fingers jumping, all racing.

Soon Jake saw them at the door. He hurried over impatiently and looked at the old man for a moment. Being short, he had to squat up. He snatched through his nose. "Got you yet?"

Tall Isaac stared down—amazed and bewildered. Happy, beautiful, free, noble. Jake was only fat.

"Vell? Vy don't you speak?" cried Jake. "Vell? Vell?"

"It must be," said Isaac at last in Yiddish. "The voice is the same. Thou art Jacob. 'Thou art changed in ten years.'"

Jake squinted harder. Then he rattled in Yiddish: "What—ten years—Russia—yes—yes—Isaac! The dreamer—the Cohen descendant from Aaron—glad to see you! And the girl—prety-by-God—Prety! Glad to see you—I never forget old friends." He thought hard a second; his shop was short of hands; it was the rush season. "Good!" he cried. "My old friend, let me help you—let me give you work! Friendship first! Money after! Ho! Ho!" he shouted in English to his men who had stopped to look. "Get working! Yot's

de matter?" He hurried over. "Vell! Vell! Vy not? Again he went to the door. And then old Isaac, tired and hungry, while he stared at those men racing, heard from fat Jake the story of how to grow happy.

"Work! Save! That's how! I came to New York with a wife and one girl ten years old. I worked in a sweat shop; so did my girl—she still—the tenant officer made her go to school. I told my wife she must have no more children. At this Isaac drove back, for by the Talmud it was a terrible offense for a woman to prevent her fruitfulness. "Had to do it!" snipped Jake. "With a big family you can never get out of the common crowd. Work! I worked faster than all in the shop. Saturdays I worked like a Christian. Sundays like a Jew. I made in rush season eighteen dollars a week; in dull, four dollars; more dull weeks than rush average, nine dollars. Save! I got free board for my wife with her brother, who made eleven dollars a week; he is a fool and is still poor. Then I got the inspector of a half-prison asylum to come to my room. "Take the girl," I said; "her mother has become a bad woman." The girl had for three years. I paid for her one dollar a week, three dollars for my own bed and board, one dollar to my wife for clothes—four dollars saved. The money grew. My wife died from consumption—poor woman—and cost me sixty-five dollars. For a year buried her hood. But I got all back by saving. I was happy again. In two years I rented machines and a small shop. In two years more I rented this factory. Here I am. I work no more. I make other work; I know all their tricks, for I have been through the mill; I get every cent's worth out of them. So I am rich. I make two thousand dollars a year, I spend twelve hundred; my girl is sixteen; we have a big flat; we go once a week to Keith's, once a month to the Third Avenue Theater; always American plays; I want for my girl the best prizes, she is smart and bright; she is pretty; dresses nicely. We try for a good husband; she knows what to want. When she bought last month a big hat for twelve dollars, I said: 'All right.' 'Papa, it will pay,' she said."

Here Isaac squeezed Yetta close to his side. She looked up and smiled, though she was frightened. Isaac was still bewildered.

Jake looked disappointed at getting no congratulations. "So we are happy!" he cried.

"Happy?" old Isaac repeated. He stared round the big, dark, whirling room, and then back to the racing table. "The machine that moves itself," he said at last. "Will thou show me how it works?" Then they came to the table.

"Counting buttonholes, pressing, felling, and all," Jake told him. "It will take over fifty people to make a coat. Each does one seam; it beats the old hand sweatshop to death, look how they toil. The coats were tumbling right up the table, one row on the right side, one on the left. Each worker grabbed it and shoved it under a machine. Whir-r-r! Then on. Every man was always shoving or grabbing and so rushing his neighbor."

Old Isaac's brows began moving up and down. "Thousands in a day," he said. "But the men—their faces are old and tired, though they are only boys. Why do not other men work?"

"Speed! Speed!" snipped Jake. "But for speed, old men are no good!" He felt Isaac's hand tighten on his arm and looked up. His eyes grew kind—for Jake had a good heart. "Old men like you can work over time," he said, pointing to a dark corner where nine old men in three groups were pressing coats with hot irons.

But Isaac still looked hopefully at the table. "There is an old man," he said.

Jake followed the pointing finger to the foot of the table—the last place on the left-hand side. "Yes, at the easiest work," he said. "Just one seam on a pocket, and even then he is too slow; he must soon be discharged; he stops too much. Look at him! He is stopping now!" Jake hurried down.

