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NO. 355.

THE BATTLE FOR FREEDOM.

Russian Workmen Call General Strike Through the Empire—The Final Battle for Supremacy On—Workingmen's Organization Astonishes the World.

It is almost impossible to keep up with events in Russia these days. The current of revolution is growing swifter each day and week and ever increasing in volume. There are new developments almost every day, and every dispatch makes it appear more certain that the days of autocratic rule in Russia are about numbered.

At the hour the Chicago Socialist goes to press this week the foreign press dispatches announce that a republic has been declared in the Baltic provinces, and that a people's militia has been formed, and that 60,000 men are armed and sweeping everything before them.

The workers are not rushing madly into the face of blazing cannons, but are striking the government blow after blow where it is the weakest. They are attacking its financial foundation and resources, without which no capitalist or autocratic government can long survive.

Even the capitalist papers of this country are beginning to admit editorially that the workers are proving more than a match for the combined powers of autocracy and middle class reformers, who merely wish to change masters.

The Chicago Tribune, which up until a few days ago has held out the hope to its readers that the revolution in Russia would only be a reform in the end and would create a good field for investing American surplus capital, has at last changed its opinion.

"The Russian government is confronted by implacable foes. There is nothing it can do to pacify them short of yielding to what it considers impossible demands. It looks like a duel to the death, with much shedding of blood. The government cannot be condemned unreservedly for making a desperate effort to save itself from annihilation. The course of the revolutionists cannot be upheld because they say they are fighting for the 'rights of man.'

"The fidelity of the soldiers is daily becoming more doubtful. Perhaps the government could buy fidelity by redressing the grievances the soldiers complain of the most. Generally those who become mutinous say the pay is low, the food bad, and the term of service too long. It is not always safe to begin yielding to the demands of soldiers. When their first wants are gratified they may discover new ones. Furthermore, the government probably has little money to spare.

"If the present chaotic state of affairs shall last much longer the financial condition of Russia and of Russia will become desperate. The advice of the revolutionary leaders: to pay no taxes and to refuse to receive paper money from the government is calculated to weaken it. The strikes which have closed the factories and interfered with the export of products and the destruction of property of different kinds by the peasants have cost Russia dear. Foreign capital is being withdrawn and domestic capital is being sent abroad by its alarmed possessors. The economic ruin of the empire is threatened by the continuation of existing conditions."

(By cable to the Chicago Tribune). St. Petersburg, Dec. 20, 3 a. m.—A general political strike throughout the whole of Russia, to begin on Thursday at noon, was ordered late last night.

The order has the authority of the Union of Unions, the Union of Peasants, the General Railway Union, and the councils of workmen of St. Petersburg and Moscow.

The general strike is already in effect in Moscow. The central committee of the workmen's organization ordered all the unions under its control to stop work at midnight.

The leaders of the new strike movement have declared that they will tie up every railroad in Russia.

It is believed that by midnight Thursday St. Petersburg will be again cut off from communication with the outside world both by rail and telegraph.

following the issuance of the general strike order, which renders every member of the unions signing it liable to arrest and punishment.

The League of Leagues, in expressing its approval of an immediate and general strike, has issued a manifesto accusing the government of the perpetration of fresh crimes in arresting members of the peasants' congress, of the postal and telegraph union, and of the council of workmen's delegates, in suspending progressive newspapers, in promulgating laws destroying the bases of civil liberty, and in menacing the rights of the people which were obtained after a long struggle and which have been affirmed by the emperor's manifesto.

The manifesto issued by the League of Leagues concludes: "The government thus drives the revolutionary movement further along its fatal path. Its continuance in power is a danger to the country, entailing innumerable calamities and bloodshed."

Russia is now definitely on the eve of the greatest if not the final struggle for mastery between the government and the proletariat. Both sides are lined up for a desperate struggle.

NATION ON BRINK OF ABYSS. The extreme gravity of the present situation was evidenced by the effort of a committee from the Moscow bureau yesterday to ward off the blow of a general strike. The committee implored Count de Witte to do something at once as the only means of preventing the country's financial ruin.

It painted the outlook in black colors. It told the Premier that already there had been thousands of small bankruptcies in the provinces, that the paper of many firms was going to protest, and that large concerns were hanging by a thread. It said that while one week of the general strike would beggar the proletariat, it also would spell the ruin of countless industries.

BLAME PLACED ON WITTE. The Molva (the name under which the suppressed Russ is now appearing) declares that the responsibility for a general strike will rest upon the shoulders of the government. It charges that it is the purpose of Count de Witte to postpone the assembling of the duma until next summer, and in the meantime to "pacify" the country in the old bureaucratic way.

WISCONSIN NOTES.

Elected Socialists in Action.

The Social Democrats have scored a notable victory in the Wisconsin Legislature. The amendment introduced by a Social Democratic Assemblyman, limiting the hours of labor on the new capitol building to eight hours, has passed the Assembly. The capitalist press confessed "that this amendment as offered by the Social Democrats is admitted on all sides to have been a carefully drawn measure." The committee to which this eight-hour measure was referred, in its majority report, claimed that the amendment could not be considered under the special session call of the Legislature, and that it was "inexpedient." Nevertheless the Assembly rejected this majority report and passed the eight-hour amendment by a vote of 64 to 24. Now it is safe to say that of these 64 "friends of labor," barring the four Social Democrats, not one would have dreamed of introducing an eight-hour amendment, or any bill directly benefiting the working class. But once introduced, they dared not vote against the amendment for fear of losing the workmen's votes. And right here is a most significant pointer, showing what Socialists may do in our legislative bodies. Here is an instance of the way in which they might force favorable labor legislation from the most unwilling capitalist politicians.

Six telephone companies are trying to obtain a franchise from the city of Milwaukee. Alderman Seidel (Social Democrat) has proposed several limitations to these franchises. These conditions would enable the city to take possession of the plants at any time, would give the city 10 per cent of the companies' gross proceeds each year, exclusive of taxes, etc., would retain the right to amend or annul their franchise at any time the city sees fit, would require the companies to give an up-to-date service, subject to interference of the Council if they did not give it, would require a yearly report of their business and give the Council the right to interfere if their rates are excessive. It is needless to say that these limitations are not likely to be included in the franchise of any corporation, until the Social Democrats carry the city.

