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SIXTH YEAR—WHOLE NO. 321

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1905.

PRICE ONE CENT.

WAR OF THE CLASSES.

By Jack London.

Jack London's new book, published by the MacMillan Company, entitled "The War of the Classes," is likely to have a large circulation owing to the great literary reputation of the author. We were somewhat surprised to find ourselves so familiar with its contents. Most of the matter which goes to make up the seven chapters of the book has already appeared in one or the other of the Socialist papers throughout the country. This will not, however, detract from the usefulness of the book, as most of those who will read this book at the price of \$1.50 are not readers of Socialist papers.

The book contains five chapters vigorously written in Mr. London's inimitable style on the following real live social questions:

- The Class Struggle.
- The Tramp.
- The Scab.
- The Question of the Maximum.
- A Review.
- Wanted—A New Law of Development.
- How I Became a Socialist.

The whole contents of the book sounds very much like a verbatim report of an up-to-date Socialist "soap-box orator," speech. The following from the preface will give the reader a very vivid idea of the style and contents of the book:

When I was a youngster I was looked upon as a weird sort of creature, because, forsooth, I was a Socialist. Reporters from local papers interviewed me, and the interviews, when published, were pathological studies of a strange and abnormal specimen of man. At that time (nine or ten years ago), because I made a stand in my native town for municipal ownership of public utilities, I was branded a "red-shirt," a "dynamiter," and an "anarchist," and really decent fellows, who liked me very well, drew the line at my appearing in public with their sisters.

But the times changed. There came a day when I heard, in my native town, a Republican mayor publicly proclaim that "municipal ownership was a fixed American policy." And in that day I found myself picking up in the world. No longer was I looked upon as a weird creature, while the really decent fellows did not mind in the least the propinquity of myself and their sisters in the public eye. My political and sociological ideas were ascribed to the vagaries of youth, and good-natured elderly men patronized me and told me that I would grow up some day and become an unusually intelligent member of the community. Also they told me that my views were biased by my empty pockets, and that some day, when I had gathered to me a few dollars, my views would be wholly different—in short, that my views would be their views.

And then came the day when my Socialist grew respectable—still a vagary of youth, it was held, but romantically respectable. It was respectable because it was not dangerous. As a "red-shirt," with bombs in all his pockets, it was dangerous. As a youth with nothing more menacing than a few philosophical ideas, German in their origin, I was an interesting and pleasing personality.

Through all this experience I noted one thing. It was not I that changed, but the community. In fact, my Socialist views grew solid and more pronounced. I repeat, it was the community that changed, and to my chagrin I discovered that the community changed its purpose that it was not above stealing my "thunder." The community branded me a "red-shirt" because I stood for municipal ownership; a little later it applauded its mayor when he proclaimed municipal ownership to be a fixed American policy. He stole my thunder, and the community applauded the theft. And to-day the community is able to come around and give me points on municipal ownership.

What happened to me has been in no wise different from what happened to the Socialist movement as a whole in the United States. In the bourgeois mind Socialism has changed from a terrible disease to a youthful vagary, and later on had its thunder stolen by the two old parties—Socialism, like a meek and thrifty workman, being exploited because respectable.

Only dangerous things are abhorrent. The thing that is not dangerous is always respectable. And so with Socialism in the United States. For several years it has been very respectable—a sweet and beautiful Utopian dream, in the bourgeois mind, yet a dream, only a dream. During this period, which has just ended, Socialism was tolerated because it was impossible and non-menacing. Much of its thunder had been stolen, and the workmen had been made happy with full dinner pails. There was nothing to fear. The kind old world spun on, coupons were clipped, and larger profits than ever were extracted from the toilers. Coupon clipping and profit extracting would continue to the end of time. These were functions divine in origin and held by divine right. The newspapers, the divines, and the college presidents said so, and what they say, of course, is so—to the bourgeois mind.

Then came the presidential election of 1904. Like a bolt out of a clear sky the Socialist vote of 435,000—an increase of nearly 400 per cent in four years, the largest third-party vote with one exception since the Civil War. Socialism had shown that it was a very live and growing revolutionary force, and all its old enemies revived. I am afraid that neither I nor I am any longer respectable. The capitalist press of the country condemns me in its opinion, and herewith I give a few post-election utterances of the capitalist press:

"The Democratic party of the constitution is dead. The Social-Democratic party of continental Europe, preaching discontent and class hatred, assailing law, property and personal rights, and insinuating confiscation and plunder, is here."—Chicago Chronicle.

"That over forty thousand votes should have been cast in this city to make such a person as Eugene V. Debs the President of the United States is about the worst kind of advertising that Chicago could receive."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"We cannot blink the fact that Socialism is making rapid growth in this country, where, of all others, there would seem to be less inspiration for it."—Brooklyn Eagle.

"Upon the hands of the Republican party an awful responsibility was placed last Tuesday. * * * It knows that reforms—great, far-sweeping reforms—are necessary, and it has the power to make them. God help our civilization if it does not!" * * * It must repress the trusts or stand before the world responsible for our system of government being changed into a social republic. The arbitrary institutions of present-day society, or Socialism will seize another lever to lift itself into power."—The Chicago New World.

"Scarcely any phase of the election is more sinisterly interesting than the increase in the Socialist vote. * * * Before election we said that we could not afford to give aid and comfort to the Socialists in any manner. * * * It (Socialism) must be fought in all its phases, in its every manifestation."—San Francisco Argonaut.

And far be it from me to deny that Socialism is a menace. It is its purpose to wipe out, root and branch, all capitalist institutions of present-day society. It is distinctly revolutionary, and in scope and depth is vastly more tremendous than any revolution that has ever occurred in the history of the world. It presents a new spectacle to the astonished world—that of an organized, international, revolutionary movement. In the bourgeois mind a class struggle is a terrible and hateful thing, and yet that is precisely what Socialism is—a world-wide class struggle between the propertyless workers and the propertied masters of workers. It is the prime proclamation of Socialism that the struggle is a class struggle. The working class, in the process of social evolution (in the very nature of things), is bound to revolt from the sway of the capitalist class and to overthrow the capitalist class. This is the menace of Socialism, and in affirming it and tallying myself an adherent of it, I accept my own consequent unrespectability.

As yet, to the average bourgeois mind, Socialism is merely a menace, vague and formless. The average member of the capitalist class, when he discusses Socialism, is condemned an ignoramus out of his own mouth. He does not know the literature of Socialism, its philosophy, nor its politics. He wags his head sagely and rattles the dry bones of dead and buried ideas. His lips mumble moulty phrases, such as "Men are not born equal and never can be." "It is Utopian and impossible." "Abstinence should be rewarded." "Man will first have to be born again." "Co-operative colonies have always failed." and "What if we do divide up? in ten years there would be rich and poor men such as there are to-day."

It surely is time that the capitalists knew something about this Socialism that they feel menaces them. And it is the hope of the writer that the Socialistic studies in this volume may in some slight degree enlighten a few capitalistic minds. The capitalists must learn, first and for always, that Socialism is based, not upon the equality, but upon the inequality, of men. Next, he must learn that no new birth into spiritual purity is necessary before Socialism becomes possible. He must learn that Socialism deals with what is, not with what ought to be; and that the material with which it deals is the "clay of the common road," the warm human, fallible and frail, sordid and petty, absurd and contradictory, even grotesque, and yet, withal, shot through with flashes and glimmerings of something finer and God-like, with here and there sweetens of service and unselfishness, desires for goodness, for renunciation and sacrifice, and with conscience, stern and awful, at times blazingly imperious, demanding the right—the right, nothing more nor less than the right.