The slow old man never saw him, but stared up at Isaac. Then he pushed his wet hair back, his body face flushed, and his eyes grew bright. Suddenly Isaac cried out and ran down the room, while the other old men sprang up. They hugged each other, talking so low that no one could hear, though the workers all stopped and listened hard. Only once they heard Isaac sob. "Abram, Abram!" till his voice broke. Then Jake helped the two old men to a corner by an open window, same back wiping his eyes, but saw his men coming, and shouted, "Vell, vell? Vy not?"

Abram cried when he saw Yetta, for his own girl had taken consumption from him. They talked an hour; from him they learned the dark side; the nine men out of ten; the men who are not quick nor shrewd like Jake—slaves all to the machine. At last Abram went,

shaking, back to work, and old Isaac came to Jake at the table.

His face had changed. It was wild, his brows bent down, his eyes flashed—even the drooping lid was up.

"The machine has not made men free!" His voice was husky, but so better that several men stopped work quickly and looked up. "Most men are worse off than before."

"Well," cried Jake. "How can I help?" Isaac was quick. "I saved, I saved, I bought machines. The machines work for me, not for all. The machines belong to me."

"And the men belong to the machines?" old Isaac suddenly cried in a loud voice.

"Vell," cried Jake. "How can I help? I myself belong to a machine—the big stores. I bid against other contractors; I must bid low or get no work; too many men like me have gone into the business; we bid each other to death."

But old Isaac was too wild to listen. "The men belong to the machines." Now he was shouting and swaying. "It is wrong! Wrong! The shuttle moves itself! The time has come! All men are free—free! And their children—Yetta—" He fell suddenly. "Yetta!" On the floor his old face grew slowly quiet.

And two hours later, when Isaac was dead, old Abram led Yetta to his tenement. She spoke out a word. Her eyes were quite dry. Only now and then she shivered slightly.

WHAT THE CAPITALIST PRESS HAS TO SAY OF THE SOCIALIST PRIMARIES.

The Chicago American of Feb. 28 says:

"Every taxpayer in Chicago will be a contributor to the Socialist campaign fund. The Socialists have obtained consent to hold their majority primaries March 4 and will be allowed a full complement of judges and clerks of election. The compensation therefor will come out of the public treasury, and every Socialist judge and clerk will turn over his pay to the party treasury to be used for the propaganda this spring."

The Chicago Tribune of the same date had the following:

"Printed information for the first Socialist primaries, to be held on March 4, has been issued by the election commissioners, giving the time and place of the city and ward conventions and the number of delegates to be elected."

"The city is divided into 212 primary districts, 2-9 delegates to the city convention and 60 to the different ward conventions. The Twenty-ninth ward, with twelve delegates, will have the largest representation in the city convention. The thirty-fourth ward has the least representation, with only four delegates. The Socialist's city convention is to be held at Bagin's Hall, Clark and Erie streets, on March 8 at 8 p. m.

"The ticket, as framed by the caucus, is:
 For mayor—John Collins.
 For city treasurer—James B. Simley.
 For city clerk—A. W. Mance.
 The primaries will give work to 1,000 Socialist officials at \$5 a day, and most of the workers have notified the central organization that they will contribute their pay to the campaign fund."

"The city hall and all saloons will be closed for the primaries. Mayor Harrison will issue a proclamation to that effect in accordance with the law, and the Socialists will be placed upon an equal footing with the other parties so far as a half holiday is concerned."

TO JUDGES AND CLERKS.

It has been whispered about that the spring campaign fund will get a big boost in that many comrades will donate all or a part of their vouchers for service to that purpose. This would be a nice thing and give quick action and ready money where it is sorely needed. Of course it is to be understood that such a move will be purely voluntary. Then, too, it is well known that many are serving who are not dues-paying members and to whom this would not appeal. It is hoped to have arrangements perfected by which all vouchers will be checked at the office of the Chicago Socialist on Saturday night, March 4. If so, proper notice will appear elsewhere in this issue.

