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THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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THE PRINTERS' PROTEST.

Printers Defy the Injunction—Socialist Speakers Urge United Working Class Action at the Ballot Box, as Socialism Alone Offers Any Permanent Relief—Trade Unionism, Bullets or Ballots.

The mass meeting last Sunday at Brand's Hall held by Typographical Union No. 16 of Chicago, to protest against the sweeping injunction by Judge Holdom, was largely attended despite the inclemency of the weather.

At 2:30, when the meeting was called to order, the large hall was packed to the doors. The first speaker was Louis E. Post, editor of the Public. Mr. Post in his address presented a scholarly and historical review of the use of the writ of injunction from the viewpoint of the lawyer.

He showed that to find a precedent to justify the injunction as it has been used by the capitalists the last fifteen years it was necessary to go back 600 years to the feudal ages, when men were attached to the land and considered part of the real estate in which the land owners held property rights.

Mr. Post told the union men present that there were three methods open to them to fight the employers. He said: "You will have to fight this out either by trade union methods, or by bullets, or by ballot. Trade union methods will not do the work alone, and bullets are not to be thought of. The ballot was given to you, that you might not be forced to rise like the people of Russia, but that by peaceful exercise of your rights you might gain that which you need and deserve."

Had Mr. Post gone to the logical end of his argument and added one more sentence to his powerful speech he would have been compelled to tell the union men at that mass meeting that to use the ballot effectively and intelligently they would be forced to find a working class political party, and that the only one in existence was the Socialist party.

But Mr. Post is wedded to his single tax idea and believes in reforming and perpetuating the system of exploitation, only he wants the exploiting to be done by a lot of little parasites instead of a few large ones.

The second speaker was Miss Margaret Haley. Miss Haley planned her faith to the referendum. She said: "Let the people vote directly for what they want." Mr. Stedman pointed out that they had done this in Chicago several times, but they had voted for men to execute the people's will who had no sympathy with what the people wanted.

Mr. Stedman asked what would be thought of a college of cardinals who would elect Bob Ingersoll Pope and expect him to enforce the precepts and laws of the Catholic church? Mr. Stedman pointed out that it was not sufficient to merely vote for an abstract idea, but men in sympathy with the idea, to whose material interests it appealed, must also be elected to enact and enforce the people's will.

While the speakers all clearly pointed out the deplorable conditions that capitalist rule and so scathingly denounced them, it was not until Mr. Stedman and other Socialist speakers got the floor that any definite idea of possibly remedying the conditions complained of was broached.

Comrade Stedman pointed out the class nature of our society and told the workers how absurd it was to expect any other kind of decisions from judges selected from the retainers of the capitalist class than those they were now getting when the interests of labor and capital clash. Here are some of the points made by Comrade Stedman during his speech:

"The law stands on the side of property interests with the military arm of the government, with the pulp and colored ink of domination had reduced the workers to and scathingly denounced them. It was not until Mr. Stedman and other Socialist speakers got the floor that any definite idea of possibly remedying the conditions complained of was broached.

"The basis of this injunction law so favorable to the capitalist was Judge Woods' decision of years ago." "It is easy enough to get affidavits to offer to a judge. Go to your typewriter, write out a form, get out a bundle of them and send some one out to write in the names. But the other fellow will bring in more than you can, as he has more ink, more paper and more money than you."

CAUSE OF THE POSTAL DEFICIT.

Henry A. Castle, formerly auditor for the Postoffice Department, writes in a recent number of Harper's Weekly concerning the deficit in that department. Certainly he knows whereof he speaks when he says:

"In the United States last year the enormous sum of \$46,000,000 was paid the railroads for transportation of the mails, of which sum \$5,000,000 represented that inexcusable and scandalous graft, the rent of mail cars, under which item more is paid annually for the bare use of the cars than the cars cost in the first place."

Calculation according to official figures moves the Detroit Journal to remark: "With this graft eliminated the treasury statement this year would show, instead of a deficit of \$28,000,000, a surplus of \$12,000,000 or \$13,000,000, even admitting that exorbitant express rates were paid on mail matter."—Star, San Francisco, Cal.

Competition is bankrupt. It has no solution for the labor problem, except to put on more police, and issue injunctions against unions. It cannot provide for its paupers, its insane, its sick, its children, its criminals or its dead. It is collectivism that builds the hospitals, public schools, asylums and poorhouses. Collectivism builds the jails and competition fills them. If the public must guarantee a grave to the dead, why not guarantee a job to the living? If the public can manage hospitals for the sick, why not factories for the well?"

If we must provide for the insane and poor, why not endeavor to prevent them and women from becoming insane and poor? If we must bear the expense of arresting and maintaining 60,000 criminals every year, why not try to regulate industry so that fewer criminals will be maintained?—Ex.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The following resolution was introduced, and after considerable discussion and opposition from the Socialists present, was adopted. The Socialist speakers argued that the time had come for action at the ballot box instead of passing mere resolutions which at best were little more than hot air:

Whereas, By means of injunctions courts of law have gradually acquired the dangerous power of making and executing laws at will instead of interpreting and enforcing only those of the proper legislative bodies; therefore be it

Resolved, That for the preservation of the rights of the people it has become imperative necessary that steps should be taken to limit the power of judges, and by precedent and forms of law every innocent act be made criminal and punished as such at the pleasure of any court which can so peremptory.

Mr. John C. Harding, speaking of the injunction, said: "The injunction issued against us by Judge Holdom is one which is impossible for us to observe. We might as well say it here and now. Its terms are so broad and so sweeping that I believe the judge himself realizes that he went too far in formulating the order."

Recognizing these facts, we are compelled to say that we will continue to do in the future what we did before, regardless of consequences. We stand on our rights. We to make our rights and we intend to maintain them.

Just how Mr. Harding intended that the printers and other union men to maintain their "rights" he did not say, and it is quite likely that if Mr. Harding is honest and has the courage of his convictions, Judge Jesse Holdom will send him to jail for contempt of court without a trial by jury.

From the Socialists' standpoint the meeting was a huge success. They had the opportunity to point out the only possible remedy for the relief of the workers to two thousand union men who are up against the power of capitalism, good and proper. When the meeting broke up amidst cheers for united working class action at the ballot box the great "protest" meeting which looked gloomy and sick were the few old party politicians among the union printers.

They saw which way the wind was blowing from and where they would soon get off.