OUR VOTE IN ROCKFORD.

Police return Socialist vote in Rockford:
Mayor 524
City Clerk 1,142
City Treasurer 933

ALDERMAN.

First Ward 555
Second Ward 723
Third Ward 561
Fourth Ward 239
Fifth Ward 434

We are not discouraged at all, nor are we particularly elated at the showing. We begin our street propaganda for the summer next Saturday night. Hoping to hear of Comrade Jas. S. Smith's complete recovery soon, I remain, cordially yours,
E. S. TEBRETTIS.

Bloomington, Ill., April 19, 1905.
Editor Chicago Socialist:
Our straight Socialist vote, 182. Two years ago, 96. We did no campaign work this spring. Fraternally,
DR. J. F. SANDERS.

So far we have had no returns from the other Illinois towns, except the statement from Joliet that our vote there fell off considerably from the vote of last fall.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

The Almighty and Almighty Dollar a Million Dollar Graft.

Half a Million for Strike Breakers

BY THOMAS J. MORGAN.

Last week the Emperor of Austria, in his palace in Vienna, "washed" the feet of twelve of Vienna's oldest and poorest men. This is an annual ceremony commemorative of similar acts related in the life of Christ to illustrate the common humanity of the "Son of God." The Vienna "wash" is performed for an opposite purpose, that of lifting his majesty in the minds of his ignorant subjects up to their high estimation of Christ and thus link the two together in their daily worship.

Continuous efforts are made in this republic, as well as elsewhere, to link our rulers and their representatives with the Almighty. So in Springfield the Legislature, which is admitted to be a very cesspool of corruption, the daily Graft is prefaced with an official call upon God to sit in the game, share the responsibility and assume all the glory. One morning last week the "chaplains" of the House invited the participation of the Almighty in the following words:

"Our Father in Heaven, enable us to feel our dependence on Thee for life and light; send forth Thy light and Thy truth and let them be guides to the members of this House; be with us and guide us, and Thine shall be all the praise and the glory." All the grafters said Amen to this and began their day's work, which was to kill the municipal ownership bills.

These bills represent an evolutionary movement in politics which the capitalist class has cause to fear and against which it is directing all the force of its opposition.

The material effects of this movement are noted in our governmental reports, which show that 1,787 water works, 14 gas works and 460 electric light plants have been municipalized in the United States and yield the people an advantage of 50 per cent over private concerns of the same character.

The people of Chicago and of this State seek like advantages and send bills to Springfield for that purpose. These bills were up for action the day the "chaplains" asked for the Almighty's presence. The response to this prayer appeared in the persons of 150 of the "prominent" and "respectable" citizens of the State, ex-Senators, bankers, deacons, etc., who entered the House, seated themselves alongside the legislators and filled the passage-ways between the seats. They represent \$500,000,000 invested in private gas works, electric light plant, etc. They impressed this financial fact on the legislators, together with the further fact that on account of the profits several millions were spent each year for political purposes. It is said that these respectable citizens parted with a million dollars that day in Springfield. Whether this be true or not, the bills were put away safely, and the hotels, saloons and sporting houses in Springfield have done a rushing business since that day, and the weakness of the Almighty in legislation and the power of the almighty dollar was illustrated once more.

Three other bills passed through the House, silently and swiftly, attracting attention and opposition from none except Comrades Ambroz and Olsen, who alone voted against them. The bills authorized the expenditure of a half million dollars for the equipment of those uniformed strike breakers called the "National Guard." Instead of the "National Guard," fifty thousand dollars was to pay the expenses of the military defeat of the union miners at Joe Leiter's mine, which recently exploded and killed all the non-unionists protected by these "soldiers" of the Master class.

The Labor Lobby never said a word, and a member of the Miners' Union, who is one of the members of the House, was not only silent when these bills were up for passage, but he voted for them and thereby prepared more powder and lead to feed his fellow union men when they strike in the near future.

Even the radicals in the Chicago Federation of Labor seemed to have overlooked the fact that all the friends of labor and municipal ownership in the House voted for the improved equipment of these strike breakers.

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MUNICIPAL LIGHTING.

How It Is Done Under State Capitalism.

At the Commonwealth Club's meeting last week (April 23) the speaker of the evening was Edward B. Elliott, the City Electrician of Chicago. Mr. Elliott's speech resembled that of Whittier's hero, Abraham Davenport. He used "no figure of speech, save the ten Arab signs," but he did compress a great amount of interesting information into a short talk.

The story he had to tell was of Chicago's experiment with electric lighting. Ten years ago the city could not agree with the electric lighting companies on a price to pay for arc lights on the river, and it put in a small plant of its own. Gradually the plant was extended to provide arc lights for some of the streets. Some years the increase in the city's lighting plant was considerable. Other years it was slight. Curiously enough, when the city was extending its plant rapidly, the private companies came down on their figures for rented lights; at other times they held their prices stiff.

Well, the plant kept on growing each year, until now its value runs up into the millions. Now comes the wonderful part. It was not built by selling bonds or by levying extra taxes. The additions to the plant were paid for each year out of the money saved on the difference between the cost of running the lights by labor hired by the city and the price charged for the lights by capitalist corporations.

It happened that each year some lights had to be rented, since the city's plant did not reach all the territory where arc lights were required, so Mr. Elliott's comparative figures are based on positive data.

Incidentally the city paid higher wages for shorter hours than were paid by private companies, but Mr. Elliott pointed with pride to the fact that on this plan he really got more work done for the same money by attracting the most efficient laborers and keeping them keyed up to intense effort in the hope of increased wages.

What he described has no particular connection with Socialism, except that it does dispose of several heavy capitalist lies about the necessary inferiority of public management of industry as compared with private management. But the personality of the man is interesting. He answered a number of questions from Socialists at the conclusion of his address, and every answer showed a thorough mastery of his subject and an intellectual alertness quite foreign to the old type of local politician. (He once applied the term politician to himself, in a way that showed a well-developed sense of humor.)

We may as well recognize that the movement toward State capitalism is not in the hands of dreamers, but of "business men." It is a condition, not a theory. We should be foolish either to waste time in working for it or to make ourselves ridiculous by opposing it.
C. H. K.

STREET AND HALL MEETINGS.

Clark and Ohio—Every Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Clark and Walton place—Every Sunday at 8 p. m.

California and North avenues—Every Sunday afternoon.

Thirty-fourth and State streets—Every Saturday at 8 p. m.

Western avenue and Madison—Every Sunday. Speakers, Nolan, Hoelke and Huggins.

Thirtieth Ward—1029 West Van Buren street, Sunday, April 30, 8 p. m. Speaker, National Organizer Bigelow.

West Side Auditorium—Sunday, April 30, 2:30 p. m. Speakers, A. M. Simons and others. 10c admission; 10c cent to party, balance to Russian fund.

Twentieth Ward—943 West Harrison street, Sunday, April 23, 8 p. m. Speaker.

May Day Demonstration—Aurora Hall (large), Milwaukee avenue and Huron street, Monday, May 1, 8 p. m. Speaker, Thos. J. Morgan and others. Also fine program.

Ninth Ward—All members urged to meet at Dr. Frankel's office, 396 West 12th street, on Tuesday, May 2. Business of great importance.