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Good Starch, lb.	5	Prime Java and Mocha Coffee, lb.	20
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Ginger Snaps, lb.	4 1/2	Free, lb.	20
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Best Navy Beans, lb.	2 1/2	Fancy Creamery Butter, lb.	25
Best Scotch Green Peas, lb.	3 1/2	(And a check or present)	
A. B. Stove Polish	5 1/2	Best Dairy Butter, lb.	25
Naptha Soap	5	(And a check or present)	
Broken Rice, lb.	5	Good Dairy Butter, lb.	21
Best Cleaned Currants, pkg.	7 1/2	(And a check or present)	
Baked Beans, can	5	Best Butterfat, lb.	12 1/2
Old Sardines, can	4 1/2	Fin. Lard, lb.	8
Mustard Sardines, can	4 1/2		
Soup Powder, large pkg.	4		

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TREASURER'S REPORT OF BAZAAR ACCOUNT.

	Tickets.	Books.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Change Books.	Burgomasters.	Quidy and Groceries.	Restaurant.	Wheat of Fortune.	Booths.	L-T.	Total.
Sunday	8,671,008	4,000	1,000	8,770	28,150	7,250	24,240	22,500	36,000	59	12	\$3,722.00
Monday	3,900	250	150	4,300	8,000	2,100	21,900	5,900	12,500	4	1	365.26
Tuesday	10,200	250	250	10,700	3,750	1,350	10,350	5,100	12,500	4	1	94.71
Wednesday	8,250	250	250	8,750	21,250	30,000	30,000	24,200	15,100	1	1	145.37
Thursday	8,800	250	250	9,300	39,000	30,000	30,000	24,200	15,100	1	1	167.64
Friday	13,400	250	250	13,900	32,300	7,000	10,000	2,300	13,500	1	1	177.17
Saturday	40,800	1,100	4,500	46,400	31,800	15,200	43,900	32,300	43,900	1	1	269.00
Sunday	73,300	12,000	8,750	94,050	45,150	16,000	64,150	44,150	61,9			

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

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20th WARD PETER SISSMAN will speak on "The Tracton Question," Sunday, March 5, at 8 P. M., at 20th Ward headquarters, 943 W. Harrison Street.

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CITY CONVENTION.

WARD CONVENTIONS.

Brands Hall, Clark and Erie Sts., 8 o'clock p. m., March 5, 1905. WARD CONVENTIONS. First Ward—Atlantic Hotel, Van Buren and Sherman Sts., 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Second Ward—2915 Cottage Grove Av., 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Third Ward—3345 State St., 10 o'clock p. m., Saturday, March 4, 1905. Fourth Ward—5110 South Halsted St., 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Fifth Ward—3223 Archer Av., 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Sixth Ward—541 East 35th St., 8 o'clock p. m., Thursday, March 9, 1905. Seventh Ward—622 East 63d St., 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Eighth Ward—Union Headquarters, 924 and Erie Av., 8 o'clock p. m., Friday, March 4, 1905. Ninth Ward—Forges Hall, Maxwell and Jefferson Sts., 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Tenth Ward—Polasek's Hall, 953 Loomis St., 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Eleventh Ward—Jansvitch Hall, 651 West 1st St., 8 o'clock p. m., Thursday, March 3, 1905. Twelfth Ward—Wittsteadt's Hall, 2414 and Western Av., 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Thirteenth Ward—322 North Western Av., 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Fourteenth Ward—Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western Avs., 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Fifteenth Ward—Lodge Hall, 541 North Western Av., 8 o'clock p. m., Friday, March 4, 1905. Sixteenth Ward—Semmerfeld's Hall, 192 West North Av., 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Seventeenth Ward—256 West Chicago Av., 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Eighteenth Ward—188 East Madison St., (Room 10), 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Nineteenth Ward—Horn's Hall, Halsted and Harrison Sts., 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Twentieth Ward—943 West Harrison St., 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Twenty-first Ward—Trades Union Hall, 57 North Clark St., 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Twenty-second Ward—25 Langdon St., 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Twenty-third Ward—Burling and Willow Sts., Alton's Hall, 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Twenty-fourth Ward—629 Diversey Blvd., 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Twenty-fifth Ward—Lanoch, Turner Hall, Sheffield and Diversey Bldg., 6 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Twenty-sixth Ward—Helen's Hall, 400 Irving Park Blvd., 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Twenty-seventh Ward—Mittag's Hall, Belmont and Albany Avs., 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Twenty-eighth Ward—Settlement House, 783 Armitage Av., 8 o'clock p. m., Friday, March 4, 1905. Twenty-ninth Ward—Bohemian School Hall, 48th and Monroe Sts., 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Thirtieth Ward—Busse Hall, 5408 Princeton Av., 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Thirty-first Ward—1148 West 63d St., 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Thirty-second Ward—Neighborhood House, 67th and Belmont Sts., 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Thirty-third Ward—Kendington Hall, Kensington Av., 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Thirty-fourth Ward—Lawater's Hall, 2249 West Harrison St., 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905. Thirty-fifth Ward—2730 Kinzie St., 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 6, 1905.