In our notes a few weeks ago we mentioned that the electric lighting company of Milwaukee threatened to throw the city into darkness on the expiration of their franchise this week. If the City Council refused to comply with their terms. But, much to the surprise of the company, the Council picked up sufficient courage at its last meeting to pass a resolution ordering the company to continue the lighting of the streets.

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Arrest Orders Held Up. Evidence of this was given last night when railroad telegraphers held up telegrams to Moscow ordering the arrest of members of the railway union and workmen's council who signed the strike order. The telegrams were sent

AN EMERGENCY CALL.

The very air is teeming with the vibrations of the breaking up of capitalism and the coming of the hour of great activity and need of perfectness of the plans of the Socialist party. As these lines are written extra papers upon the street announce the failure of John R. Walsh for \$20,000,000. The big girls are slaying each other. The hour of a great political crisis is about to strike. Russia is rent with revolution. Autocracy is falling. Plutocracy has been tried and found wanting. The time to do great things, and to do them right, has arrived.

In Chicago we have under way a plan of organization which, when completed, will mean not only a victory for our people. This is being with it even greater problems than those which now confront us. To

ings must be held. Weak wards and districts must be given assistance. In these climactic days of capitalism must the Socialist Party prepare itself for every future contingency. Nothing but the perfecting of the present plans can make us in any manner ready for the greater and ever growing tasks of the future. We must have cash for this feature of our work and have it now.

These we must get in perfect readiness for the spring campaign. Should a decision be rendered in our favor, primary ballots would have to be gotten out at once, as the old primary law would thus be declared valid. Should no decision be forthcoming soon enough, we should have to place our candidates upon the official ballot by petition. These lists would have to be gotten out in accordance with the new law, and this expense must be taken into account.

Books for primary districts 500.00 Books for precinct canvassing 100.00 \$1,300.00

The organization committee will have Jack London for Sunday, Jan. 28, and this will add something to the general fund. The Third Ward is now planning an affair which will net some money for the paper. The Entertainment Committee is planning for an affair in March which should again increase our assets. But all of these things promise no immediate funds, and it is absolutely imperative that money be raised at once. The emergency is here and the call is issued. When you read these lines will you not at once fill out the following blank with your name and address for such an amount as you feel you can give, and mail same to the undersigned.

The 2,500 members of our party, each contributing one dollar, would

EMERGENCY CALL FUND.

Inclosed find \$..... toward the "Emergency Call Fund," to aid in paying out the bills of the party and to furnish funds to fight for our primary rights in court and to assist in perfecting Primary District Organization and a Captain in Every Precinct

Name..... Address.....

successfully carry forward this plan of organization means the imperative need of funds.

Last winter our State Legislature built a new primary law for the express purpose of crippling the Socialist party. Money is sadly needed to clear up old accounts and to make possible the successful handling of the new problems. The paper is doing splendidly now. Little or no deficit is being created, but the ordinary revenues will not pay the old bills. The imperative necessity is here upon us now for one great effort—an emergency call for immediate funds to clear the decks for action.

The following will give some idea of what is needed and to what purposes: Primary law contest.....\$ 150.00 Preparations for spring campaign..... 100.00 Precinct organization work 250.00 250,000 new leaflets..... 200.00

intensity many fold, are the throbbing problems up for settlement at headquarters. This cannot be paid, new business cannot be secured, success cannot be attained without cash. Money is sadly needed to clear up old accounts and to make possible the successful handling of the new problems. The paper is doing splendidly now. Little or no deficit is being created, but the ordinary revenues will not pay the old bills. The imperative necessity is here upon us now for one great effort—an emergency call for immediate funds to clear the decks for action.

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put all these troubles out of sight in no time. In thirty days it ought to be possible to have sufficient funds in headquarters to clean the slate and make sure of perfecting the details in the great work before us in the next four months. This done, and we have cleared the way for the fall campaign of 1906 and gotten our sails properly set for the greatest campaign in the history of the party, that of 1908.

Who'll be the first to go down on the list? Every contribution will be acknowledged in the columns of the Chicago Socialist. Now, all together, one good, long pull and we land clear and clean on the best working ground we have yet occupied. Fraternally, THE COOK COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Per Chas. L. Brecken, Secretary-Treasurer, 163 Randolph Street, Room 15.

THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT IS THE WORLD HOPE OF THE USEFUL MEMBERS OF SOCIETY IN ALL LANDS.

If we take a world view of the progress of socialism today we perceive that humanity is progressing very fast toward the goal of a full life for all.

Man is a land animal which makes his living by using tools. Before there can be economic liberty for all, the land and the tools of production must become the collective property of all.

And now it turns out that John R. Walsh, the teacher of bourgeois morals and the defender of orthodoxy, was only a con man after all.

If you have a friend who has not yet been converted to socialism, send him The Chicago Socialist for a year for a Christmas present.

The only people who need fear socialism are those who wish to live by the sweat of other people's faces.

A WORLD TO WIN.

The Socialist movement is as wide as the world, and its mission is to win 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 god-like attributes, since all men are potential gods.

A SLIGHT DISCREPANCY.

The free distribution of seeds by the United States government to farmers and others who may ask for them has long been a butt for the alleged jokes of the capitalist editors, who, in their righteous crusade against "paternalism," in all forms that are not profitable to the possessing class, have lost no occasion to assure us that the whole matter was a humbug, that the seeds were no good, that the farmers and gardeners did not want them and could not use them, and that, in every respect, this free distribution of seeds was a striking example of the impracticability of anything that might in the slightest degree smack of Socialism.

And now here comes thirty of the biggest seed dealers in the country, with a formal protest to President Roosevelt, alleging that this free distribution of seeds is a grievous wrong to them, an unlawful and pernicious restraint of trade, and an abuse of governmental functions, because the farmers and gardeners who otherwise would have to buy seeds of them and pay a good profit thereon prefer to use, year after year, those seeds sent out from the government stations, those very seeds which, we are assured, never germinate except by the merest chance. Really, the seed seller and the editors ought to get together and prepare a consistent story.—New York Worker.

In a society where tools are the private property of a few, the masses are prevented from increasing consumption in a degree corresponding to the increased power of production, because what is produced belongs not to the workers but to a few employers. An "over-stocked market" is the result, yet the producing class is often in actual need of the bare necessities of existence—food, clothing and shelter.