Sixteenth Ward—Sommerfeld Hall, 192 West North avenue, headquarters, Wednesday, May 3, 8 p. m. Speaker, A. S. Edwards.

1505 West 22d—Leutzak Hall, Monday, May 1, 8 p. m. Speaker, Jas. O'Neal.

SOCIALIST COMPETITION.

John Collins, the Illinois State organizer, is coming home soon—very soon. He can't stand the pressure much longer. He knows now how to account for Barney Berlyn's hilarity, for he, too, has become a grandpa. A sweet little girl baby invaded the home of Dave Grant, the Lincoln Quartette basso. The child already sings some bars of the Marseillaise. The mother is happy and well, and Grandma Collins looks on with joy in every line of her sweet face. John can now debate new features of the co-operative commonwealth.

Make the street corner meetings this summer models of mature management. Have a time and a place for each part. Start meetings on time. Don't let them degenerate into rag-bawling controversies. Make them educational and decently dignified.

STRIKE TO CONTINUE.

Life of Teamsters' Union in the Balance—Employers Defy Union.

Lessons from the Strike.

The struggle between organized capital and organized labor in Chicago has reached an acute stage as the Chicago Socialist goes to press this week.

The cause for which the teamsters originally struck, viz., the reinstatement of the garment workers to their jobs that they left six months ago in an effort to keep from returning to sweat shop conditions appears to be irretrievably lost. Sweat shop conditions, which had largely disappeared under the union regime, are once more in existence with all their hideous effects on the garment workers. Wages are from 4 to 6 cents per hour less than before the strike. The hours, instead of being regulated, are now as long as physical endurance can stand. The work, instead of being done in the "inspected factory," is being taken to the garrets and basements of the Illinois quarters, where the conditions of life are at the lowest point of physical existence.

The fight by the teamsters in behalf of the garment workers is now conceded by all parties to the controversy to be off. The details of the misunderstanding in the ranks of organized labor are impossible to get at the present writing. As usual, the lack of solidarity in the ranks of labor, or rather among the leaders, spells victory to the class conscious, thoroughly organized capitalist class.

Later developments on this phase of the present struggle will be a very interesting and important chapter in the history of organized labor. We will deal with it later on when sufficient data to draw intelligent conclusions are available. At the present stage of the game the Teamsters' Union are engaged in a life and death struggle to save their own organization and hold the position they occupied when the strike was first inaugurated.

The teamsters are now willing to declare the strike off so far as the garment workers are concerned if the employers will agree to reinstate the teamsters in their jobs.

This offer of the teamsters has been spurned by the Employers' Association, which has thrown down the gauntlet of defiance to the Teamsters' Union and organized labor in Chicago. They have absolutely refused to reinstate the drivers who quit work at Montgomery Ward & Co.'s and those who have been discharged by the express companies and other houses for refusing to deliver goods to that house while the strike was on.

TEAMSTERS WILL REVIVE STRIKE.

When the teamsters learned the attitude of the Employers' Association at a meeting held Tuesday night, which continued far into Wednesday morning, the union representatives voted to continue the fight and extend it as far as it was necessary to throw the whole power of their organization against the defy of the employers' association.

What the developments of the next week will bring forth it is impossible to predict. Nor do we presume to tell organized labor how a strike should be conducted. But there is one point which we take the liberty of calling the attention of all union men to. That is, that all the powers of government are being used by the capitalist class to defeat the unions. Not satisfied with the powers of the police with their hickory clubs and the ordinary course of law, they have secured a sweeping injunction, which enables them to throw strikers into prison at the discretion of a pliant tool of the capitalist class without a trial by jury.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

It is only a few weeks since the working class had the opportunity to peacefully take possession of the powers that are now in the possession of the capitalist class and directing the police clubs in the interest of the Employers' Association. The judge who issued the injunction that has paralyzed the efforts of all individuals in any attempt even speak to a strike breaker was elected by working men's votes.

So long as the working class are unable to see the source of the employers' power and will fight blindly, no matter how courageously, the result will be the same. When the workers learn to use the ballot in their own interest they will have some chance of winning something worth having.

NEW HEADQUARTERS.

On and after Monday, May 1, the new headquarters will be in the present building, but changed from room 27 to rooms 12 and 15. These are on the first floor, rear. It is hoped that these rooms will make it possible to conduct the work of the various departments of the headquarters more systematically.

The workmen who voted for Dennis are wondering if they didn't get a gold brick. Get in your lists.

TWO DAYS IN COLD STORAGE.

Bertha S. Wilkins In Common Sense.

Between jobs lately I had a few days to throw at the birds, so I threw them at a set of vultures known on the billboards as Swift & Co., of "Premium Ham and Bacon" fame.

If the following account of two days' experience as a piece-worker in the packing house of Swift & Co. in Chicago seems preposterous or indelicate, I ask the readers to remember that an expurgated account would be an untruthful one. Surely Socialists agree that it is time to call spades black.

"You must apply to the officer outside for work," said one of the clerks in Central Line station at the stock yards to me.

I turned to a policeman—a regular officer of the city-poll police force—for work with Swift & Co.

"Yes, we need trimmers—about fifty," said the policeman. "You report to that officer at the visitors' entrance over there where it says, 'No Admittance;' he'll show you up."

I reported. "We need all the girls we can get, but it's piece-work," he said. "You understand we don't hire any women by the day. What you make is yours—no more!"

We entered the clammy, cold-storage department. There was no ventilation and all was dark and sloppy and stinky. Up-reeking stairs we came to the trimming room. The foreman handed me over to the forewoman, who showed me the rest room with benches and tables.

"You can come in here to get warm when you get cold," she said.

The trimming room is kept at a temperature several degrees below freezing point.

"I'll give you a regular graft," said the foreman, as he showed me how to cut meat scraps "extra lean." "We pay 60 cents a hundred for this—but be careful to get every particle of fat off this meat and every particle of meat off this fat or it will be turned back on you when we inspect it."

A great carving knife was given me by the forewoman.

"Haven't you something smaller to cut with?" I asked timidly.

"No, the girls are supposed to furnish their own knives and steels, too!" Later I appealed to the foreman for a better knife.

I worked as fast as I could and I noticed that I accomplished more than either the young girl at my right or the tall, handsome mulatto girl at my left.

Slowly the deadly cold of the place settled between my shoulder blades.

"Don't you think this is a bum job?" asked the young girl at my right. Her teeth chattered as she spoke.

"How do you like this work?" I asked of Cindy, the mulatto girl later.

"Oh, if it only wasn't so cold," she said, dipping her knife in the pool of hot water to get it warm enough to use the steel. "I can't go this cold. I'll chill all night after this."

"Is it worse than you expected?" I asked.

"It's so different from what I expected. I thought I'd surely get in with the toughest kind of folks going. But, law me, you ain't tough, nor none of the others ain't, as I can see."

At noon we sat in groups in the warm, stuffy rest room, Cindy in one corner with several other colored women. A number of Polish women with shawls over their heads sat at the other table. All were desperately tired.

Next day I rested and doctored a rasping throat, but the day after I snuffed forth again into the bitter cold snow storm, in search of more information.

"Why didn't you come yesterday?" asked the forewoman.

"I was tired," I said timidly. "Thought I'd better break in slowly."

"This time I worked at another table. We handled hundreds of pounds of fat to glean the little lean meat from it. For a hundred pounds of this lean meat we were allowed 25 cents in wages. This was not 'extra lean.'"

"Seventy-six cents. What for you going to quit?"