UNINTENTIONAL REVOLUTIONS.

Tom Watson, in his "Life of Jefferson," says that the convention which drew up the Constitution of the United States was ostensibly called not to make a constitution but to regulate commerce. The colonies were too jealous of their individuality then for the closer union into a Nation which a big N, which Hamilton and others wished.

It would not be surprising if, for a second time in this nation's history, a national convention be called to revise transportation rates that will go far beyond the original intent and usher in a general revolution in the laws regarding property rights.

Some of the greatest movements in history have always been started by conservatives who unintentionally initiated a revolution when they intended but a small reform. At the beginning George Washington did not look for separation of the American colonies from England, nor did Lincoln for abolition of slavery as the result of their actions. Luther never thought of a great Protestant reformation.

However, the Conservative may go down to history as a revolutionist if he keeps up his talk about regulating railway rates.

THE CITY VOTE.

The following table shows in the first column the official vote for head of ticket in the spring election by wards. The second column gives the police returns on the vote recorded on Tuesday, Nov. 7th. The official returns last spring increased over the police returns nearly 3,000 votes. The figures herewith give a total of 18,956, which with the county towns make a grand total of 19,806. The same ratio of increase by the official count would give the Socialist party a total of 22,787. In this connection it is well to note that last spring the increase which came to us was much smaller than a much greater increase than that above noted may come this time. If anything like the additions of former years follow in the official count, we will have to over credit something better than 25,000 votes:

Table with 3 columns: Ward, Spring, 1905, and Fall, 1904. Lists wards 1 through 34 and their respective vote counts.

BIG VOTE CAST BY SOCIALISTS.

The result of the vote cast last Tuesday for the Socialist party ticket was exceedingly pleasing. The percentage of gain of the total vote cast was the largest of any of the parties, the Socialist party going from 8 per cent last spring to 12 per cent on last Tuesday. The loss to the Democrats of 53 per cent, 42 per cent to the Republicans and 14 per cent to the Socialists, over the vote of last spring, shows the relative party strength of the Socialists. This judicial election shows a remarkable increase over two years ago. The Socialist vote then was about seven thousand. It is now easily three times that number, or a magnificent increase of 300 per cent. It matters not what may come and go, the Socialist per cent goes on forever. The party organization is proving its life and activity by its ever-increasing votes.

WARDS SHOW GAINS.

The Fifth, Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first Wards, show an increase of 100 votes over the spring returns. There can be no denying the fact that the Socialists are human and are powerfully influenced by their environment. The general apathy and lack of activity on the part of the old parties could not be expected to do other than influence the returns of the Socialists. But the returns show a far greater firmness and dependability on the part of the Socialists than either of the other parties. The five wards above noted gave an average increase of about 40 per ward. There can be little denial but these same wards are doing some splendid organizing work, and the result will always count at the ballot box. Socialist political party success will always remain directly parallel with its organization. Our party will never be able to capture Chicago and Cook County until it shall first develop a high talent for organization. One of the above ward chairmen, whose ward shows more than the general average advance in the vote, declared at headquarters that it was now easier for them to distribute ten thousand pieces of literature than formerly one thousand. An organization in Cook county that shall place a live, class-conscious Socialist in charge of each of the 1,500 precincts, is the only condition that shall spell success at the polls for the Socialist party. In the days of the coming winter a great task is before the membership. We must get in preparation for next spring's campaign and for a monumental effort and the task of electing ten United States Congressmen next fall. Never such a large, dependable constituency behind us; never such a reward in the task before us. Let us on to the goal, as one man, with one resolve and with a solid, co-operative systematic plan of organization in every political division.

SOME PRECINCT RESULTS.

The vote in many of the precincts of the city showed the Socialists ahead of the Democrats, in some instances ahead of the Republicans. The following table will show some of the results by precincts:

Table with 5 columns: Ward, Precinct, Soc., Rep., Dem. Lists precincts 1 through 34 and their respective vote counts for Socialist, Republican, and Democrat parties.

THE VOTE IN NEW YORK.

Messrs reports from New York indicate the vote of 24,000 of last fall cut in two. Massachusetts reports a gain of about 2,000, making a total of 15,000. California re-elects its labor mayor, W. W. Hearst. Hearst is declared by himself elected in New York and counted by Tammany. A big court contest is promised.

A LOOK TO THE FUTURE.

Suppose every one of the 22,000 men who voted the ticket yesterday should make a Jena pledge to secure at least one additional new Socialist voter before next spring's election, this would make it possible to elect a goodly number of aldermen.

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ENTERPRISING SOCIALISTS.

Rochester, N. Y. Herald: "The Socialist party cannot in this campaign be charged with lack of enterprise. It brought to its headquarters nearly one hundred deaf and dumb voters and entertained them with splendid addresses on the political situation. The eloquence of the Socialist orators was conveyed to the audience through the medium of signs, a specialist professor of the country committee. All delegates are hereby notified and urged to be present. Be promptly on time, 2 p. m."

NEW HEADQUARTERS.

The Second and Third wards will jointly open their new headquarters at 2517 State street, on Sunday, Nov. 12, at 8 p. m. Chas. L. Breckon will speak on the "Future of the Socialist Party." The public cordially invited.

STOGIE MAKERS WIN STRIKE.

The I. W. W. Wins Its First Strike. It is announced that the stogie cigar-makers of Cleveland who are members of the I. W. W. have won their strike for a 10 per cent increase in their wages.

NOTICE.

There will be a Socialist mass meeting at Meyer's Hall, corner Sedgwick and Sigel streets, Sunday evening, Nov. 12, at 7:30 p. m. Andrew Laifu and others will address the meeting. Come and bring your friends.

Night printers, you will receive special attention by making yourselves known at Comrade Hoan's restaurant, The Columbus, 250 State street, opposite Sigel, Corder & Co.'s. If you come in I will care you will call again. Open all night.

Campaign Fund.

Usually election week is the time for the campaign fund to take a big drop. This week is a rare exception. The report shows this to have been the banner week. If all the courtesies holding lists will be careful to turn them in, no matter for what amount, it will insure the fact that we will close up this campaign without a penny of indebtedness. All party members are hereby urged to turn new efforts to close up this campaign with every list returned. Send or bring the last one to headquarters. Capitalism is crashing to its ruin. We must do much effective work this winter and get our organization strengthened in every district and precinct. Clean up the records on this campaign and set your minds toward the goal of the best organization in Chicago and Cook county. If every member does his full duty now next week we may be able to announce the decks cleared for action for the campaign of organization which will now begin. The following is the detailed report of campaign fund income:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Lists donors like Chas. Knudson, T. P. Castello, etc. and their respective contributions.