POLLING PLACES.

The following list of polling places is corrected from those of last week which were blank. This list, in connection with those published last week, makes a complete official list.

- FIRST WARD. SECOND DISTRICT. Compising Precincts 6, 7, 15, 16, 17 and 18. Polling Place—433 Wabash Av. FIFTH WARD. FOURTH DISTRICT. Compising Precincts 17, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24. Polling Place—3224 Ashland Av. FIFTH DISTRICT. Compising Precincts 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30. Polling Place—3556 S. Irving Av. SEVENTH WARD. SECOND DISTRICT. Compising Precincts 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. Polling Place—1083 E. 58th St. THIRTIETH WARD. FOURTH DISTRICT. Compising Precincts 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23. Polling Place—424 W. 19th St. SIXTH DISTRICT. Compising Precincts 30, 31 and 32. Polling Place—122 W. 23rd St. TWELFTH WARD. THIRD DISTRICT. Compising Precincts 33, 34, 35 and 36. Polling Place—1216 W. 21st St. FIFTEENTH WARD. SECOND DISTRICT. Compising Precincts 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. Polling Place—511 N. Western Av. SIXTEENTH WARD. THIRD DISTRICT. Compising Precincts 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16. Polling Place—755 Holt St. FIFTH DISTRICT. Compising Precincts 21, 22, 23 and 24. Polling Place—214 W. Division St. SIXTH DISTRICT. Compising Precincts 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31. Polling Place—199 W. Blackhawk St. SEVENTEENTH WARD. SIXTH DISTRICT. Compising Precincts 12, 13, 14, 15, 35, 36 and 37. Polling Place—184 W. Erie St. TWENTY-FIRST WARD. FIFTH DISTRICT. Compising Precincts 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29. Polling Place—147 N. State St. TWENTY-SECOND WARD. FIFTH DISTRICT. Compising Precincts 21, 22, 23, 27 and 28. Polling Place—307 Wells St. TWENTY-THIRD WARD. THIRD DISTRICT. Compising Precincts 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32. Polling Place—96 Eugene St. THIRTY-FIRST WARD. SECOND DISTRICT. Compising Precincts 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 22. Polling Place—615 E. Halsted St. THIRTY-SECOND WARD. THIRD DISTRICT. Compising Precincts 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28. Polling Place—1311 W. 68th St. FOURTH DISTRICT. Compising Precincts 4, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21. Polling Place—652 S. Halsted St. THIRTY-FIFTH WARD. FOURTH DISTRICT. Compising Precincts 17, 18, 19 and 20. Polling Place—5755 W. Chicago Av.

The comrades of the Twentieth ward branch announce that they will give a dancing party at the People's Institute, corner Van Buren and Leavitt streets, Friday evening, March 10. Tickets 25 cents; wardrobe free.