"They pay me too much. When I starve, I want to die quickly."

The timekeeper came at last and gave me the slip of paper to take to Central Time Station at the outside window No. 2. I waited in the snow while the cashier inspected my check. He had me sign on the snowy window ledge before he showed the seventy-six cents out to me; and that was more than the other greenies had earned, the colored man told me.

"The Polish girls followed me in a group as I wended my way through the dirty snow toward the cars. I stopped to say good-bye to the little Labor Leader, but I was confronted by fierce, lowering faces.

"What's the matter, girls?" I asked.

"What for you tell the foreman we going to strike?" asked the Labor Leader fiercely.

"I didn't tell him," I protested hotly.

"Yes, you did," she fumed. "The foreman was talking to you long time! You told on us!"

"I know who told. You were talking English. Another woman heard all you said at noon," I insisted.

"You told. No use lying 'bout it," she cried fiercely. "I could not bear the thought of leaving these splendid girls with that against me."

"I tell you I did not tell—I heard the forewoman tell the foreman that the colored woman warned her that all you Polish girls would strike," I said.

"Oh, girls, that's true. That's true, lady. It was the colored woman told on us. Oh, but we'll make it hot for her. Girls, we'll pull all that old wool off her head. Gee, but I'm mad—it just spoils all our nice little strike. We'll make it hot for her! Good night, lady. I thought first you told." Her blue eyes were conciliatory as she extended her hands and from her face shone a fine, friendly light. It was the dauntless spirit and the loyalty which go to make a true leader of women.

This was a typical strike and it failed as all strikes must fail, until all industrial plants are owned by the people.

Even now private slaughtering houses are prohibited in all large cities of Europe. Great municipal abattoirs have been built, where all the animals are killed and where the meat is inspected by police officers at a big profit to the city.

But in Europe, as here, the working people must grow less and less able to buy meat. These conditions must grow worse and worse until the co-operative commonwealth grows out of the misery of the people as the beautiful tree grows in the mud. Only co-operative industry can bring gladness to replace the despair of exploitation as it exists in its logical intensity in the packing house of Swift & Co., Chicago.

The city of Chicago offers much of interest. It is westera and therefore democratic as compared with the Atlantic coast cities. There is a splendid exhilarating revolutionary spirit among the oppressed workers, but the despair of competition is appalling. The Iron Law of Wages is at its lowest ebb.

If I had not seen with my own eyes I should say that it could not be true. But I have lived the worst of it for two long, cold storage days, and I shall never forget it.

PUSH THE PARTY PRESS.

The prospect of having an eight-page paper and having it improved in every way is stimulating the comrades to renewed exertions to secure subscribers.

Some local branches have taken as much as \$20 worth of sub. cards and started in enthusiastically to sell them. Individuals have also taken hold, and an earnest effort is being made to push the Chicago Socialist such as has not been done in several years.

As a result of this campaign, the number of subscriptions received last week showed a big increase over the average, and there is no doubt but that if all comrades will start enthusiastically to work we can in two or three months double our circulation.

And it is necessary that we do so. We are now getting a large vote, and we must have some means of reaching them, and the best way to do so is through our paper. A man who votes the ticket can easily be induced to subscribe, and thus he can be kept informed of everything the party wishes him to know.

It is an easy matter to sell sub. cards now. With a large vote and thousands of sympathizers, the man who cannot get subscribers is simply lacking in the energy to broach the subject to his neighbor.

Look at our advertising columns. When the business men are sufficiently impressed by our vote to advertise in our paper, evidently considering the Socialist trade worth catering to, we ought to have no hesitation in asking a man to subscribe.

Now, comrades, don't delay. Come to headquarters and fill your pockets with sub. cards and get down to business. The business manager is making a liberal offer.

It is the intention of the executive committee to make the Chicago Socialist the best Socialist paper in the country. With your enthusiastic support this can be done. Without your support we will fail.

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even eclipse your Eight, and boast themselves in the newspapers as "A Mother of Eight" or "A Mother of Thirteen." The Oneida Communist believes in collective marriage—not in the wedding of one man and one woman, but the union of all the men with all the women. During the time they flourished in America, up to a few years ago, their practice was to solemnly marry all the men in their communities to all the women, with full religious rites, and then allow sexual intercourse between any.

How would you like, good Mother, to take a ticket in a sweep like that? As well condemn all Christians as polygamists and promiscuous lovers on account of the Mormons and the Oneida Communists, as a few among them hold unorthodox views on the relations of the sexes.

The greatest enemies of monogamy are not to be found among the Socialists, but under the wing of capitalism and religion. If you would only think for a moment, good Mother, you would perceive that the sanctity of the home is violated in every direction under the existing social system.

If you would only think! Can a woman think—with Eight? or is her intellect boiled out in the washbasin, and the bread of idleness used up in the darning of socks? Prostitution rears its temples in every city of the land. No church can hold a candle to it for numbers. No religion can equal the fervid devotion of its votaries.

No grinning coin on the plate there, no mock sacrifices, no lukewarm observance of a ritual more of habit than of faith. On the altars of the goddess of Lust money is poured out like wine at a Feast of Lupercus, and men offer up in sacrifice their health, their honor, their conscience, and the virgin purity of woman and children.

While the Minotaur demands his maintenance tributes what is the use of talking about the sanctity of the home? Every prostitute, male or female, implies a violated hearth somewhere. Yet prostitution, in the philosophy of capitalism, is a "necessary evil." An outlet for the passions of men must be provided, it is said, in order that decent women may be protected, and the peace of families preserved!

Many countries, Christian countries, including that glorious Empire whose Sovereign is Defender of the Faith, have gone so far as to legalize prostitution, and place it under the auspices of the State.

How much have we progressed, O Mother of Eight, since the days of old, when sexual wickedness and prostitution were forms of religion? To-day we have the secret orgies of the night instead of the daylight glorification of vice. We keep our sins more out of sight, good Mother, but neither in number nor enormity have they much diminished.

In Ancient Greece, prostitution was taught as an art. Is it not still a profession among us? The most honored women of both Greece and Rome were courtesans. Are there no women of easy virtue in high favor at the courts of our kings? Are there no statesmen ruling the people and themselves ruled by their mistresses?

Most Wonderful Mother of Eight, which may get one day be Nine, let us not plume ourselves upon our virtue. Every great city has its thousands of professional harlots. London is stated to have 80,000; on certain squares and streets at midnight they literally swarm and block the footpaths, and the passionless stars look down upon a tide of perfumed misery and decorated vice such as old Tiber never knew in the days of his wickedness.

of misery and monotony. It will increase the number of happy marriages by the liberation of the quality of the sexes, and prostitution is fostered by loveless matches and the assumption of female inferiority. It will enlighten and elevate, it will give manhood and womanhood a higher value than ever before in the world; and prostitution thrives best where humanity is held in lowest esteem.

The present system, good Mother, is morally rotten to the core. It seeks to hide its bad smells with the incense of religion and the perfumes of culture. Socialism will send in the nuisance inspector and a cleansing gang, and then, when the premises have been famigated, it will establish a system of scientific moral sanitation.

Don't talk about the "sanctity of the home" under capitalism, O most respected Mother of Eight, with the black plague of prostitution at your door.—By Touchstone in the Queensland Worker.