COUNTY TOWNS.

The following is the report of the vote polled on Tuesday, Nov. 7th, in the county towns. Comparison can only be made with the vote of last fall in these same precincts. There is a falling off in the comparison of 50 per cent. Measured by the total vote cast last fall and now, the percentage of the county towns is about the same, being a gain of about one per cent. The need of good organization and effective systematic work is apparent here as well as in the city. The table follows:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Fall, 1904, and Fall, 1905. Lists county towns like Barrington, Berwyn, Bloom, etc. and their vote counts for two consecutive years.

THE STORY IN PERCENTAGES.

The following table shows the comparison of losses in percentages of the four parties named, giving the loss of each party, comparing its spring vote with that of last Tuesday. It proves that the voting strength of the Socialist party is a pretty dependable quantity and that its per cent of loss is much less than either of the other political parties:

Table with 3 columns: Party, Spring, Fall. Lists Democrat, Republican, Prohibition, and Socialist parties with their respective vote percentages for Spring and Fall.

COMMENTS BY THE PRESS.

The Daily Tribune of Wednesday has the following to say of the Socialists. It tossed us a bonnet with one hand, a chunk of capitalist hatred with the other. It declares these wonders were performed without organization of any kind. Well, they only think dollars spell organization; but we'll show 'em: "But if members of other parties failed to vote the Socialists did not. In the city alone they cast nearly 20,000 votes, the full strength of their party, and that without organization of any kind. It is a religious duty with a Socialist not only to vote, but to vote his party ticket, and they certainly lived up to their creed yesterday."

The Journal of Wednesday had the following to say, and rightly named the empty anti-election dreams of our Frank Wenter. How Wenter would have liked that slice and how much he needed it: "In striking contrast with the Democratic plight, the Socialists worked hard and rolled up a big vote, which came much nearer their anti-election predictions than the results submitted to them. It is understood that the party managers, the Socialist vote fell a trifle short of 20,000, whereas Wenter had predicted the party only 5,000. A slice of his vote would have saved the Democratic ticket."

The Chicago American says: "Of the total vote the Socialists held their strength best, that party polling about 20,000 ballots."

The campaign committee meets Sunday, Nov. 12, at headquarters, at 10 a. m. A full attendance is urged.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Next meeting of Executive Committee will take place on Monday, Nov. 13. All members urged to be present on that date at 6:30 p. m.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

At 55 N. Clark street, on Sunday, Nov. 12, will occur the next meeting of the county committee. All delegates are hereby notified and urged to be present. Be promptly on time, 2 p. m.

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WINNING A WORLD.

(By Eugene V. Debs in Wilshire's Magazine.)

The Socialist movement is as wide as the world—the whole world—from animalism and consecrate it to humanity. What a tremendous task! And what a royal privilege to share in it!

To win a world is worthy of a race of gods. And in the winning, men develop godlike attributes, since all men are potential gods.

To the strained and vigilant eye of the Socialist on the watch-tower all is well in point of outlook. Capitalism has had its day of carnage and its crimson sun is slowly but surely sinking in the west.

Not more certain is the sunrise on the morrow than the coming of the sure-evolving Socialist Commonwealth. A million years of history—the history of animalism, of jungles and lairs, and savage strife—are hastening to their culmination.

In the preface of this "Evolution of Man" Boelsche says: "Man and his history reach back into the primitive world of animal monsters, but this animal nature, this primitive world, lies prostrate at his feet, overcome by himself."

Not yet conquered, as we believe, is this primitive world, nor yet prostrate is this animal monster at the feet of man, but the consummation so devoutly wished is surely at hand, for we know that the palpable evidence of the early disappearance of capitalism marks the concluding phase of man's age-long animal struggle for existence.

What a mad-house the earth would seem to-day in the frenzied revelry of capitalism but for the light the Socialist philosophy sheds upon it! What Alpheus speaks of wealth and what desert wastes of poverty, despair and death!

What man, unless his heart be adamant, can contemplate this awful scene and be content? What man, unless his brain be atrophied and his vision blinded, can fail to perceive the impending crisis?

In the presence of this vast and terrible phenomenon, how satisfying to be enlisted in the Socialist movement, to understand its doubt-dispelling social philosophy and to interpret passing events in the clear light of its science.

The capitalist regime is but a passing phase of civilization—the product of social evolution, it has attained its full dimensions, executed the mandate of history, and yet, with all the evils with which it may be charged, it has been of inestimable value to humanity.

The capitalist era will be monumental in history, not so much for its own achievements as for what it has made possible after it has passed away.

The historic mission of capitalism has been to exploit the forces of nature, place them at the service of man, augmenting his productive capacity, a thousand-fold, to turn, as if by magic, the shallow, sluggish streams into rushing, roaring, Niagara's of wealth—wealth to be poured into its own capitalist reservoirs, leaving to the toilers who produced it but greater poverty, insecurity and anguish than before.

The mission of Socialism is to release these imprisoned productive forces from the vandal horde that has seized them, that they may be operated, not spasmodically and in the interest of a favored class, as at present, but freely and in the common interest of all.

Then the world—the world the Socialist movement is to win from capitalism—will be filled with wealth for all to have and to enjoy in its abundance. And why not? Nothing is so easily produced as wealth.

The earth is one vast mass of raw materials. Hidden in every passing breeze, in every wave, in gurgling fountain, ray of sun and errant lightning, are the magic forces to transmute this inert mass into the myriad forms of wealth, and in such fabulous abundance as to banish for all time the gaunt and hideous specter of want, and make old earth fit for human habitation, the first time since it rolled in space.

And this is coming to pass as certain as the rivers find their way to the sea. Coming neither obedient to nor contrary to the desires of men, but through the inexorable laws of social evolution. Approaching the end of capitalism and the beginning of Socialism, that is, the end of animalism and the beginning of humanity, the vision is so clarified that we have infinitely clearer perceptions and bolder conceptions of the destiny of the human race than ever before.

Truly does Boelsche speak in his "Evolution of Man" already quoted, when he says: "Our civilization has at last risen to the point of impressing us with the fact that this many-headed mass of fifteen hundred million people on the surface of this globe are bound by one common tie of sacredness which is expressed in the word, 'man.'"