Some of these days the working class will take over the great trusts in some of the same manner that the big trust banks absorbed poor little John R. Walsh and his two-by-four banks. Just now they are busy on the Russian empire. When they get through with that job they will in all likelihood attack the empire of John D. Rockefeller next.

When John R. Walsh gets to Joliet or some United States prison it will be pleasant diversion for him to read the files of the Chicago Chronicle, especially those inspiring moral teachings that he will find stored in the editorial columns of the sheet he has used to pull the wool over the eyes of his dupes.

The czar of Russia has sent the crown jewels and his private treasury to England to be placed in safe keeping. This is a good sign that the czar and grand dukes may soon follow and leave people of Russia to work out their own salvation.

Christmas shoppers would do well to remember that union help are employed at Comrade Hoan's restaurant at 286 State street, just opposite Siegel & Cooper's. Comrades, give our advertisers the benefit of your trade when possible. They are all responsible houses and will treat you right.

SOCIALISM AND THE EARLY CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT COMPARED.

An Extract from a Speech by Rufus W. Weeks, Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company, that Makes Interesting Christmas Reading.

Standing as I do, before you, and speaking of the Socialist movement, I feel something as a possible ancient incarnation of myself might have felt, standing before an audience of cultured and refined persons in Rome at the end of the first century, trying to talk to them of the Christians. For, as soon as the word "Socialism" is pronounced, the average person thinks of something subterranean, something fantastic, a mixture of a lovely dream and a dynamic nightmare, and that is just what the educated Roman thought of if any one said "Christian" to him. The average Roman of culture and refinement looked with aversion upon the Christians as underminers and overthrowers of the existing social order and institutions, just as today the same kind of person looks upon the Socialists as workers towards some cataclysmic horror.

The resemblance goes further. Even as the disreputable Christians were at that moment the potential lords of the future, so may at this moment be the despised Socialists; and for parallel reasons. The Christians had the future because they were the only set of men possessed of a clear and passionate conviction in the midst of a tumultuous world of warring half-beliefs and of cruel selfishness; today it is likely that the Socialists have the future, because the world of today is a tumultuous sea of half-held beliefs, and of the cross purposes of the self-seeking powerful; and the Socialists are the only compact body of men in sight who know what they believe and what they are resolved on.

Further runs the parallel: the Christians succeeded because the doctrine they preached was one which had an irresistible fascination for the masses in the promise it held out to them of a world of bliss, close by, only separated from them by the easy door of martyrdom; the Socialists, it seems, must prevail because their doctrine has an irresistible attraction for the masses of to-day—promising, as it does, a success of social struggle—with only one door to pass before entering upon that better state—the door of a triumphant election.

How the history of these times to be written by and by will speak of the Socialists may, perhaps, be guessed from what the venerable German historian Mommsen said of them a year or two since: "To-day this is the only party which has a claim to political respect."

MILITANT SOCIALISM.

Militant Socialism is the attempt to formulate a sense of justice and the will of the working class; further, it is the doctrine that will, that ought to be, and must be, and will be the scheme of life of civilized mankind in the near future. The humble origin of this doctrine makes it hard for the educated classes to grasp its intellectual worthiness; and the seeming fact that the doctrine is against the interests of the educated classes makes it hard for them to see its moral worthiness. Hence not many of the educated may be counted on to rally around the standard of Socialism; and here again we may find a close parallel with the early days of Christianity. It was said then: "Not many wise men, not many mighty, not many noble are called; but God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty; and base things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God chosen, yea, and things which are not, to bring to nought things that are."

The record of the Gospels, especially the Gospel of Luke, suggests to those who will read it over without bias, a view of the Carpenter of Nazareth very different from the traditional view. There are many such students who hold that he was a thoroughgoing proletarian, and that one large section of his religion has been ignored from the start by the ecclesiastical machines which have claimed to represent him, and that the social justice and universal brotherhood which he proclaimed can come only as a sequel to the uprising of the working class.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE RACE.

If you desire the good of the human race, how can you oppose Socialism? Socialism would give every family a home free from rent, interest or mortgage. It would pension every aged or infirm man or woman. It would give every child a thorough practical education which would fit it for useful life work. It would abolish millionaires and paupers. It would greatly lessen crime and insanity, and in time abolish both. It would convert asylums and prisons into storehouses for the products of useful labor. It would free all men from the chains of superstition and banish ignorance and want from the land. It is the only practical way ever proposed to actually inaugurate the era of "Peace on earth, good will to men."

Can you conscientiously vote against anything so just, so humane, so reasonable?—Common Sense.

He is an impatient Socialist who is not satisfied with the progress the movement is making if he is on an elevation sufficiently high to see the movements of the whole world army of the proletariat from Siberia to California on the march.

TWO PICTURES.

(By "Mother" Jones.)

For the benefit of my countrywomen who know nothing of the frightful tragedy that is being enacted to-day, I would like to recount the impressions made upon me by two highly contrasting pictures I looked upon one day last week. On one side was Madison Square Garden, on the other a bake shop. These were the pictures that called up such startling contrasts. It was Horse Show week. Inside the great garden, hung with gay bunting, redolent of perfume and flowers, were well-bred horses, beautifully leapt, beautifully fed, beautifully groomed, carefully sheltered. They were gaily caparisoned. Their harness shone with gold and silver mountings. Outside at the curb was a long string of carriages and automobiles, out of which stepped men and women, the latter gorgeously arrayed. They were going to admire the horses. Among them was the President's daughter. She hung upon the arm of a rotten prince of royalty, She, Miss Alice, had just returned from a long and continued bowing to the rotten royalty of the Orient. She had come back filled with admiration for this specimen of the dry rot of Europe. These people who entered Madison Square Garden were not producers of any good adding nothing to the nation's wealth nor to her greatness. They were exploiters of labor, many of them. The majority sported garments worth thousands of dollars. They were decorated with dresses, wraps, hats, shoes and jewelry that would aggregate millions of dollars in value. They were representatives of the so-called highly cultured class.

On the other side was the other picture. A few hundred yards away stood an army of little children from the slums who had never known God's sunshine, little children whose parents had worked in the dingy garrets and cellars of New York—some of them dying with the dread disease, the white plague. They formed a pitiful line outside of this bake-shop waiting for their turn to get the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table. The old bread only was theirs.