STATE SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1904.
INCOME:
On hand Jan. 1, 1904 \$8,824.64
By dues \$2,202.29
By campaign fund 4,202.96
By organization fund 273.37
By office rent, Cook Co. 123.89
By miscellaneous income 30.65
By supplies 20.63
Total \$14,058.74

EXPENSES:
To Nat. Com. \$1,115.00
Dues 1,115.00
Acct. half day \$1 222.31
Literature 75.30
Set office books 12.75
Total \$1,400.01
To acct. Auditorium meet- ing 698.27
To postage and telegrams 294.62
To printing 100.00
Kerwin Bros. 800.00
Th. Lacey 187.00
H. G. Adair 32.50
Montgomery 25.75
Rothchild & Co. 5.00
Total \$2,013.14

ASSETS:
Cash on hand 25.56
Due from Cook County 840.00
Rent 77.00
Stamps 107.50
Due from other locals for stamps 21.50
Total \$1,071.56
LIABILITIES:
Nat. Com. for dues \$100.00
John Collins, for wages and expenses 97.91
Kerwin Bros. for printing 8.25
Jas. S. Smith, for wages 29.00
Total \$235.16

FARMER'S EYES OPENING.
Farmer from California Says They Are Absolutely at the Mercy of the Railroad Trust—Many Becoming Socialists.
Comrade Dunne, a farmer from California, called at the office of the Chicago Socialist one day this week. He informs us that the farmers in his part of the country are fast learning their helplessness under the capitalist system. He said that it doesn't matter how hard the farmers work or how fertile their labor or industry makes their land, when the freight rates and commission charges are paid the farmer has little but a living left.

SOCIALISTS ASK QUESTIONS.
Baltimore Socialists Send a List of Questions to "Good Man Committee."
The fact that in sending out their questions to comradely candidates the Municipal League did not send any to the Socialist candidates has aroused them.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.
BY CARL KAUFMAN.
Modern society cannot escape shipwreck unless it reorganize itself into the Socialist Republic. The establishment of the Socialist Republic implies a social revolution. It implies the overthrow of the capitalist system of production, which has become a drag to all further development and an incubator upon the commonwealth; it means the placing of the machinery of production, now held and owned by landlords and capitalists, in the hands of the people; in other words, it implies the downfall of the system of private ownership in the implements of labor—land and capital, i. e., machines, tools, etc.—and its substitution by public, common, collective ownership, to be operated for use, and not for private profit.

"The candidates representing the buyers or the sellers of labor power, which of these classes, in your estimation, are good candidates?"
"The Socialist party candidates being carpenters, tailors, machinists, clothing cutters, etc., represent the material interests of the labor power-selling class. Are not they then good candidates for that class?"

"Are not the candidates who are good representatives of the material interests of those who buy labor power bad candidates for those who have labor power for sale?"
"In your view, is not a good candidate one who can be relied upon to take splendid care of property interests? Is not a bad candidate one who is willing to sacrifice property in the interests of men?"

"Does not your willingness to endorse the candidates of either the Republican or Democratic parties prove the correctness of the Socialist party contention: That they are both capitalist parties, and that economically there is not a particle of difference between them?"
"Does not your unwillingness to endorse candidates of the Socialist party show that you recognize the fact that they represent the working-class interests?"

"Do you believe that the interests of the buyers and sellers of labor power (or any other commodity) are identical and that there is no class struggle?"
"If so, why have you not declared equally for the candidates representing both interests?"

"Do this and our candidates will not accept your endorsement, because our party law forbids them to accept the endorsement of political parties, and in our view all organizations that represent the material interests of a class upon the political field are political parties, even though they do not nominate candidates."

"GEORGE A. BAUER, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. MOSS, Chairman."

WHY THE RICH WILL NOT BECOME SOCIALISTS.
Can this be due to ignorance simply? The spokesmen among the adversaries of Socialism are, however, the very people whose position in the government, in society, and not infrequently in science itself, should, presumably, fit them best of all to understand the social mechanism, and to perceive the law of social evolution. Indeed, so shocking are the conditions in modern society that no one who wishes to be taken seriously in politics or in science dares any longer to deny the justice of the charges preferred by Socialism against the present social order.

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they enjoy to-day would be gone at once, and not a few might be deprived also of their present ease and comfort in illness. Matters stand otherwise with the lower ranks of the property holding and yet exploited classes—the small producers, traders and farmers. These have nothing whatever to lose in point of power and distinction, and they can only gain in point of ease and comfort, by the introduction and development of the Socialist system of production. But in order to be able to realize this fact they must first rise above and look beyond the horizon of their own class.

From the narrow field of observation occupied by the small producers, merchants and farmers, the capitalist system of production cannot be understood, however much they may and do feel its harrowing effects; and consequently, modern Socialism can be understood by them still less. The one thing they have a clear understanding of is the absolute necessity of private ownership in their own implements of labor in order to preserve their system of production. It is a forced conclusion that, so long as the small manufacturer stands up as a small manufacturer, the small farmer as a small farmer, the small merchant as a small merchant, so long as they are still possessed of a private means of their own class, so long will they be bound to hold fast to the idea of private ownership in the means of production, and to resist Socialism, however ill they may fare under capitalism.

Grand First of May CELEBRATION
Musical Entertainment & Ball
GIVEN BY THE
TWENTY-SECOND WARD
ITALIAN SOCIALIST CLUB
Trades Union Hall, 55 North Clark Street
ON THE 30th APRIL, 1905
Grand Midnight Socialist March Starts at 2:30 P. M.

TO SELL
4 rooms; furniture, sewing machine and a good piano, cheap on account of sickness, sold with or without piano. JOHN KLEINER, 15 Temple Street, 3d floor, rear.

Don't Miss This!
A large purchase in Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing enables us to quote low prices. Men's Suits \$6.95 and upward Boys' Suits \$1.95 and upward
HARRIS
One Price Store
311 East Division St., Chicago
Englewood Window Glass Co.
Plate, Window, Mirrors, Art Glass, Etc. 822 W. 63d St., Chicago. RASMUSSEN & MAYAN, Props. Tel. 2562 Garfield

H. C. MADSEN
DEALER IN
Pure Milk and Cream
6320 MAY STREET
Tel. Ogden 2582
R. VOLLENDORF
Fish and Oysters
CANNED GOODS AND DELICACIES
1068 Milwaukee Ave.
Near Lincoln St.

Laundry
of all kinds called for and delivered in all parts of the North and West Sides. Good Work and Moderate Prices.
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MITTLACHER
752 BELMONT AVE.
THE TAILOR
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EGGENSPERGER & CO.
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FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Wholesale and Retail
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Spring Suits For Men
A most complete showing of the newest novelties in brown, gray and mixtures. Also the ever popular blacks and blues; made in the very latest designs and tailored in a manner that makes our clothing right in fit, right in wear and right all round. It will pay you well to examine these garments before buying; you will find that we offer the best values in Chicago at prices ranging from \$7.50 to \$15.00

Clothes for Boys and Children
Suits for little chaps, school boys and youths. A splendid assortment of the latest styles in many handsome effects; made from a large variety of newest patterns and fabrics in the most durable weaves. We can fit your boy right and save you considerable money. Bring the boy to our store and let us show you how well we can dress him at very little cost. Best values ever offered at prices ranging from \$1.95 to \$7.50
SIDNEY MANDL
353 E. Division Street
THE BUSIEST DRY GOODS HOUSE ON THE NORTH SIDE

The Store of Values and Varieties
Our many patrons regard us as such—we always aim to show a complete assortment of new things and sell them at the lowest prices. If you are not a patron of this store you should be.
F. W. ROEPSTORFF & CO.
DRY GOODS—CLOTHING—SHOES
6222-6230 HALSTED ST.