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John F. Collins POPULAR HATS \$2.00 and \$3.00 EVERY STYLE CAPS, GLOVES AND

THE MASS STRIKE.

BY AUGUST BEBEL.

The following is a portion of the famous speech delivered at the late German Socialist conference held at Inns and translated by A. M. Simons for the International Review.

Comrades: We are well and unimpaired in agreeing that the question now under discussion is not only the most important before this congress, but one of the most important ever before the party.

The Cologne resolution, not only arose out of obscurity and confusion, but the struggle has since then continued with even greater heat.

Now there is certainly no doubt that if there is any question which interests equally the party and the masses it is the question of the political Massenstreik.

For the union members are not simply unionists, they are also citizens and as such they have the greatest interest in the political condition of the State.

What is then the State? Who ever wishes to thoroughly inform himself on this question can read the work of Engels on "The Origin of the Family, Private Property, and the State," and if he does not understand it when he reads it the first time he should read it two or three times.

Finally there comes a point where we dare no longer count the cost. Schiller said: "Worthless is the nation that will not joyfully give its all for its cause."

They tell us that the Massenstreik is a useless weapon, but in 1891 the Belgians used it to obtain universal suffrage, and with relatively more success than the miners' strike which brought only a hatched-up mining law.

work of the press is largely wrong (That's true). It is necessary to go to the very bottom of things, and this congress must clear matters up until at last we all know what we have to do.

Finally, then, came the railroad strike of last spring. I was myself a witness of this in North Italy. It miscarried, and the blame fell mainly upon our members, with I know not what justice.

Finally I recall the Massenstreik in Russia. There where our comrades have no political rights and no power, a strike of four at once in the same place, with an energy that calls forth the greatest astonishment.

It is indisputable that the employers' organizations have constantly grown in significance and power since 1900. There are industrial alliances which not one single employer remains outside.

There are two events about due in this city. Both are your affairs, comrades, and both equally important for the legal Socialist movement.

Indeed, it will be no sacrifice to attend the Hostrum fest next Saturday. You'll not be lonesome, and you certainly will enjoy to listen to the inspiring air of the revolutionary Marseillaise.

So you'll not only have a lot of wholesome and innocent pleasure and recreation, but you'll help your own cause.

Will you help to make both events an unqualified success? The traction companies in Chicago appear to be investigating just how much an American community will stand without breaking out in open rebellion against intolerable street car service.

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GRAND RENDEZVOUS OF ALL SOCIALISTS At Brand's Hall (HOSTRUM COSTUME FESTIVAL) Next Saturday, November 18th, at 8 P. M.

Socialist Masque Ball and Midwinter Carnival COLISEUM, SATURDAY, DEC. 9, 1905 Wabash Avenue and 15th Street Music by De Baugh's Band Best Groups \$500.00 IN PRIZES Best Costumes Tickets 50 Cents

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SECOND YEAR WILL OPEN JANUARY 2, 1906.

Courses have been much improved in light of experience gained during last year's work. The classes will meet at least three evenings each week for three months. The following courses are now arranged for: AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL HISTORY, by A. M. SIMONS. An examination of the Industrial History of the U. S. from the Socialist point of view, giving a mass of facts of especial interest to the working class in their struggle for freedom.

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THE REIGN OF GRAFT.

From Mass and Class, by W. J. Ghent.

The following is from a chapter on "The Reign of Graft," in W. J. Ghent's well-known book, "Mass and Class." It was written before the American public had been startled by Lawson's "Frenzied Finance" articles in Everybody's Magazine or the investigations now going on had revealed the extent of the rottenness prevailing in our most respected and trusted "institutions." No Socialist or reading workman can invest 25 cents to better advantage than to get a copy of "Mass and Class." For sale at this office, price 25c.

The facts set forth by Mr. Ghent in this work on the subject of graft show that graft is the natural product of competition, and is not likely to disappear until co-operation displaces it.

Trading class morality under individualist, competitive industry has its inevitable outcome in "graft." The term was but along unwarily to be coined, when the 1890 edition of the Century Dictionary went to press. But a growing recognition of the prevalence of the thing itself, and an increasing appreciation of the peculiar expressiveness of the term, have forced its acceptance into the literary language of the day. So far its use is, in the main, general and undifferentiated; for it is employed to describe not only (1) the power or capacity to extort wealth or service, but (2) the act or practice of extortion, and also (3) the wealth or service extorted. We say, for instance, that the graft of a certain street railway company is a menace to the interests of all citizens; that graft flourishes in the proud commonwealth of Missouri; and that the distinguished patriot, the Hon. Birdseye Jones, is getting big graft from the Banner Oil Trust. But it is in the sense of the second definition that purists most frequently employ it, and we may expect that with the slow efflux of time its use will be specifically so confined.

Graft flourishes, it is hardly necessary to say, not only in the commonwealth of Missouri, but in every State and territory, city, county, township, and hamlet in the United States. It is the necessary, inevitable result of trading-class ethics under individualist, competitive industry; and the emulative ef-

fects of 1900 years of hortatory appeals to the individual to "be good," exert about as much restraint upon its activity as would the opposition of an insect upon the revolutions of the flywheel of a Corliss engine.

An adequate history of graft in these United States would require a quantity of print that contained in the latest edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica. It would rightly begin with July 4, 1776—not because that date marked the beginning of graft, but because it marked the beginning of the United States—and it would continue to the last hour before going to press. Graft flourished in the early days of the republic as it now flourishes. Indeed, relative to the wealth, the population, and the number of commercial transactions, it was probably more widespread then than now. Society, in its organized form, the State, has been compelled, for its own salvation, to limit the opportunities for graft—to narrow the boundaries of the total of permitted actions, and to penalize year by year the acts which before were regarded as "legitimate business."

It would be a matter for exultant pride if the advance of legislation in defining commercial graft, slow and paltry as that advance has been, could be proved to be due to a growth of public conscience. But it is doubtful if this can be shown. What has happened is a growth of consciousness. The trader comes to recognize the utter demoralization to business resulting from certain kinds of actions which he and his fellows practice, and he appeals to the State to forbid them. At the same time the number of producers, enormously augmented, and the producer consciousness allies itself with the trader consciousness for a restriction of these more odious forms of graft. But the forms which are not fratricidal as between the members of a class—the forms which permit the exploiting of one class by another—undergo a far more tardy correction. The adulteration graft, the franchise graft, the various forms of legal and judicial graft, are some of these forms, the abolition of which is delayed, and in some cases fought with an unrelenting bitterness.