I stood and gazed upon that appalling picture. They were little ones five and six years old, emaciated looking, dwarfed, physically, mentally and no doubt morally. The night was cold; they shook like aspen leaves. They were innocent, they did not realize the tragedy, but nevertheless they were a part of it. I saw them get the old bread that would not be given to the horses. I saw some of those children devour it as if they had had nothing for a week. I saw them run to their miserable and dismal warrens, the holes they called home. My thoughts went back to Palestine and I thought of the Christ who climbed the hill of Calvary. I thought how from that day to this Christ's children have been walking the bloody pathway of nations, climbing the mount of Calvary. But for them the class who was showering their love and admiration on animals had no pang of pity. True, they have charity associations and reform schools and social settlements and they tell them of some fellow some child that was very poor, but he got very ambitious. He was industrious, obeyed his master, was faithful, he was very good; he starved himself, he saved his money, and when he grew up he became general manager for the thieves in broadcloth.

But alas! how sad is the fate of ninety and nine of this army of children. Some will go forth into the slave pens of capitalism and create more wealth, and if one among them happens to have the spirit of the revolutionary heroes and protests against conditions, calls on her companions to go out on a strike, the young lady who is admiring the horses will say, "Pa, we can starve them to death, we can make them return to our slave pens and beneath the iron wheels of our machines we will grind their lives into dollars and cents."

And, oh, my citizens, do you ever stop to think that these children are the fathers and mothers of the future generations? Do you ever stop to think that by your brutality, indifference and cruelty, you drive these fair young girls to the streets to sell their womanhood for shelter and bread? Do you ever stop to think that in the days of Palestine, nineteen hundred years ago, your class was much more humane than now? Put at least a cent on the table, and try to end to his misery, but to-day we so proudly crucify Christ's children and have no kind of pity. To that Christ who has built great temples towering up to the skies, for these children, Christ's own children, you have built no homes, you have built no citizenship. You have not thought of the grander, higher day, the nobler civilization that that Christ came to teach. But I stand boldly out before the world as an international revolutionist for the entire overthrow of a system whose supporters love animals better than they do charming childhood. I have no respect for a society who will turn its back on such a picture of wrong and cruelty and oppression and turn their faces to admire horses. But these, dear citizens, perhaps that is as high and as far as your humane instincts have been developed. From infancy to their graves these children will know no other life but toil and misery and sorrow. Their young lives go out that your animals may live to amuse you.

Just a few nights ago a young gentleman said to me, "I visited a young lady who had fourteen cloaks in one closet alone."

She lived on Madison Avenue; she had never worked; she had never earned a penny to pay for those cloaks. Just then four young girls came in from the cap factories to my room, asked me if I would come and address a meeting for them. They were all four cold, they had no cloaks on them, they had little bits of sacks—all that their scanty earnings would permit them to buy. They were intelligent; they were pure, noble girls, entitled to all the comforts of life. They worked to produce it, but the parties prefer to pay enormous sums for tickets to enable them to look upon noble horse flesh and ignoble princelings. The society of the future will stand against as the depravity of the class who produces such appalling conditions. However, I look forward to the day when the dream that nations dream shall come true; when every man shall be his brother's keeper, and the fair children of our land shall

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PROGRESSIVE UNIONISM.

Editor Chicago Socialist, Dear Comrade: As many of your readers in Illinois and elsewhere are members of the Industrial Workers, and many others are interested in industrial unionism, a few words in regard to the progress of the organization may not be out of place.

It has been "planned" and has no "common-sense." To this it is only necessary to say that the new unionism has sprung from the old, just as Socialism is springing from capitalism.

by the fight. Yet the men who during that fight sold themselves to the bosses as scabs, spies and detectives, were organized by the Industrial Workers of the World as an opposition union to the U. C. H. and C. M. of N. A.

MINERS ANSWER GOMPERS. Western Federation Refute Charges of Misappropriating Funds - Scathing Reply to Slanderous Charges.

During the A. F. of L. convention at Pittsburgh we printed that portion of President Gompers' speech in which he charged the officers of the Western Federation of Miners with misappropriating the funds voted by the A. F. of L. to assist the Colorado miners in carrying their case through the Supreme Court.

when Belmont was in trouble, and you scoured his mental anguish by becoming a Judas to your class, by declaring that the subway strikers had deserted the sanctity of a sacred contract.

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ORGANIZATION WORK

PROGRESS IN
COOK COUNTY

Good headway is being made in the matter of the organization of Cook County by districts. The several divisions are getting the work cleared away and affairs begin to assume tangible shape. The problem is a big one, and calls up all the reserve force of the party. All admit the necessity of perfecting our organization for real political work, but just how to overcome the many and trying details is the problem. These things have been discussed most vigorously and at each meeting new light is found.

Ward and town organizations are urged to complete their list of chairmen and other officers and get full roster of same in to headquarters by Jan. 1, 1906. Each of these political divisions should exercise great care and discretion in selecting their quota of primary district chairmen. When all these lists are completed each of the district chairmen should set themselves vigorously at work in completing their list of precinct captains. These, when the list is complete, will be set to work making the preliminary canvass to uncover all the Socialists in the various precincts. To all such a letter of invitation will be sent asking them to be present at a certain time and place for the purpose of forming a primary district organization. Organizers should understand that in each of the above positions where material is not at hand living in districts or precincts to be manned, they may select temporary officers for those posts, whose duty it shall be to build up the district or precinct, and when the material is developed within these political divisions, then the commission of these temporary officers will end. This will be found necessary in many instances in order to develop the new territory and get each unit properly organized.

Some little misunderstanding seems to prevail as to the function of the seven divisions and its organization committee. It should be clear in the minds of all that these divisions are but temporary in character. Their function is to perfect the work of organization in the several political divisions, and when this task is completed the division organization ceases longer to exist. It is but the scaffolding about the building—a means to an end.

Some of the comrades seem to misapprehend the purpose of the 25c per month per primary district. This is to create a fund for literature, said literature to be issued under the direction and on the order of the organization committee. In the past no fixed fund for this purpose has ever been created. This is the first time an effort has been made in Cook county to raise a specific literature fund outside of campaign committee work. The urgent necessity of making payments promptly is at once apparent. This should not be delayed until the organization of a district is perfected, for the simple reason that at the very time the material was most urgently needed in these several districts, there would be no means at hand for securing same.