Schmoll Furniture Company
316 E. North Avenue
EASY PAYMENTS
OUR PRICES THE LOWEST
Price \$1.35

MAY FESTIVAL
Given by the POLISH SOCIALISTS, at WEST SIDE AUDITORIUM, CENTER AVE. and TAYLOR ST., SUNDAY, APRIL 30th at 2:30 P. M.
Speakers: A. M. Simons, in English; B. Feigenbaum, in Polish. 10% of the profit will go to the Socialist Party of Chicago
ADMISSION 15 CENTS

Grand Entertainment and Ball
GIVEN BY THE
Fourth Ward Branch Socialist Party
SAURDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1905
AT MAC'S HALL, 2521 S. HALSTED STREET
TICKETS 15 CENTS AT DOORS 25 CENTS
Commencing at 8 P. M.

NOVAK & SEBEK
1562-64 West 22nd Street
Up-to-Date Clothing Store
OUR SPECIALTIES:
Men's all-wool cassimere suits, scotch cheviot plaid effect, serge lining, and made in four button Rugby sack style, sizes 34 to 42... \$9.95
Men's all-wool fancy cassimere suits, scotch cheviot effect, durable serge lining and made in four button Rugby sack style, sizes 35 to 42... \$10.85
Men's all-wool worsted suits, neat plaid effect, made with durable serge lining in the new four button Rugby sack style, sizes 34 to 42... \$12.45

BETTER THAN EVER
SILVERSTEIN & WEINSTEIN'S
SPRING AND SUMMER
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE
Latest in Style, Comfortable in Wear and Reasonable in Price
280 W. 12th St., Near Halsted

TELEPHONE MAIN 3796
METZGER & Co.
 Importers and Jobbers of
LEAF TOBACCO
 OUR MAY OFFER
 Stripped, sized and booked Zimmer Spanish, O. H. filler at 35 cents actual weight.
204 E. LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

COOK COUNTY.
 CHAS. L. BRECKON, Secretary,
 180 Randolph St.
SECRETARY'S REPORT.
 The following is the secretary's report for the week ending April 22, 1905:
 Receipts—For stamps, \$35.00; delegate dues, \$2.50; campaign fund, \$76.00; literature, \$8.50; deficit, \$4.50; total, \$117.50.
 Expenses—For stamps, \$25.00; printing and supplies, \$25.25; postage, \$5.00; secretary's salary, \$20.00; total, \$75.25.
 Stamps purchased, 2,000; on hand last week, 115; total, 455. Stamps sold, 224; balance on hand, 211.

None But the Best Made and Best Fitting SUITS For Men and Boys

can be found in our establishment. They are cut and designed on the newest patterns and are made of best wearing all-wool fast color materials.

We are prepared to show you all the newest patterns, colors and styles in regular, slim, stout and extra-large sizes at prices ranging from **\$6.00 to \$25.00**

Corner Blue Island Avenue and 18th Street

Corner Blue Island Avenue and 18th Street

CAMPAIGN FUND.
 The following are the contributions to the campaign fund for the week ending April 22, 1905:
 James Moore, \$2; Ernest Dugan, \$2.50; P. Smith, \$1; 25th Ward, \$10; C. H. Lein, \$10; J. D. Fieldman, \$1.75; L. Sallinger, 50 cents; John Kleines, \$2.00; Otto Stahl, 50 cents; E. Magrison, \$1.25; N. J. Nielson, \$1; P. Fiohe, 50 cents; P. C. Lorenz, \$1; J. J. Moeberg, \$1.50; Oaf Widerberg, \$2; Wm. Zitelmann, \$2.25; Geo. Koop, \$4.50; B. Vorpal, \$2.25; Otto Horn, 50 cents; Ed. Bierke, 50 cents; Louis Boehme, 50 cents; Chas. C. Freidake, 25 cents; H. F. Smith, \$2; H. J. Lowery, \$4; Frank Isabella, \$1; H. Koll, \$1; N. Johnson, \$1; P. E. Adams, \$1; A. Scrawlski, 50 cents; James Chodora, 75 cents; County Committee donation, \$25.25; A. Perceles, \$1; total \$76.06. There remains on hand of campaign bills about \$600. Sunday at the county central committee a special contribution was started, on which \$28 was subscribed. It is hoped to raise the balance due and preserve our credit in this way.

SPECIAL MEETING C. C.
 At the special meeting of the County Committee last Sunday the proposition of Business Manager Eisenmann was received and the recommendation concurred in. It provides for the publication of an eight-page six-column paper commencing with next week's number. The conditions surrounding this proposition look very flattering indeed, and it now appears that the biggest and best Socialist paper ever published in Chicago will become a reality. All that is now needed is to see that it gets scheduled for weekly visits in at least 25,000 homes in the city.
 The special meeting of the County Committee to consider the new constitution finished its labors after a four-hour session. Some changes were made, the principle of which was that pertaining to representation. This was changed to one delegate for twenty-five members or less and one additional for each twenty-five additional members or major fraction thereof, the basis of representation to be upon the sale of due stamps, the apportionment being made on periods of six months.
 The document as amended was then ordered sent to the referendum for approval.

OFFICIAL PARTY NEWS.

San Francisco will celebrate May day with a meeting at the Alhambra Theater, April 30. Short speeches in many languages will be the feature.

A protest has been lodged by National Committeeman Burgess, of Washington, against placing Joseph Gilbert, National Committeeman of Utah, on the reserve list of national speakers and organizers, and request a vote of the National Committee on the question.

M. Ogul, Financial Secretary of the German branch of Newport News, Va., reports Herman Kif expelled by unanimous vote for dishonesty in defrauding the comrades, individually and collectively.

Returns from spring election in Montana indicate they polled about 12 per cent of the total vote cast. In the November election they cast 8 per cent.

Comrades Kerr, of Chicago, and Reynolds, of Terre Haute, were elected auditors by the National Executive Committee. They reported at the headquarters April 19.

National Executive Committee called to order by Secretary Barnes, 8:45 p. m., April 20. All present except Bandlow, of Ohio, from whom word was received that he would be present at the Friday morning session. Complete minutes will be sent out next week.

In the recent election at Huntington, Ark., the candidates for Mayor received the following vote: Democratic, 67; Citizens, 67; W. Denny (Socialist), 66. Daniel Hogan, State Secretary of Arkansas, was elected City Attorney on the Socialist ticket, receiving 151 votes, the Democratic candidate having withdrawn a few days before election.

State convention of New Hampshire was held April 20 at Concord.

The Supreme Court of California declares unconstitutional the provisions of Los Angeles city charter by which aldermen can be "recalled" by a petition of a specified number of their constituents.

Robert Sathel organized a German branch with 31 members in Toledo, Ohio.

National Committeeman Trautman's referendum No. 6, motion No. 6, has been reported defeated by a vote of 17 to 18, 6 not voting. Elsewhere in connection with a statement of National Committeeman Bandlow and by instructions of the National Executive Committee it is announced that referendum No. 6, motion No. 6, has been adopted by a vote of 18 to 17, 6 not voting.

The following resolutions have been received at this office:
 "At a meeting of Local Washington, D. C., held on April 10, the following was adopted with but one dissenting vote:
 "Resolved, That it is the sense of the comrades of this Local that Comrade Victor Berger, of Milwaukee, should be disciplined under the laws of the party for his violation of Section 3, Article XII, of the National Constitution of the S. P. of A., provided he is found guilty as charged."