ELECTED SOCIALISTS IN ACTION.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 2, 1905.

The Social Democrats of Milwaukee have a justice of the peace among their elected officials. This, too, they have used in the interests of the working class as well as the other offices which they have captured. The following case is an interesting example of how this has been done. A certain young man, one of our comrades, had been working for an institution in the enameling department. The company insisted upon his working on Sunday as well as all the rest of the week. He protested, and they refused to pay him his wages unless he worked. The case was taken into court. The law states that "unnecessary" work on Sunday is illegal. The company's attorney undertook to show that this work was necessary. The enameling ovens must be kept going Sunday, for if they were not, it would require three days to get them properly heated up again. The Social Democratic justice of the peace, Comrade Carl P. Dietz, held that it might be necessary to keep the fireman at work in order to keep the ovens heated, but that it was not necessary for the company to put anything into the ovens. Hence the enameler's work was not necessary and therefore illegal. The company must pay the wages and allow the workman to rest on Sunday. The case was appealed, but the position taken by Comrade Dietz was so far sustained that the company settled with the workman and furthermore, took him back to work. It pays to have Social Democrats on the bench as well as in the city councils and State Legislatures.

A disgraceful scene was enacted at the last meeting of the Milwaukee City Council. The heating franchise was granted, amid winks and signs passed between the promoters and the Republican and Democratic Aldermen, to teach the "city fathers" just how to vote. This open and shameless deal-making was severely rebuked by Alderman Seidel (Social Democrat) in an able and earnest speech. True, the boodle Aldermen turned a deaf ear to his arraignment, but the people will remember these things.

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ALL EUROPE SEETHING.

Great Demonstration for Suffrage in Austria and for Work in England—Universal Suffrage Likely to Be Granted—All Europe Seething—Unemployed Millions in England Demand Work—Rebuffed by Premier.

Vienna, Nov. 5.—The Socialist suffrage demonstration on the Ringstrasse today was attended by 20,000 persons. A strong force of gendarmes was stationed along the streets but did not interfere with the demonstration, and the Socialists even were permitted to hoist red flags over the reichsrath building. There were no disorders whatever, and similar demonstrations are reported from Leuven, Graz, Kiegnfurt, Brunn and elsewhere.

The Neue Freie Presse states that Premier Gautsch von Frankenthurn will introduce a universal suffrage bill at the reopening of the reichsrath.

As a result of the demonstrations the university has been closed until further notice.

(By Cable to the Chicago Tribune.) London, Nov. 6.—The pressing needs of the poor of London were brought to the attention of Premier Balfour today by one of the most remarkable scenes ever witnessed in the metropolis.

The premier, who received a deputation, admitted the evil was real, but said he saw no immediate solution save through charity. This reply brought forth much criticism and was the cause of Balfour's name being hissed at a mass meeting held later.

A deputation of the wives and other women relatives of the unemployed did not hesitate to tell the premier that unless something is speedily done to lessen their sufferings there will be bloodshed. "Don't forget that hungry men are desperate men," said one of the speakers, and all had the same tale to tell of husbands out of work and starving wives and children. The pinched faces and tattered clothing of the women, some of whom had babies in their arms, bore eloquent testimony of the truth of their appeals.

DEPRECIATES SOCIALISTIC IDEA. Only thirty of the women were admitted to the presence of Mr. Balfour. The premier said he had little to suggest in the way of alleviation except an expression of hope that public charity would come to the aid of the unemployed. He deprecated the Socialistic suggestion that industries should be started at the national expense for the unemployed as calculated to destroy the springs of enterprise and energy of the nation.

At the close of Mr. Balfour's "speech of despair," as the delegates described it, Mrs. Crooks, wife of William Crooks, a labor party member of the House of Commons, and several other women excitedly invited Mr. Balfour to come and live among them for a few months. The premier remarked that he was quite aware that nothing he had said could be other than disappointing; they had his genuine sympathy, and he felt most acutely the magnitude of the evil from which they were suffering.

HISSES FOR PREMIER. A mass meeting of the women was held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to hear the report of the delegation. Mr. Crooks, M. P., and others made speeches. Mr. Crooks said Mr. Balfour's reply to the delegation was unworthy of the premier of a great country. The mention of Mr. Balfour's name was greeted with a storm of hisses.

Mr. Crooks added that they had started an agitation which would not cease until every man who wanted work was supplied with sufficient to support his wife and children.

The speaker urged his hearers to continue the agitation. He said that a revolution in England would not be behind the revolution in Russia in securing the demands of the people. The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution to continue the fight for the employment of the unemployed, and the meeting broke up amid uproarious scenes and the singing of the "Marseillaise," perhaps the first time it ever was heard on the streets of London under such circumstances.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITION MENACE.

The condition of the poor borders on that which preceded the commencement of the reign of terror in Paris, when the attacks of the commune spelled the world. The men who are most active in their condemnation of industrial conditions are bona fide laborers, who have searched diligently for employment in vain. They are averse to being considered paupers and want a chance to earn an honest living.

Rev. E. E. Carr of Danville, Ill., will speak in Racine Nov. 10. The lecture will be followed by a ball.

A tour across central Wisconsin is being arranged for National Organizer George Goebel on his way from Minnesota to Michigan.

The Social Democratic Publishing Company has just purchased a Webb Perfecting Newspaper press in addition to the new linotype. The Wisconsin Social Democrats are now in a position to make a more vigorous campaign of literature next year than ever before.

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

GARMENT WORKERS, ATTENTION.

It is just a year since the special order garment workers went out on strike to fight the open shop policy inaugurated by the Wholesale Tailors' Association. Fellow garment workers, the experience of the past has given you a good lesson in the difference between organized and unorganized working conditions. What are your present conditions compared to your conditions when your union was more or less in control of the conditions under which you worked? Sunday, Nov. 12, 1905, there will be a general mass meeting of ALL garment workers of the city of Chicago at Metropolitan Hall, corner Jefferson and O'Brien streets, at 2 p. m. sharp. There will be good speakers present, who will explain the present situation and the prospects for the future. The following well-known speakers will address the meeting: B. Berlin and Steve Sumner will speak in English; Peter Sissman, H. Litman and Walter Shack will speak in Jewish. Mr. H. Graber will entertain with a few union songs.