A motion prevailed in the third division last Sunday that out of this 25c fund each division should be allowed a limit of \$5 per month for hall rent. In the general organization committee a motion to this end was defeated, the argument being advanced that this would entirely deplete the treasury. It was also decided that each division be asked to find a way to finance its work. The first division reported having taken up a collection which more than paid all the expenses. The temporary nature of the division organization was thought not likely to heap a very heavy burden upon its members by this action.

DIVISION MEETINGS.
The following are the meeting places:

CAMPAIGN FUND.
The following amounts have come in on the campaign fund for the two weeks ending Dec. 17, 1905:

John Wahlstrom, list No. 1208 \$.50
John Anderson, list No. 1514 1.00
Phillip Ross, list No. 152925
Adolph Harbeck, Brand's Hall 1.00
Chas. Swanson, list No. 1610 1.00
M. Flaherty, list No. 1498 1.00
Wm. Thielhauser, list No. 182925
Wm. Hamilton 1.00
Z. J. Odalek, list No. 178 2.45
Albin R. Walt, list No. 1644 1.00
A. Clement, list No. 28350
A. Odelson, list No. 176720
Jacob Howell, list No. 65320
Jacob Wimmer, list No. 94550
August Mittelstaedt, Bergea 1.79
Fred Martinek, list No. 209 1.00

Total \$23.79

SECRETARY'S REPORT.
Receipts—Due stamps, \$69.69; delegate dues, \$1.50; campaign fund, \$5.29; literature sales, \$6.69; auditing committee, \$4.55; balance on hand last week, \$8.05; total, \$105.65.

Expenses—Due stamps, \$60; agitation and organization, \$10; secretary's salary, \$20; office expenses, \$2; balance on hand, \$3.65; total, \$95.65.

Stamp Account—On hand last week, 46; purchased, 600; total, 646. Sold, 500. Balance on hand, 157.

HELP THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.
Our Russian comrades in Chicago are leaving no stone unturned that will in any way contribute to the success of their comrades in Russia in gaining their liberty.

The thing that we in America can best do is to contribute funds to buy arms for those who are now on the firing line. On Sunday, Dec. 24, there will be a grand ball given for the benefit of the Russian revolutionists at Wicker Park Hall, 505 W. North Avenue, by the Russian Revolutionary Society. All who can should attend this affair. For further particulars see display ad.

RUSSIA.
Russia has now entered upon a "permanent revolution," which was foretold in this department last month, and which may easily continue for one or two years yet. The capitalist press is now engaged in a frantic effort to show that the Socialists are losing their grip on the revolutionary movement. The European papers, however, do not care to serve out this sort of stuff, because they know that there are too many channels through which the truth can reach their readers. It is universally admitted that the one consistent coherent force in the midst of the chaos which now prevails throughout what was once the kingdom of the Czar is furnished by the Socialists. Every day sees new centers of revolt, new strikes, new defections from the army and navy, new uprisings among the peasantry, and these are all slowly but surely being formulated into a solid class-conscious mass demanding universal suffrage without regard to sex, and the establishment of a government which in all respects shall be far more democratic than any that has hitherto existed.

In the meantime money is urgently needed with which to buy arms and

for the several organization divisions for Sunday, Jan. 7, at 2:30 p. m., unless otherwise noted:

Div. No. 1—C. E. Kirkland, organizer; Lincoln Turner Second Hall, Sheffield and Diversey avenues.

Div. No. 2—Sam Robbins, organizer; 265 Chicago Avenue, near Center.

Div. No. 3—Jas. S. Smith, organizer; 1008 West Madison Street, Garza's Hall, corner Western Avenue.

Div. No. 4—Emil Jensen, organizer; 930 West 31st Street, corner of Hegue Avenue, Gunther's Hall.

Div. No. 5—Louis Dalsgaard, organizer; 2517 State Street, Third Ward Headquarters.

Div. No. 6—Harry Van Middleworth, organizer; 7076 Cottage Grove Avenue, Redger's Hall, on Sunday, Dec. 24.

Div. No. 7—J. A. Frost, organizer; 111th place and Michigan Avenue, Brunzell's Hall.

The next meeting of the organization committee will occur on Monday, Jan. 8, 8 p. m., at headquarters. Reports will be heard from the several divisions regarding their meetings of the day previous.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.
The following is submitted as the order of business proposed as a guide to each of the division meetings:

1. Roll call.
2. Reading of minutes.
3. Report of district chairmen.
4. Report of ward and town chairmen.
5. Report of division organizers.
6. Report of delegates to County Organization Committee.
7. Report of committees.
8. Communications and bills.
9. Report of Financial Secretary.
10. Unfinished business.
11. News items.
12. Adjournment.

Every Ward and every Town is here urged to complete their lists of ward and district chairmen for the year 1906. Blanks for this purpose have been sent out, and this work should be completed in connection with their list of ward officers, by the end of the year, and lists promptly returned to headquarters. This is very necessary in order that full roster of the new officers should be in the hands of the county organization committee.

Secretaries of divisions are urged to get notice to all the ward and district chairmen and see to it that the last man is present at the first meeting in the new year. A little care, some good judgment and a fair apprehension of the value of completing our organization in Cook county as outlined, will do much to get the whole affair nicely in action during the month of January.

The capitalist motto for Chicago of "I Will" is the one thing needed on the part of each and every one of the men identified with this organization work. We must know no such word as fail. We must come to some apprehension of the sublime task ahead of us. It is ours to realize how the very near future is going to give the Socialist party much to do, and the only way it can discharge its duty and perform its mission is to be thoroughly organized down to the smallest political division—the precincts.

All of this organization work involves a great deal of self-denial, much hard work and a monumental amount of careful planning and patience. To the militant Socialist this is as nothing. He sees but the enjoyment of the task in the fulfillment of the object. Rich shall be the reward for this work well done. A new field for activity is opened up. An opportunity to "do" things is at hand.

Spread the glad word. Let the enthusiasm for systematic organization spread over the entire county. Abate not one particle of energy until a perfect-working, well-disciplined and harmonious army shall possess the field. Make our propaganda bring rich harvests to our granaries, not by guessing but by planning; not by "luck," but by system.