ROCKFORD SOCIALISTS NAME TICKET AND ADOPT PLATFORM

THE PLATFORM. We, the Socialists of Rockford, in convention assembled, renewing our allegiance to the principles of international Socialism, and confirming the national and State platforms of our party adopted in 1904, present the voters of Rockford these same principles worked out in detail, to be applied to municipal rather than national issues, as our platform in this campaign. We believe that a workingman should get the equivalent of all that he produces, and we demand that he should get it. As the only means of realizing this demand, we declare that the people who get only a small share of what they produce (the working class) should peacefully, at the ballot box, take possession of the government and convert this land of trusts into a co-operative commonwealth. We therefore favor the following measures: MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP. Municipal ownership of street railways, lighting plants, ice houses, coal and wood yards, and such other industries as are necessary to the life of our citizens. LABOR. Abolition of contract labor on city work. The pensioning of all city employes (including school teachers) who have faithfully served the city for many years. Rigid enforcement of all labor and factory inspection laws, and laws for the protection of women and minors. LIQUOR QUESTION. Until the liquor question shall be submitted to a referendum of the people we favor letting the present ordinances regulating that traffic in our city remain practically as they are. PUBLIC SCHOOLS. While our public schools are our finest institutions, yet we regret the tendency of the present time to make them merely preparatory to the higher education that is available only to the rich. Our schools should make their strongest effort for those who are fitting for everyday life rather than for those who are fitting for high school or colleges. The great majority never attend a high school; therefore they are the ones entitled to the most careful consideration. In history and economics the proletarian standpoint should receive equal consideration with the capitalist standpoint. Instruction of children as to child labor legislation, and as to their rights before the law. WARNING. But in advocating these measures we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership parties, and of such planks in old party platforms, as an attempt of the capitalist class to get a stronger hold upon the reins of government, and thereby to increase their power to draw profits out of labor in other industries. Workmen: Socialism is your only hope; without it you are slaves; with it you may gain freedom, not only for yourselves, but for the millions unborn.

CITY TICKET TO BE VOTED APRIL 18, 1905.

For mayor, Robert Schmus, 1315 School street; for city clerk, Aug. Swenson, 1210 Seventh avenue; for city treasurer, S. G. Atwood, 1905 Harlem avenue; for aldermen, John A. Halden, First ward; Ernest O. Samuelson, Second ward; E. S. Tebbets, Third ward; F. W. Waterman, Fourth ward; C. L. Dewey, Fifth ward.

COOK COUNTY.

CHAS. L. BRECKON, Secretary, 162 Randolph St. SECRETARY'S REPORT. Receipts—Due stamps, \$44.05; delegates' dues, \$50.; campaign fund, \$4.79; literature, \$12.78; deficit, \$7.14; total, \$60.17. Expenses—Due stamps, \$40.; postage, \$50.; cigars, \$1.25; secretary's salary, \$20.; deficit, \$7.42; total, \$69.17. Stamps bought, 400; on hand, 41; total, 441. Stamps sold, 294; on hand, 147.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

The new city campaign committee held its first session at headquarters last Monday night. A fair proportion of the wards were represented, and much important business was outlined. The next meeting of the committee will occur on Friday, March 3, at 57 North Clark street, at 7:30 p. m. Plans were outlined for the drafting of leaflets for use in the spring campaign, and several names were submitted to be called upon to submit drafts to the committee. The secretary was authorized to draft a call for campaign funds and to endeavor to secure the services of outside speakers for several rousing big meetings. The entire committee was authorized to bring in drafts for a proposed poster. The committee manifested a spirit of go-aheadiveness that means the spring campaign of 1905 will be characterized by a determination and careful planning that indicates the Socialist party ticket is going to make another great bound forward this spring and send at least ten Socialists to the City Council.

HALL MEETINGS.

Third Ward—3345 State street, 8 p. m., Sunday, March 5. A rousing campaign meeting will be held. Seventeenth Ward—256 West Chicago avenue, Sunday, March 6, at 2:30 p. m. Speaker, Barney Berlyn. All Socialist voters and sympathizers urged to be present. Twentieth Ward—943 Harrison street, Sunday, March 5, 8 p. m. Speaker, J. Mahlon Barnes. Twenty-first Ward—57 North Clark street, Sunday, March 5, at 8 p. m. Every member in the ward urged to be present. The speaker will be Robert Saffel; subject, "Socialism." La Salle Club—215 West 12th street, Friday, March 3, at 8 p. m. Lecture by Dr. A. J. Dubin, on "A Few More Facts and Figures." La Salle Club—215 West 12th street, Sunday, March 5, 8 p. m., a lecture by A. S. Edwards, on "Socialism and Property Rights." Ninth Ward—Robie's Hall, 218-220 West 12th street, Wednesday, March 8, at 8 p. m. Speakers, Seymour Steadman in English and M. S. Kind in Jewish. Twenty-fifth Ward—Regular business meeting of Twenty-fifth Ward Branch will be held Sunday, March 5 at 1 p. m. in Lincoln Turner Hall, to be followed by a propaganda meeting at 2:30 p. m. Walter Higgins will address the meeting. Everybody invited. Free discussion. Thirty-fourth Ward—Schoenhofen's Hall, 2190 Lake street, Tuesday, March 7, 8 p. m. A. S. Edwards will speak on "Socialism vs. Public Utilities."