Garment workers, it will be to your interest to attend this mass meeting.

PRIDE SCHATILI, Business Agent of Local Unions Nos. 150, 197 and 229 of the U. G. W. of A.

If the capitalist class could figure it out that they were to remain victors in the class struggle, you would never hear them denying its existence. They only deny it because they see their finish in it.—Wishire's Magazine.

It's the Points You Can't See

in clothing that give you cause for satisfaction or dissatisfaction. We look after those points in such a manner as to give you every reason to be thoroughly satisfied.

SEE OUR SPECIAL

\$15.00 VALUES AT 12.00



6222-6230 HALSTED STREET

BANKER SEES SOCIALISM COMING.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 5.—In a speech seething in its denunciation of corruption in modern business methods, J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank of New York, created a decided sensation at the meeting of the Maryland Bankers' Association by calling down the wrath of the republic upon "the man of stainless private life who does the deed of a highwayman with the air of a saint." Mr. Simmons bitterly deplored the dishonest accumulation of great private fortunes, and declared that unless remedied the nation's downfall would be brought about by palliated dishonesty.

"I hear voices from the East and voices from the West," said he, "ill-boding voices from the pulpit and the divine, voices from the college and the educator, voices from the bench and the bar, voices from the press and its sages, the voice of the President himself, denouncing in ringing tones and deploring the universal spread of selfishness in its meanest and most repulsive form—the form of dishonesty. They bewail one universal carnival of dishonesty. Aha! These voices are not unconfirmed."

Mr. Simmons deplored the conditions which have led men to tolerate the terms "graft" and "grafter," and said he feared the very use of the words was an indication of men's tolerance of a thief and his trade.

He called upon the members of the association to give their assistance in remedying a condition which makes it possible "for men who pose as the salt of the earth and who condemn without reserve those who steal \$50 or forge a check for \$-00 or accept a bribe, who themselves make millions by lying, by misrepresentation, by fraud and by bribery," without receiving punishment or even criticism, while the man who steals the paltry sum is sent to jail. He denounced the man of stainless private life, who, "in the interest of corporations, of the trust, of the gas company, of the railroad company, has recourse to every villainy demand in the catalogue, who does the deed of a highwayman with the air of a saint."

Mr. Simmons referred to the growth of the socialistic movement as shown by the last presidential elections as due largely to the fact, he said, that the masses see great fortunes accumulated by dishonest means, and when so accumulated combined to smother individual enterprise. He believed, however, that the situation was not without hope.

The hope Mr. Simmons held out to his fellow bankers as a remedy for the deplorable conditions described was in "publicity." It begins to appear that thinking capitalists are beginning to fear their own shadow. Well may the capitalist, as such, fear socialism, but as a man willing to perform his share of the work of the cooperative life he, as an individual, will be benefited rather than injured.

Wonder what our "square deal" President will do about the \$50,000 of stolen money which helped to elect him?

NEW NATIONAL LEAFLET

The National Committee has just brought out in leaflet form the famous speech made by Rufus Weeks in Newark, N. J., during last winter, in which this official of one of the largest corporations in America boldly advances the philosophy of Socialism as the correct solution of the present hellish system which first divides society into two hostile classes and then compels the one to produce in abundance the necessities for the enrichment of the other.

This speech makes a very powerful leaflet for distribution among the workers in the State, and no Local, Branch or individual ought to fail to send in an order for a thousand or more copies and help spread the propaganda work. Distributed from house to house this fall and winter it will surely make many minds bend closer to Socialism. All orders for this leaflet must come through the State Office and will be supplied, all charges prepaid, at the following rates:

Table with 2 columns: Quantity and Price. 1,000 \$1.25, 2,000 2.25, 3,000 .70, 5,000 4.25, 10,000 7.50.

When Called for 75 Cents per 1,000. Address all orders to JAS. S. SMITH, State Sec'y 163 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

COMRADES: TYPEWRITERS

NEW AND SECOND-HAND On Easy Monthly Payments TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES of All Kinds RENTING AND REPAIRING A SPECIALTY Send for Catalogue and Price List Central Typewriter Company 280 LaSalle St., CHICAGO COMRADE O. T. ANDERSON, PRES.

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OLIVER Typewriter

The standard visible writer—in cities and towns where we are not at present represented. An agency for this progressive and up-to-date typewriter carries with it a dignified and profitable position for high class men. We aid our agents to achieve success and extend their field as their development warrants. We seek to make it worth while for good men to remain with us permanently. Previous experience neither essential nor objectionable. The Oliver agency can be carried on in connection with other business in some localities. If you are the kind of man we are seeking, we will enter into details by correspondence on receipt of your inquiry.



The Oliver Typewriter Co., 100-100 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A. Write for 1905 Catalogue.

Varicocele

Restoration to a sound and healthy condition is the result of my method of treating this common ailment, when neglected, dangerous disease. My treatment, or the cause that startingly follow it, surprise alike both patients and physicians. If you are looking for the treatment that has cured thousands of cases, and will in yours, consult me and receive my personal attention.

J. H. GREER, M.D., 53 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

When you buy a Piano

Can you do it to the best advantage to yourself? There are many things in such a transaction that to be ignorant of means a loss of money. Consult us before purchasing; we guarantee to save you money. Just write on a postal card the kind of instrument you want—and we'll surprise you.

OHIO LUNCH ROOM

180 North Clark Street ALWAYS OPEN J. J. ERICKSON, Prop.

EDWARDS & SON,

2182 Gladys Ave., Chicago

The people ought to know



The difference between good, honest, high-grade clothing values and those of inferior quality. Experience is a natural teacher. Those who have worn clothing bought at this store are satisfied and are coming again—it's only natural. Those who have bought elsewhere and were dissatisfied will come also, and when we get their trade will hold it by giving better values than ever received for their money. For a case in point, we call your attention to this week's offers.

Men's Overcoats for Winter Wear—

that are up to the hour in every particular, with more style and better make and quality than you expect to find in the \$18 kind; but this week you have choice of several hundred overcoats—in all wool, black, grey, brown, livery, vicunas and furs, single or double breasted styles. Cut medium and long. Special for this week \$10

Men's Stylish Suits for stylish dressers

that present the perfection of fine tailor-made garments. The finest fabrics of both imported and domestic manufacture—something that's new, made both in single and double-breasted styles—these suits are actualy worth every cent of \$18, selling this week at \$10

Other Grades \$12.50, \$15, \$18, \$20 to \$35



THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

Issued every Saturday at 106 E. Randolph St., R. 15, cor. Randolph and La Salle Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To secure a return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed. The fact that a signed article is published does not commit The Chicago Socialist to all opinions expressed therein.