Think, live and breathe organization.

NOTICE.
The Hungarian Socialists will give a grand ball and concert Saturday evening, Dec. 30, at Pulaski Hall, on Ashland Avenue near Eighteenth Street. Tickets 25 cents. All Socialists and their friends are invited to attend.

NOTICE.
The members of the Tenth Ward and Tenth Ward Bohemian Branch will meet Monday, Dec. 25, 1905, 2 p. m., at Souster's Hall, corner 18th and LaSalle streets, for the purpose of electing ward officers. All members are requested to attend. A. Porcellus, Secretary.

ATTENTION.
The Advisory Committee will meet at headquarters, room 15, 163 E. Randolph Street, Friday, Dec. 29, 8 o'clock sharp. Members please attend.

HALL MEETINGS.
Third Ward, Sunday, Dec. 24, at 2517 State Street. A grand social has been planned. Everybody invited to be present.

On Sunday, Dec. 24, lecture and entertainment at 215 W. 12th Street. Lecture by Comrade Sper on "The Beginning of Life." M. Reskind will speak on the principles of the arbitrage ring.

Ninth Ward Jewish Branch—Lectures every Friday evening at For's Hall, Maxwell and Jefferson streets. Socialist and trade union speakers.

BALLOT RESULTS IN MASSACHUSETTS TOWNS.
BROOKTON.—The Socialist candidate for Mayor was defeated by a margin of only 261 votes. In view of the defection of former Mayor Coulter, which gave great aid and comfort to the capitalists, the result is considered a very good one. Bradford (Rep.) polled 3,812 votes; Clifford (Sec.), 3,551; Coulter (Ind.), 608; Speare (Dem.), 496.

We lost one seat in the Board of Aldermen and gained two in the Council. We now have one Alderman—Comrade Clancy—out of the seven, and five Councilmen out of twenty-one—Comrades Benson, Ford, Hunt, Lee and Casey.

HAVERHILL.—The vote for Mayor stands: Wood (Rep. and Dem.), 3,372; Bean (Sec.), 1,909; Hodgson (Ind.), 84. We elected but one candidate—Charles H. Morrill being returned as Assistant Assessor.

FITTSFIELD.—The Socialist vote for Mayor was 151, as against 49 last year.

LAWRENCE.—We polled 223 votes for Mayor, or other candidates ranging from 200 to 533.

FITCHBERG.—Our vote for Mayor is 206, other candidates of the party getting from 479 to 965.

QUINCY.—Socialist vote for Mayor, 167; for Councilmen, 221 to 825.

OUR VOTE IN PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me.—In the municipal election here last week, the Socialist candidate for Mayor polled 288 votes, as against 289 in the city election of two years ago, and 408 for Debs last year.

NATIONAL PARTY NOTES.

DATES FOR NATIONAL LECTURES AND ORGANIZERS FOR THE COMING WEEK ARE:

JOHN W. SLAYTON—Dec. 24, Chebelle, Wash.; 25, en route; 26, South Bend; 27, Grand Rapids; 28-29, Hoquiam; 30, Montesano.

FOR NATIONAL SECRETARY.
J. MAILLON BARNES, by Simpson (Ill.), Stedman (Ill.), Gibbs (Mass.), Lamb (Mich.), Hoehn (Ind.), Little (N. H.), Headley (N. J.), Slayton (Pa.), Ford (R. I.), Sullivan (Vt.), Hastings (Wyo.).

WILLIAM MAILLY, by Jas. Wanhope (Pa.).

JAMES ONEAL, by White (Conn.).

JOHN W. SLAYTON, by Bandlow (Ohio) and Lowry (Ark.).

FREDERICK H. WENTWORTH, by Barrette (Arizona).

William Mailly declined the nomination; John W. Slayton has accepted the nomination.

The Official Monthly Bulletin for November has been shipped to all State secretaries and locals in incorporated States.

The National office has granted a charter to Local Rhylotte, Nevada; 18 members.

The State Committee of Minnesota has issued a call for a State convention to be held Feb. 22, 1906.

Reports at hand indicate that there will be a large attendance at the Oklahoma and Indian Territory convention which is to be held in Oklahoma City, Dec. 28, 29 and 30.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Out of the large number of comrades who have been nominated for the National Executive Committee the following have accepted the nomination:

G. A. Hoehn, Chas. H. Kerr, F. A. Kulp, C. J. Lamb, Courtney Lemmon, Theo. J. Morgan, S. M. Reynolds, A. M. Simons, Chas. Ufer, Ernest Untermyer, John H. Work. Nominations close Dec. 22, 1905.

The following have declined: Victor L. Berger, B. Ber., S. M. Goldman, John Spargo and Jos. Wanhope.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Dec. 9.—The official count shows that the Socialist party has made a very good gain in the late election.

In 1904 we gave Debs and Hanford 2,247 votes. Last month we polled 2,597 votes for S. L. V. Young, our candidate for State Comptroller—a gain of over 15 per cent. The total vote this year was only 186,000, as against 224,000 last year; so that our increase is all the more significant.

SOCIALISTS CAPTURE UTAH TOWN.

The Socialist party swept the town of Bingham, Utah, electing every municipal officer with one exception. The Miners' Magazine says: "Bingham Miners' Union No. 67, with its 610 members in good standing, was the potent factor that gave combined Democracy and Republicanism the 'solar plexus' blow."

MINNESOTA NEWS ITEMS.

713 Nic. Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 16, 1905.

During the first 16 days of December a larger amount has been received for dues than was ever received before in any full month during the history of the party organization.

The locals of St. Louis county are about to form a county organization and believe there is a working chance to elect their ticket at the next election.

The Finnish comrades of the county held a preliminary meeting at Chisholm Dec. 10 to discuss plans for cooperation. The second meeting was held at Duluth Dec. 14 to perfect their arrangements.

These comrades are not satisfied to simply talk for Socialism; but are trying to gain as many of its advantages as is possible under the rule of capitalism.

Dec. 18 Local Virginia breaks ground for their new two-story hall, which is to be 36x100, with 14-foot ceiling to their hall.

Norman county proposes to give their Finnish comrades of St. Louis county a close run. H. L. Larson, chairman of the county committee, has sent out a call for a convention, and hopes are entertained of carrying that congressional district at the next election.