Don't forget the number—rooms 12 and 15, 163 Randolph street.
 More subscribers always wanted.

TIMELY BARGAINS FOR SPRING HOUSE CLEANING

These are but a few of the many items which will interest those who now intend to refurbish their homes. If you are planning for a NEW CARPET, RUG, CURTAINS, ANY KIND OF FURNITURE, ETC., visit our store during this sale. We sell for cash only, but we sell cheaper than others.

GOODS DELIVERED TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY

- These Prices are for This Week**
- Iron Bed—Heavy post and chills on head and foot, all sizes, any color enamel, worth \$3.50, special **\$1.95**
 - Woven Wire Bed Springs—Heavy angle iron frame, with three rows of best steel center supports, guaranteed not to sag, all sizes, worth \$2.78, special at **\$1.89**
 - Excelsior Cotton Top Mattresses—Covered with striped ticking, for any size bed, during this sale at **\$1.39**
 - Sash Curtains—Made of fine white dotted swiss, deep hem, special during this sale per pair **39c**
 - Our Glacier Refrigerator—Made of hardwood, charcoal filled, lined with zinc throughout, patent removable flue and waste pipe, special for this sale **\$5.39**
 - Dresser Special—Made of solid oak, with beautiful polish finish, it is of large size and very roomy, has large French bevel mirror, our special price for this **\$9.89**
 - 2 1/2 lb. Feather Pillows—with striped ticking covering, each **29c**
 - Heavy All Wool Brussel Carpet—Choice of new designs and colors, actual 98c value, per yard **69c**
 - Fine Brussel Rugs—8 1/2 x 10 1/2 feet, beautiful designs and colorings, actual \$15 value, now only **\$9.98**
 - Parlor Rocker—Made of solid oak, golden finish, fancy turned spindles and posts, cobbler leather seats, extra well braced, \$3.00 is the real value, special **\$1.98**
 - Electro Velvet Rugs—9x12 feet, one of the best makes, usually retailed at \$35, our special price **\$29.50**
 - Parlor Tables—Made of polished quarter-sawn oak, 16x16 inch top, shaped legs, fancy rim, extra shaped shelf, \$2.50 value, at **\$1.38**
 - Floor Oil Cloth—2 yards wide, neat new designs, best value sold at 98c running yard, per square yard **35c**
 - Remnants of Brussel Carpet—1 1/2 yards long, worth up to \$1.50 per yard, large and varied assortment, for this **95c to \$1.85**
 - Lace Curtains—Full 3 1/2 yards long, good width, choice of several pretty designs, actual \$2.50 value, per pair **\$1.49**
 - A better grade, usually sold at \$3.50, per pair **\$1.98**
 - Folding Go-Carts—Made very light but strong, green enameled running gear, regular \$2.50 value, for this sale **\$1.59**
 - With rubber tired wheels for **\$1.89** only
 - 2 1/2 Yards Long Ruffled Lawn Curtains—actually worth \$1.48, per pair **98c**
 - Bissel's Ideal Cycle Bearing broom Action Carpet Sweepers, usually sold \$3.50, **\$2.25** only
 - All Wool Ingrain Carpet—Extra heavy, light and dark colors, new designs, actual 98c value, per yard **69c**
 - All Wool Medium Weight Ingrain Carpet—new designs and colors, this sale per yard **49c**

Dr. Kolacek & Co.
 559, 561, 563 and 565 BLUE ISLAND AVE.

SAM BACH
 Outfitter for Men and Boys
 Cor. 115th St. and Michigan Ave.

\$12.00 and \$15.00 Suits THIS WEEK \$10.00

This offer is the result of Saturday's great rush—our stock of \$12 and \$15 suits contains a great many broken lots—these we have taken and re-marked \$10 in order to clean up the lots—It will pay you well to call and investigate—Bring \$10 to our store and if your size is here, take one of these \$12 or \$15 suits home with you. They are made in single and double breasted styles—all the latest materials and colors—and all you need is to

BRING \$10.00

The West Side's Largest Clothing Store

Milwaukee & Ashland Aves.

The West Side's Largest Clothing Store

H. GEISENHEIMER
 6 AND 8 ARCADE BUILDING, PULLMAN, ILL.
 Clothing, Shoes, Hats and Furnishing Goods
 All the New Styles for Spring Have Arrived
 SPECIAL! BRANDAN'S MOULDER'S SHOE \$2.00

BRIEF COMMENT ON CURRENT EVENTS

BY ED. B. COPE.

It is a nice thing to belong to the ruling class in society. For instance, when Roosevelt gets the spring fever he can go off on a hunting trip and have a jolly good time. When the workers get sense enough to remove the capitalist parasites from their backs they, too, will be able to take a vacation occasionally and enjoy themselves.

A "bomb" was found recently by a private detective in the rear of the Montgomery Ward Building soaked with rain water. The man who found it was probably the man who placed it there.

There is nothing sacred, nothing beautiful, nothing ennobling, nothing sublime, in the world that the capitalists would not destroy in their greed for profits. Niagara Falls, the most sublime natural spectacle on the earth, will be ruined if the bill now before the New York legislature to grant power companies the right to take water from the river for power purposes is passed. There is some hope, however, that this attempt of the capitalist vandals will be frustrated.

John W. Gates has been "Joelettered" by Armour—pardon the verb. John thought he would clean up a few million dollars by cornering the wheat and boosting the price—one of the "hold-up" games practiced by our modern financiers, but lost a few millions instead. We don't feel sorry for Gates, but the power of Armour, Rockefeller, Morgan and a few others to crush all who enter the lists against them—even when their opponents possess millions—is startling food for earnest consideration by all who will think that in this country there is equal opportunity for all.

The toadyism and sycophancy displayed by all classes of the American people toward the possessors of wealth—an attitude from which the workers are by no means free—causes one to wonder what has become of the boasted spirit of independence which was once—or was supposed to be—characteristic of the people of this country. Judging from current history, the American workingman can learn much to their advantage from the intrepid independence being displayed by the workers in Russia.

"Aggressive democracy is in the saddle, and if it remains aggressive it will carry the country. If the Democratic platform contains one plank in favor of government ownership of interstate railroads, telegraphs and express companies, and another in favor of the abolition of the protective tariff, I have no doubt that it will win."

said Mayor Dunne recently. Judging from current happenings in Democratic ranks, in the next national campaign the Socialist party will be up against a fight "that is a fight." But don't get discouraged—get to work.

The Record-Herald thinks Mayor Dunne's attitude in the present tamers' strike is such as to deserve praise. And why not—from the capitalist standpoint? Does he not enforce the laws?—said laws being against the workers. Does he not use the police to break the strike? And is he not doing exactly what he was elected to do? The workers should learn that the interests of the capitalists are opposed to theirs, and where a capitalist gives commendation the laborer should give condemnation.

A subscriber asks us to "name the five richest men in the world and tell the amount of their income and how they got their money." That is, of course, quite impossible. The wealth of our millionaires is not a matter of public knowledge during their lifetime, and even when one dies, the inheritance tax (where there is such) does not reach all his possessions. John D. Rockefeller is undoubtedly the richest man in the United States and probably the richest in the world. He is commonly reputed to own one-third of the stock of the Standard Oil Company; that alone would represent a wealth of over \$250,000,000, and an income of some \$10,000,000 a year; the amount of his other property—stocks and bonds of the scores of corporations in which he is known to be interested, real estate, and other holdings—is probably known only to himself. The greater part of the wealth of rich men to-day is in the form of shares in corporations, and is not published to the world. The New York "World Almanac" of 1902 gives a list of about 5,000 residents of America who are with good reason supposed to be millionaires, but does not attempt to estimate the wealth of each.—New York Worker.