Editor, A. W. Magee; Business Manager, Louis Dalgaard; State Sec., J. B. Smith; C. L. Brecken, County Secretary.

A CONVENTION NECESSARY.

Some weeks ago the Chicago Socialist called attention to some phases of the conditions confronting the Socialist party in this country at the present time and broached the subject of the advisability of holding a national convention of our party in 1906.

In that and subsequent articles on the same subject we pointed out many reasons why we were of the opinion that an early national convention was necessary if our party is to keep abreast of the rapidly developing economic conditions in this and other parts of the world and be properly equipped to fulfill its historic mission as the educator of the working class.

Since that time many of the Socialist papers of the country have discussed the question raised by the Chicago Socialist and with the single exception of the Social Democratic Herald of Milwaukee the idea has been endorsed.

The general industrial and social situation has also undergone such important changes in the last two years as to demand a corresponding adjustment of Socialist tactics. Class lines have grown much sharper, employers' associations have developed to an effectiveness scarcely dreamed of two years ago.

RUSSIA.

The mere mention of the name printed above opens up a vast volume of suggestions to say the least that is conversant with the march of events and the progress of humanity during the past century and especially the past decade.

Russia, the very mention of that name brings before our minds the latest and greatest of all tragedies that have been enacted in real life on the world's great stage. In Russia, at the present moment, the mightiest of all conflicts that have ever been engaged in between the forces of light and darkness is now in progress.

THE FIREMAN AND SOCIALISM.

The Chicago fire department is a municipal utility that is owned and controlled by the city of Chicago. The firemen are municipal employees, and are on duty twenty-four hours a day.

The capitalist press always attempts to make the people believe that capitalist municipal ownership of public utilities is Socialism. If that were so the firemen would now have Socialism and would blame them for being of the opinion that Socialism would be worse than capitalism.

Now we want to send the Chicago Socialist to every fireman in the city of Chicago for one year, and let them learn the difference between capitalist municipal ownership and the collective ownership of public utilities advocated in the Socialist party program.

To do this it will be necessary to start a fund for that purpose. We therefore ask any of our readers who can do so to contribute to a fund for that purpose. We will acknowledge donations to this fund from week to week in the columns of the Chicago Socialist.

The plan was suggested by a fireman who is a Socialist, who started the fund by donating one dollar.

DONATIONS TO THE FUND TO SEND THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST TO EVERY FIREMAN IN CHICAGO FOR 6 MONTHS.

- A fireman \$1.00, Miss Capper \$0.50, Miss Ida Cross \$1.00, Seymour Steidman \$1.00

WATCHING THE OTHER FELLOW.

The workers have been told that they can emancipate themselves if they cast their votes right. "What's the use," says the individual worker, "if I vote right and the others keep on voting like fools it's no use for me to expect to vote myself free."

The difficulties in the United States are manifestly much greater in the way of holding annual conventions. Our great distances, scattered membership and small resources make each convention a heavy strain upon the party. Nevertheless it now seems as if conditions elsewhere have reached a point where such a convention is imperatively necessary before the next presidential campaign.

The internal affairs of the party demand closer examination and more thorough overhauling than is possible through the cumbersome methods of committees with restricted power or the referendum. There is no denying the fact that owing to defects in the constitution as adopted at our last convention things have reached almost a deadlock in the national administration.

The general industrial and social situation has also undergone such important changes in the last two years as to demand a corresponding adjustment of Socialist tactics. Class lines have grown much sharper, employers' associations have developed to an effectiveness scarcely dreamed of two years ago.

The international situation also contains elements fraught with possibilities. The European air is full of revolution and the fire may easily leap across the Atlantic. Situations may at any time show themselves in Europe such as to demand action by the international proletariat. In our present position we are not in a position to give an effective response to an international crisis.

These are but a few of the reasons that require a national representative gathering of the Socialists of America. Such a convention should have its number of delegates limited to a far lower number than those required for regular national conventions. In fact, the proportion need not be much higher than that for national committees.

A. M. SIMONS.

agitation, questions of policy and the general attitude of the party. For this reason nearly all European Socialist parties hold their conventions annually and with the German party these conventions have come to be looked upon as of almost equal importance in German social and political life with the sessions of the Reichstag, and indeed are commonly referred to as the "Red Parliament."

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OVERCOAT SALE

WE have just bought over \$40,000 worth of brand new overcoats at such a low price that we can and will undersell every store in Chicago as long as the new lot lasts.



\$10.00 for regular \$15.00 values. \$12.50 for regular \$16.50 values. \$15.00 for regular \$20.00 values. Any style you want.



North Avenue and Larrabee Street

IN CONTEMPT OF COURT.

The Chicago Typographical Union, after Judge Holdom issued his injunction, has continued to do the work of picketing under the name of "reporters," hoping thus to avoid the consequences of being in contempt for picketing.

Judge McPherson has just deprived two American citizens of their liberty for four months without a trial by jury. The working men in Russia are fighting and dying for the right of trial by jury.

So farcical has become our court proceedings and decisions that if they were put on the stage of the 10, 20 and 30, the actors would be accused of over-drawing and unduly exaggerating the situation. Apocryphal to this subject of being in contempt of court, a scene was enacted on the stage of one of our theaters not long ago, in which a union organizer was brought into court and fined \$10 for contempt of court for disobeying an injunction against picketing.

The executive committee of the so-called Law and Good Order party (as the United bourgeois parties call themselves) of Schwartz, in the northern part of Germany, has decided to boycott all those of its members who still away from the polls on election day, thereby making it possible for the Socialist candidate for the Diet to be elected.

Don't fail to urge your non-Socialist friends to become subscribers to the Chicago Socialist. A visit once a week for a whole year by our party organ is almost sure to land any working man capable of thinking.

Did you vote the Socialist ticket last Tuesday? If so, you did well, but if you have not joined the party yet you have only done half your duty.

"SYMPATHETIC STRIKES."

"If trade unions are properly conducted," says the genial hard-scrabble employer, "I am in favor of them, but I am opposed to strikes and especially 'sympathetic' strikes and boycotts."