M. A. Bratland is to make a tour of the district to organize new locals and revive the old.

O. E. Lofthus of Shelly has a brand-new pair of skis with which he proposes to lead Comrade Bratland's close race. Norman county already has as many locals as any other in the State; but when these comrades commence their travels, other counties will need to do some hustling to keep pace.

Local Mankato reports a revival as a result of the visit from Comrade Morgan of St. Paul.

The Finnish branch of Minneapolis reported as organizing with 32 members about ten days since, has already admitted as many more to its membership.

Local Minneapolis has engaged Walter Thomas Mills to deliver an address Feb. 22 at the close of the State convention. Applications for admission to Local Minneapolis are received almost daily, and it is confidently expected to put up the greatest campaign for Socialism the coming election that was ever known in the State. The comrades are everywhere showing greater interest than ever before. J. E. NASH, State Sec.

WORKERS IN THE FIELD.

The Chicago Socialist had the most prosperous month in its history in November. The Socialists may not now be making so much noise, but they are doing more persistent, steady work—the kind that counts. December, however, has not started in so good. Do not rest on the laurels gained in November, comrades; make the record for December still better.

Comrade Emil Otto, Chicago, again makes his weekly report with \$4 for subs.

Comrade Axel Young, Chicago, lands this week with \$5.50 for subs. It is a poor week when Comrade Young fails to appear with a bunch.

Comrade J. McGilre, Philadelphia, sent in \$3.50 for subs.

"Evolution of Man," "Germs of Mind in Plants," etc., and five yearly subs for \$2.

Comrade N. J. Nielsen, Chicago, played ball this week to the extent of \$2 for subs.

Sixth Ward Branch, Chicago, took \$3.75 worth of subs.

See the new price content announced in this issue.

Comrade E. J. Fisher, Chicago, comes to the front with \$1 for subs.

Comrade A. J. Swanson got after the enemy, landed on the solar plexus and brought in \$2 for subs.

Comrade Edward Lofquist, Chicago, organized himself into an "educational committee" of one and brought in \$1 for subs.

Fifteenth Ward Branch voted \$3.80 for papers.

Have you done anything yet for the Finns' Fund?

Comrade J. L. Booth, Chicago, sends in \$1 for subs.

Comrade G. Golenski, Chicago, sends in \$2 for subs.



General Merchandise
TWO STORES
6222 to 6230 HALSTED STREET 5155 to 5159

Our Christmas Display Is Now Ready

for inspection. Bring the little ones and look and linger as long as you like. There are many splendid offerings in our Holiday Goods and Toy display to induce you to do your holiday buying at the Old Reliable Englewood Bargain Headquarters

Store Open Every Evening Until Christmas

We give Fish trading stamps—the stamp of real value. One stamp with each 10c purchase. Double Stamp Wednesday and Friday.

Johnson Bros. DOUBLE TICKETS

In All Departments Until Christmas (except Groceries).
Take advantage of this opportunity, as it is a great money-saving.
Coupons redeemable in all merchandise, except Groceries.



Comrade Charles Wheeler subs \$1.
Comrade Olson, Creston, Ind., subs \$1.
More comrades should enter the army of workers and do something for Socialism, and incidentally for themselves.
Comrade Satraka, Chicago, is hustling for the Chicago Socialist, sending in a number of subs every week.

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importance
of
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a
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The Oliver Typewriter Co.,
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Overcoat and Suit Offer

If you buy a \$12.50 Suit or Overcoat at this store and then discover that it is not the equal of the \$15.00 garments, sold in the high rent districts, in quality, fit, workmanship and style, we

Will Refund Your Money On Request

and there will be no grumbling or scowling about it either. Could we do more to prove our wonderful faith in our magnificent line of clothing? Is there any store in this vicinity that could give you a better guarantee of satisfaction?

Do you risk the loss of a single cent when you trade with us

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Greatest Values in Overcoats.

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Other Suits and Overcoats up to

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For wearing cheap and defective glasses that do not fit your eyes, when you can have your glasses ACCURATELY adjusted by Dr. Clawson, the Expert Optician, at about the price you pay for inferior glasses. If others have failed to fit your eyes, we especially invite you to call and have them examined FREE.

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THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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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. Mance; Business Manager, Louis Daigard; State Sec., J. S. Smith; C. L. Beckson, County Secretary.

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

WALSH GONE; CAPITALISM REMAINS.

When the Chicago public looked at their newspapers last Monday morning they were made aware of the fact that the great arch enemy of trade unions, Socialism and everything that makes for decency and the education and uplifting of the masses of the people, John R. Walsh, was a bankrupt, and that his power was at an end.

Capitalism has produced many human brutes who have sacrificed every human instinct, every generous impulse and every semblance of social decency to making money, but among all the money-getting, money-mad degenerates of this frenzied financial age there has none appeared with so few redeeming features as the universally detested proprietor of the defunct Chicago financial institutions and the owner of the Chicago Chronicle.

Through the columns of the Chicago Chronicle he has used his money to compel his intellectual slaves to represent every effort of the wealth-producing class to better their living conditions as criminal conspiracy. The labor unions have been denounced and misrepresented in every issue of his paper. The Socialist movement, which stands for decency, humanity and justice to the world over, has ever been the target for the shafts of his misanthropic, sordid power.

It was only a few days ago that he urged through his paper that Socialist agitators be marked and kept in view for a capitalist sacrifice the first time the working class became dangerously aggressive, and demanded a little larger share of the boundless

wealth they are producing. It now appears that if Walsh gets his dues he will spend a few years in Joliet as a common law-breaker. It would be poetic justice if this man that has loudly urged the authorities to enforce the law to the limit against every poor victim of capitalism if he should get just a taste of the medicine he has insisted on giving the workers in large doses at all times.

After all, Walsh is only a natural product of the competitive system. A little more inhuman and less refined than some of his class, but still of the same species and the same strongly marked type of what the system produces.

John R. Walsh has gone to the wall, but the Socialist movement that he attempted to retard is growing stronger day by day in all lands. The day will not be long in arriving when industrial and social environment will save men from the temptation to crush others that they themselves may get on their backs.

After all, Walsh is only one individual capitalist, and while he was a little more brutal, outspoken and ignorant than most of his class, that very fact assisted rather than retarded the workers from getting their eyes open to the real nature of the class struggle.