WORK DELAYED. The County Secretary hereby asks the indulgence of the comrades. The immense amount of work occasioned by the primaries has made it necessary to delay the regular work. The minutes of the last meeting of the County Committee have not yet been written up, but hope soon to send out the report.

WISCONSIN SOCIALISTS.

Bills in the Interest of Workers Contemptuously Howled Down by Republicans and Democrats, Will Result in Making More Socialists—Socialists Introduce More Bills. "Well, sir," said Comrade Strehlow to the reporter of the Chicago Socialist, "you can tell them something new. You have seen what they did and how they intend to deal with us in the future. They have shown their true colors. But this only means more Socialists next election." The house had adjourned and Republicans and Democrats thought they had done a great act when they delivered to the Socialists a saucy and contemptuous treatment. The Socialists had introduced a bill to raise the wages of the laborers employed about the capital ninety dollars per annum. After some argument on both sides Comrade Strehlow moved that the bill be recommitted. Such action is generally granted out of courtesy. Strehlow's request, however, was yelled down by a score of voices. The Socialists cited La Follette's own arguments that were used in the last campaign, and thought that if the bill be passed back to the committee the laborers themselves may appear in defense of it. The motion was downed almost unanimously.

Mr. O. Thieme, Republican, from East Milwaukee district, said that whatever comes from the Socialists is doomed. Some of the Socialist bills that have been thus far unceremoniously slaughtered are: Bill to make election day a legal holiday; bill to require a three days' notice before garnish proceedings; bill to provide counsel for indigent persons. O. R.

FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

The name of Comrade C. C. Rolfe has been submitted by State Committee of Kansas for place on the reserve list of National speakers. Copies of the report of the Socialist Party to the Socialist and Trade Union Congress held at Amsterdam, have been requested during the week by students, editors of publications and professors of Cornell, Yale and Harvard Colleges, the latter stating it was wanted for use of a class. The Finnish Workmen's Society of Massachusetts in State convention February 12th was addressed by Comrade H. A. Gibbs and they decided to join the Socialist Party and affiliate with Massachusetts State Committee. The third ballot for the election of two members of the National Executive Committee resulted in the election of S. M. Reynolds, of Terre Haute, Ind. A fourth ballot is required for the election of the additional necessary member. The National Committee is now voting. The candidates are Robert Bantlow, Ohio; George H. Goebel, New Jersey; John Kerrigan, Texas; A. M. Simons, Illinois; Seymour Steadman, Illinois; Chas. G. Townner, Kentucky. Vote closes March 6th. George H. Hadley, 10 Halsted street, Kearney, N. J., and Henry R. Kearns, 622 Chestnut street, Arlington, N. J., have been elected National Committeemen by the State of New Jersey for the ensuing year. The State convention will be held May 30th at Newark. Two referendums in Texas have been taken without result for National Committeeman. The third ballot is now in progress. Agitation fund has received \$19.00 during the week, ending February 24th, \$18.00 of which is by request to be accredited as a fund in the State of Washington. While the trend is rather in the opposite direction it is significant to the Socialists that on February 9th a bill became a law in Wyoming reducing the number of votes necessary for a party to secure a place and regular column on the official ballot from 10 to 2 percentum of the total vote cast. William C. Green, former State Secretary of Florida, has been succeeded by Herbert C. Davis, Box 50, Gary, Fla. J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

How the primary campaign fund would boom and how our spring campaign would sizzle with fervent heat if each comrade turned his fee as clerk or judge into the party treasury. Think of it—1,000 men at 50 each per

17-JEWEL WALTHAM

CONKLIN nickel, finely finished movement throughout, fitted in a genuine Dueber 20-year gold filled case guaranteed 30 years, screw back and bezel, finely hand engraved, plain or engine turned, only \$10.75 Sells regularly at \$18.00 to \$20.00—this is one of the greatest offers ever made in the watch line. If out of town send for my catalogue. A. B. CONKLIN Room 24, 181 Clark St. CHICAGO