It must be pleasant to the workers who have allowed themselves to be deluded into voting for Dunne and "municipal ownership" to notice the appreciation which characterizes the utterances of the representative of the Employers' Association, Levy Mayer (who, by the way, is on Mayor Dunne's bond), the following remark:
 "I can't emphasize too strongly the fact that the members of the Employers' Association are thoroughly satisfied with the word and action of Mayor Dunne that property and life will be protected, and also with the splendid service in that direction rendered by Chief O'Neill and Assistant Chief Schnottler and the entire body of police."

How does this strike you, Mr. Workingman? You wanted something, now, didn't you? And you are getting it.

Mr. Workingman, how do you like that last injunction issued by Judge Brennan? Well, you voted for that kind of thing when you voted for cap-

italist class judges, nominated by the old parties. There is no use of your kicking, you voted for it, and you are getting just what is coming to you. At the next election you will have an opportunity to vote for what you want. What will it be?

We have labored under a delusion lately regarding our candidate for Mayor as being the one and only John Collins, but it transpires we have now two John Collins in Chicago; the one John as advertised elsewhere dispenses very good hats over the counter, while our John dispenses Socialist philosophy to the uninitiated under the management of the Socialist Party of Illinois.

A news item in the papers says that 100,000 workers in New York settled their differences with their employers and will resume work. The agreement, it is said, provides that henceforth there will be no more lockouts or strikes. Dollars to doughnuts that this will prove false before the snow flies.

If every reader of the Chicago Socialist having a campaign list in his possession will do his full workingman's duty this week, the financial problem is fully solved. See how easy it will be. But it will not be done unless you do your share.

FRUITS OF CAPITALISM.
 Suicides continue to increase in the United States, the ghastly record for 1904 being 9,240, as compared with 8,597 in 1903. The steadiness of the increase is shown by the following figures:
 In 1890 there were 5,340 cases; in 1900, 6,755; in 1901, 7,245; in 1902, 8,291; in 1903, 8,597; in 1904, 9,240. The proportion of suicides as between men and women is about the same, the number of men being 6,550 and of women 2,690. Physicians, as every year, head the list of professional men, the number in 1904 having been 32, as compared with 35 in 1904 and 32 in 1902. The causes of this self-destruction were as follows:
 Despondency 4,459
 Unknown 575
 Domestic infidelity 1,029
 Insane 1,093
 Disappointed in love 868
 Ill health 395
 Liqueur 405
 Business losses 48
 Poison, as usual, was the most common agency, 4,145 persons having used it. Besides these 2,970 shot themselves, 561 cut their throats, 455 drowned themselves, 55 threw themselves in front of locomotives, 52 leaped from the roofs or windows, 29 stabbed themselves, 14 set themselves afire and 4 ended their troubles by starvation.

The official figures show that there are 17,000,000 children in Russia between the ages of six and sixteen who are not getting any sign of an education.

Few mysteries are as inexplicable as the one of how some people live.

REBELS OF THE NEW SOUTH

Richmond (Va.) News-Leader: "This is a book new in every respect—style, expression, subject. It has the boldness of Du Maurier, the originality of Amelie Lives the dash of Dixon. * * * The negro dialect is bright and always natural. The expressions used are worthy of a Joel Chandler Harris."

Newark (N. J.) Daily Advertiser: "Custis is a capital portrait character, and Dr. Custis, his adopted father, is a strong man, whose personality dominates the entire narrative. Another good delineation is old Cudde, a colored mammy, whose philosophy and good, sound common sense are told in such an amusing way that they add not a little to the story. All the characters are well drawn, and there is much to interest the reader of fiction in 'Rebels of the New South.' * * * There is something doing all the time."

Chicago Inter-Ocean: "The book is well written in that it brings out forcibly by means of conversation the doctrines that the author seeks to teach. Moreover, one gets interested in the characters. Presumably, the book should be judged as a piece of didactic writing, rather than as a story, and as such it is a success."

Detroit Times: "An attractive story in which lively romance is artfully mingled with the doctrines of modern socialism, the whole a pleasing and by no means 'preachy' compound."

Chicago Post: "The good people are all southern socialists, while the 'balm gravitate northward and become republicans. The best feature of the book is its negro dialect, which is artistic in its way."

Denver (Col.) News: "One of the best drawn figures in the story is old Aunt Cudde, who is true to the adopted child of her master, loves his paradise blue eyes and defends the mystery of his past."

International Socialist Review: "One cannot help wishing that there might be more such young men as Custis in the 'New South.' * * * The author has succeeded in painting his characters true to life, and they are so lovable and congenial that one feels at home with them and takes an interest in them which lasts throughout the story. The local color of the South is admirably preserved, and lends a charm to every chapter. Every one who is in a position to appreciate a work of art will delight in reading Mr. Raymond's novel."

The Christian Socialist: "There is a delicious southern flavor throughout the story. * * * It is a socialist book, though it has very little to say about socialism directly. It is the spirit, the atmosphere of the book—the feeling that if such people are socialists the cause must be divine—which makes it a power against socialism. All who have read Dixon's 'One Woman' should read this book also. * * * The real charm of it is in one of the present, sweetest, noblest love stories ever told; not the love of man for woman, although there are two delightful romances of this kind included, but the royal, holy, tender, joyous love of men for men, passing the love of women. * * * And the boy Custis is a character sketch worthy to live in memory forever."

Appeal to Reason: "With Whitman-like disregard for conventionality, the author strips his characters of all that is artificial and the story is about souls—human souls that appeal irresistibly to the democratic spirit. Every literature-loving socialist will like it, for there is such a judicious mixture of the real and the ideal in its pages that its lessons will be seen, felt and appreciated."

"Mass and Class," by W. J. Ghent, and "Poverty," by Robert Hunter, have just been issued in a cheap paper edition by a New York publishing house. By placing an advance order for 250 copies of this book, we are enabled to offer them at 25 cents a copy, but we can make no discount from this price, not even to our own stockholders. The other books named in this advertisement are subject to stockholders' discounts.

THE EVOLUTION OF MAN.
 By Wilhelm Boelache.

Modern Socialism is closely allied to the modern scientific theory of evolution, and it is impossible to understand it without some knowledge of that theory. Now evolution is accepted as a working basis in every university of Europe and America, and no one with a scientific education wastes time in questioning it. Nevertheless, there has until now been no popular explanation of the evolution of man in simple form at a low price. There is a very good reason for this. If laborers understand science, they become Socialists, and the capitalists who control most publishing houses naturally do not want them to understand it.

"The Evolution of Man" tells in full detail, in a clear, simple style, illustrated by pictures, just how the descent of man can be traced back through monkeys, warmsupils, amphibians, fishes, worms and lower forms of life, down to the animals composed each of a single cell. Moreover, it proves that there is no such fixed line as was formerly thought to exist between the organic and the inorganic, but that the same life-force molds the crystal that molds the cell. It is not only simple, it is up to date, and gives the latest discoveries in science. It is THE book on the subject. Ready next week. Handsomely bound in cloth, 50 cents, postpaid.

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