On the other hand, if strikers should happen to command success, it is proper for employers to see to it that no-striker can get another job, for if might encourage him to strike again some time.

Another dangerous thing for employees is the exercise of thought. Thinking has led to many a dangerous practice on the part of employees. The wise employer will let the employer do all the thinking, and simply follow instructions from above in all things industrial and political.

The Chicago Record-Herald thinks Judge Holdom was in error when he decided that it was unlawful for the printers' union to attempt to secure a contract for an eight-hour day and the closed shop. It is possible that this staunch defender of capitalism is afraid of the consequences of going to the end of government by injunction.

The political campaign is now over for a while. Let us now start in on our even more important campaign of education. Get your unconvinced friends to subscribe for the Chicago Socialist for a year.

PRACTICAL AND IMPRACTICAL.

Socialism is practical—capitalism is impractical. The supporters of capitalism maintain unsanitary, unsightly hovels for the poor, and refuse to repair or inaugurate sanitary measures, until some pestilence or epidemic compels them to act to save their own lives.

Johny—You work hard, don't you, pa?

Father—Yes, for you and ma.

Johny—So we can have shoes and mamma a new dress and Kittie a new sash?

Father—Now you have it, my dear.

Johny—Will I have to work so hard when I grow up?

Father—I guess so, we are not Mr. Calks.

Johny—Can you change things?

Father—I am trying to.

Johny—How?

Father—By voting the same old way.

Johny—Pa, will fire always burn?

Father—You are getting too deep for me; go out and play.

Johny (going out)—I don't understand the answer.

For the fiscal year just closed the United States exported products valued at over five hundred millions of dollars. A great deal of the products could very well have been used by the people at home, only they were too poor to buy them.

Patronize Comrade Hoan's Restaurant

THE COLUMBIA 286 State Street

Opposite Siegel & Cooper's

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT POPULAR PRICES

Special Attention to Night Workers

UNTERMANN'S SCIENCE AND REVOLUTION.

This new and original work, just published in the attractive form of the LIBRARY OF SCIENCE FOR THE WORKERS, is something that every reader of the Chicago Socialist will find worth studying.

DR. MEYER'S THE END OF THE WORLD. This is another new volume in the Library of Science, which has just appeared after unexpected delays.

CLEARANCE SALE.

Some of the books advertised at clearance prices in the Chicago Socialist last month are entirely sold out. The following are still on hand.

FIVE CENTS:

- Slater Gratia, a novel. Jetta, a Story of the South. Dan the tramp, a novel. The Auroraphone, a novel. Paul St. Paul, a novel. The Co-opollan, a utopian novel. Silas Hood, an "impossible" novel. A New Woman, just an entertaining novel. A Story from Pullmantown, a class-conscious story. The Modern Banker, a petit-bourgeois novel. Man or Dollar, Which? a "State-Socialist" utopia. A Breed of Barren Metal, or Currency and Interest. The Impending Crisis, a study of the Census (slightly damaged copies of a 35-cent book). Money Found, a Plan for Government Banks. The Morals of Christ, a Study. Rome and Washington (Anti-Catholic). Bond and Industrial Slavery, illustrated. The Pullman Strike, a history by a witness.

CLOTH BOOKS AT TWENTY CENTS.

- A Story from Pullmantown. Elsa, a Christmas Story. From Over the Border (Swedish). The Last War (twenty-sixth century). The Legend of Hamlet (a study of Shakespeare's materials). Money Found, by Thomas E. Hill. Launching and Landing (poems). Evolutionary Politics, by Walter Thomas Mills. An Equitable Exchange System. Evolution and Christianity, Grumbine.

CLOTH BOOKS AT TEN CENTS EXTRA.

- The Story of a Dream, new thought novel. On the Road to the Lake, secularist novel. Ahead of the Hounds, reform novel (also in paper at 15 cents, postage 5 cents). A New Woman, satirical novel. John Abstruot, novelist, a story of the University of Nebraska. The Last Tenet, illustrated, a wonderfully clever satire on theology. Roberta, a novel of Chicago. Paul St. Paul, a Son of the People (novel). The Morals of Christ, by Austin Blerbower. Suggestion the Secret of Sex, by C. Wilbur Taber. Comrades who have been asking why we don't sell books as cheaply as department stores are invited to call while this clearance sale lasts. We need the room these books take and the money they will bring for new books.

WHAT SOCIALISTS THINK.

A new edition of these five leaflets by Charles H. Kerr is now ready, making a million and a half that have been printed. Sample set free; 100 sets mailed for 50 cents; 1,000 sets sent by express at purchaser's expense for \$1.50. New letter, "Free Americans," 30 cents a thousand by express; 6 cents a hundred by mail. Assorted stickers, 40 cents a thousand postpaid; 200 for 10 cents. Book list on request. Mention Chicago Socialist.

CHARLES H. KERR & CO., 36 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

SAM BACH MEN'S AND BOYS' OUTFITTER, Cor. 115th St. and Michigan Ave. THE SOUTH SIDE'S LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE.

You may be particular about your clothes. So much the better—you'll appreciate the good points of our high grade tailored clothing ready to wear. We have only one standard, and that is the highest. Every suit and overcoat we sell goes with it our absolute guarantee of reliability.

- CRAVENETTES in pure Worsteds in grey, black and olive effects, \$10 to \$25 from. PADDOCKS in black and fancy high grade Fabrics \$20.00 to \$30.00 from. BELT OVERCOATS in Oxfords, Mix and Vicunas \$10.00 to \$25.00 from. TOPPERS in all colors and sizes, knee lengths \$7.50 to \$15.00 from. Tremendous stock of latest styles and newest fads in Fall Suits \$10.00 to \$30.00 of the best fabrics from.

HAT SPECIALTIES The Prettiest Blocks and Colors—in Derby and Soft Hats \$2. MEN'S GLOVES Dress and Street Styles, all the new shades \$1 to \$2

THE GAME.

Send in your orders for the fine cartoon leaflet; sold in lots of 1,000 at the following prices:

- 1,000 \$1.00, 2,000 1.75, 5,000 4.00, 10,000 7.00

This cartoon leaflet should be placed in the hands of every working-man and Trade Unionist. Order from the Chicago Socialist.

If your eyes are "out of line" you need Dr. Clawson, the expert optician, to examine them. Costs you nothing. With Conklin, McVicker's building.