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Weekly Payments	Total Results	Positive Results	Estimated Results
\$.25	\$ 88.75	\$ 100.00	\$ 129.30
.50	177.50	200.00	278.60
1.00	355.00	400.00	557.20
1.50	532.50	600.00	835.80
2.00	710.00	800.00	1114.40
2.50	887.50	1000.00	1393.00
3.00	1775.00	2000.00	2786.00
10.00	3550.00	4000.00	5572.00

By examining the records and accounts of the Colonial Security Company I find that the company can mature and carry out its present form of contracts within the premium paying period; said results and findings being based upon past ACTUAL experience. Statement issued from the office of Robert G. Yates, Superintendent of Insurance, Jefferson City, Mo. The Colonial Security Company is doing business under the provisions of the bond investment law and has a State deposit with the State Treasurer to the amount of \$402,275.00 as a protection for the investors. A representative of this bureau examines the company each year to ascertain whether it is doing business in compliance with the law and its SOLICIT under its contract.—L. S. Hickman, State Supervisor, Jefferson City, Mo. Monthly statements issued by the company of redemption payments with hundreds of names and addresses of bond holders will be mailed by request. For further information, correspond or call at 501-4 UNITY BUILDING, CHICAGO Tel. Central 1397 MARK BROWN, Assistant Superintendent

A RECEPTION AND BALL WILL BE GIVEN UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE 20th WARD BRANCH S. P. AT THE People's Institute, Van Buren and Leavitt Streets FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 10th Mr. and Mrs. John Collins have been invited to lead the Grand March. TICKETS 25 CENTS Wardrobe free.

Spring Styles of Fine Footwear FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE ARRIVING DAILY Silverstein & Weinstein The Reliable Shoe Dealers 280 West 12th Street, near Halsted

SECOND ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON SOCIAL EVOLUTION By JAS. MINNICK, Saturday, March 4 No Socialist can afford to miss this lecture on THE CONQUEST OF TIME AND SPACE. The steam engine grows from the first little imperfect machine into the monster consolidated of the latest pattern before the eyes of the audience. On water, too, the crude little "Clermont" of Fulton grows larger and more perfect until a series of most remarkable photographs picture the latest type of ocean liner. All this under capitalism but serves to crowd the workers into ever closer quarters. So the lecture concludes with a striking series of pictures of the terrible overcrowding in the city of Chicago. This lecture and the pictures will give everyone who sees it ammunition with which to fight for socialism.

AT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY BUILDING, CLARK AND LAKE STS., 8:00 P. M. ADMISSION 15 CENTS. TELEPHONE MAIN 3796

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Walter Thomas Mills, A. M. Teaches Socialism By Correspondence Over Four Thousand Comrades now actively at work in the Socialist movement have studied Socialism by regular, systematic personal correspondence with Walter Thomas Mills. His great book "The Struggle for Existence" was the result of this correspondence work and was compiled and perfected for use as a text book for this purpose. It contains 496 large pages and covers every possible phase of the labor question. Over Seven Thousand of these books are now in the hands of their purchasers. Individuals, families and local classes are systematically studying this book with the direct assistance of its author. All who begin to study it at once begin to push the propaganda. It is impossible to become a real student of real socialism and not become at once a real worker for socialism. Comrade Mills has cancelled all other arrangements and will devote nothing to interfere with his regular, prompt and personal attention to this correspondence work. If you want to understand Socialism write to him. If you want to work for Socialism, and do so effectively, write to him. If you want to carry your city, town or county by the Socialist party, write to him. As soon as the mails can carry the letters you will get his personal reply. Send a stamp for particulars at once. Address International School of Social Economy, 1429 Masonic Temple, Chicago. Co-operative 16 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

"LITTLE RED BOOKS." In April, 1899, the co-operative publishing house of Charles H. Kerr & Company (there were only a few co-operators in it then) published 2,000 copies each of "Woman and the Social Problem," by May Wood Simons, and "The Evolution of the Class Struggle," by William H. Noyes. It was a big venture at the time, and it was a hard struggle to pay the printing bill, still it was finally paid. This was the beginning of the Pocket Library of Socialism. Over a million of the "little red books" have been circulated, and forty-four different titles are now kept constantly in print. Here is the list: POCKET LIBRARY OF SOCIALISM. 1 Woman and the Social Problem. By May Wood Simons. 2 The Evolution of the Class Struggle. By Wm. H. Noyes. 3 Impudent Marriages. By Robert Blatchford. 4 Packington. By A. M. Simons. 5 Realism in Literature and Art. By Clarence S. Hutton. 6 Single Tax vs. Socialism. By A. M. Simons. 7 Labor and Capital. By Karl Marx. 8 The Man Under the Machine. By A. M. Simons. 9 The Misconception of the Working Class. By Rev. Charles H. Kerr. 10 Moralism and Socialism. By Charles H. Kerr. 11 Socialist Songs. By William Morris and others. 12 After Capitalism, What? By Rev. William T. Brown. 13 History of the Prohibition. By Walter L. Young. 14 Socialism and Farmers. By A. M. Simons. 15 How I Acquired My Millions. By W. A. Corey. 16 Socialists in French Municipalities. A compilation from official reports. 17 Socialism and Trade Unions. By Daniel Lynch and Max S. Hayes. 18 Philosophy of Nationalism, What? By Edward Bellamy. 19 The Real Religion of To-Day. By Rev. William T. Brown. 20 Why I Am a Socialist. By Prof. George D. Herron. 21 The Trust Question. By Rev. Charles H. Kerr. 22 How to Work for Socialism. By Walter Thomas Mills. 23 The Axe at the Root. By Rev. William T. Brown. 24 What the Socialists Would Do If They Won in This City. By A. M. Simons. 25 The Only Way of Being "Good." By Charles H. Kerr. 26 Intemperance and Poverty. By T. 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Reed. 43 Our Bourgeois Literature: The Reason and the Remedy. By Upton Sinclair. 44 The Scab. By Jack London. HOW THE BOOKS ARE SOLD: They retail for five cents each. But in printing them in immense quantities the cost can be brought far below this. If the object of the publishing company's efforts were to pay dividends to stockholders, the wholesale price would be kept as close to the retail price as would give dealers and agents a margin that would induce them to make sales. But the publishing house is owned by over a thousand Socialists, who do not wish to draw dividends, but do wish to get their books at the cost of publication. So the price to stockholders has been fixed at a dollar a hundred, postage included, or eighty cents a hundred if called for at this office, or sent by express at purchaser's expense. Any Socialist local or branch, or any individual Socialist can become a stockholder by paying ten dollars, either in one payment or in ten monthly payments of one dollar each. The only branches of Local Cook County which have thus far subscribed for stock are the 6th, 15th, 17th and 20th wards of the city of Chicago, and the branch at Chicago Heights. The only locals in Illinois outside Chicago which have thus far subscribed are those at Canton, Elgin, Dundee, Freeport, Green Carbon, Joliet, Kewanee, Peoria, Rockford, Rock Island, Staunton and Streator. We have also individual stockholders in Caseyville, Edwardsville, Evanston, Galesburg, John Ellyn, Granite City, Groesdale, Illinois, Kankakee, Keokuk, Lake Forest, McNabb, Melrose Park, Mendota, Middle Grove, Moline, Mount Airy, Pana, Peoria, Quincy, Rock Island, Secor, Steger, Sullivan, Winnetka and Woodburn, besides 62 in Chicago. The showing for the State outside Chicago is more creditable than for Chicago, but the explanation is easy. The comparative handful of comrades who have until lately been carrying on the work of the Socialist party in Chicago have each been oppressed by a heavy personal burden in meeting the deficits on the Chicago Socialist. The great increase in the circulation and advertising patronage of this paper indicates that these deficits are now a thing of the past, and the resources of the comrades will thus be freed for new work. WHY MONEY IS NEEDED. This co-operative publishing house does not solicit stock subscriptions for the purpose of meeting deficits of its own, nor of paying fancy salaries. The book business pays expenses in spite of the low rate at which books are sold to stockholders. The money is needed to make it possible to publish new books, such as the Socialist movement needs. Next week we shall tell in this column of some of the important works that will appear as soon as the necessary capital has been paid up. Meanwhile we want the address of every Socialist who would like to know more about our co-operative plan. A booklet that tells all about it will be mailed on request.

CHARLES H. KERR & CO., 16 Fifth Avenue, Chicago. Co-operative 16 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.