The downfall of Mr. Walsh will in no way relieve the misery of the wealth-producers.

From the Socialist's point of view the whole capitalist system is bankrupt. When a sufficient number of the workers become educated to understand the cause of want and the fear of want continually haunting them in the midst of plenty, they will appoint receivers for all the means of production and distribution of wealth and take possession of it as quietly and quickly as the Chicago clearing house did of the property that Mr. Walsh was so lately supposed to have owned.

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL STUDIES.

Every intelligent Socialist will agree that more and better educated members is the greatest need of the Socialist party. There is urgent need for better prepared men and women as speakers, writers, organizers, party officials, and to fill the public positions to which Socialists will soon be elected, and in all other ranks of party activity.

Individual, undirected, unsystematic study, duplicates effort and is as wasteful of energy as production with the old-fashioned hand tools in an age of machinery. Co-operative directed study means rapid progress with a minimum waste of energy.

During the months of January, February and March, 1906, a school will be conducted in the city of Chicago to meet these needs. A study of the courses of lectures described below will show that this affords the best opportunity for study along these lines, from the working class point of view, ever offered in this country.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL HISTORY, by A. M. Simons. The history of no country in the world so clearly illustrates the truth of Socialist philosophy as does that of the United States. This course begins with the industrial conditions in Europe that led to the discovery of America, then traces the growth of industry in the colonies until economic conditions brought about the Revolution. The true origin of the Constitution as a means of furthering the interests of the commercial and financial classes is treated. The Industrial Revolution of 1820 to 1830, when the factory system was introduced gave rise to the first labor movement in America, when unions existed throughout all the Eastern States, strikes were fought, won and lost, and a political movement of the working class succeeded in electing several officials. This uprising of the workers gained the right of assembling, abolished imprisonment for debt, extended universal suffrage and was largely responsible for our public school system. Yet capitalist historians never mention these facts. Considerable time is spent on the great struggle for the control of the government, between the wage and chattel slave owners which ended in the Civil War. The way in which this war placed the present capitalist class in power and the revolutionary methods which it used during the "Reconstruction" period to maintain this ruling position is shown, as well as the riot of fraud and plunder which took place during the Civil War and in years immediately following when the foundations of present fortunes were being laid. The concentration of industry since that time, the growth of the labor movement, both economic and political, class struggles are treated at length. The whole course is especially arranged to furnish the working class with just the sort of material they most need in their present struggle.

SOCIALISM, by May Wood Simons. This course treats the Socialist philosophy according to the principles of Socialist thought. Fundamental principles are taken up historically and compared with each other, and their development traced. Extensive use is made, not only of the writings of Marx, Engels, Labriola, Loria and other standard Socialist writers, but also of Sombart, J. A. Hobson, Seligman, Veblen; and other non-Socialists, many of whom have added important ideas or criticisms necessary to a thorough knowledge of Socialism. The "Economic Interpretation of History," the "Class Struggle" and the doctrine of "Surplus Value," are each taken up and discussed until the student becomes thoroughly familiar with these fundamentals. This is followed by a history of the Socialist movement, including a survey of the Socialist platforms and policies in different countries. The relation of Socialism to various social institutions is then discussed, with special emphasis on the origin, development, present functions and probable future evolution of the State. Recent discoveries in science, especially in biology, have brought support and helped make clear many points in Socialist philosophy. Considerable time is spent on this phase of the subject, on which the instructor has especially fitted herself by work in these lines at the University of Chicago. The relation of Socialism to Education, Art and Ethics each occupy the time of one lecture. The final meetings are given up to a discussion of the new alignment of the forces of capitalism in Employer's Associations, Citizens' Alliances, Civic Federations, etc., and their probable effect on Socialist principles and tactics and the entire working-class movement.

LITERATURE AND ART IN RELATION TO THE SOCIAL ORDER, by Prof. Oscar Lovell Triggs, formerly of the University of Chicago. Prof. Triggs is the best equipped man for this special subject to be found in the country. The course will show how industrial conditions in different periods have given rise to certain tendencies in literature, painting, music and architecture. Nowhere does the truth of the Socialist philosophy find more striking confirmation than in this field, and in no field have more striking contributions been made to the philosophy. This course will take up the various periods in literature and art, and show how their characteristics were determined by the industrial conditions amid which they were produced. This will be followed by a discussion of some of the possibilities in these fields under industrial freedom. The course will also include a discussion of the "Craftsmanship" movement, of which William Morris was the most prominent representative, and its relation to present working class movements.

SCIENCE OF EVOLUTION, Prof. J. Howard Moore, author of "Better World Philosophy," professor of zoology in the Crane Manual Training High School. Beginning with a study of the origin of the universe, and the general principles of evolution, lectures will follow on "Evidences of Evolution," "Social Evolution, from the Biological Point of View," "The Evolution of Sex," "The Evolution of Ethics," and "Progressive Tendencies in Evolution." There should be no need to urge the necessity of familiarity with subjects for any Socialist worker.

The lectures will be but a small portion of the work. Recitations, text-books and required readings will be carried on. Special topics may be prepared by the student with assistance from the instructors in library work.

Place of meeting will depend on the size of the class, but the first meeting at least will be at Socialist headquarters, 163 Randolph street, Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 7:45 p. m. All are invited to this first lecture, whether intending to take the full work or not.

For further information address May Wood Simons, Melrose Park, Ill., or A. M. Simons, 56 5th Avenue.

their business to bring into existence the most perfect economic organization that their combined wisdom and experience can conceive of, and we believe in the end they will do it.

As the political organization of the working class, it is the mission of the Socialist party to teach all the workers, union and non-union, the necessity of intelligently using their political power in their own interest.

The failure of the Walsh banking institutions served the purpose of revealing the perfectness of the organization of the great financial interests of the country. The allied capitalist powers in a few short hours on Sunday and Monday morning completed arrangements which averted, at least for the time being, what would otherwise have been a disastrous financial panic.

It is evident that we are living in a new financial era when the resources of the country are so much concentrated in the hands of a few men that they are able to bring all the resources of the country to bear at any point of resistance if it suits their purpose to do so. Had the failures of last Monday taken place even five years ago there is no telling the extent to which the business world would have been thrown into a condition of chaos.

We are of the opinion that the time will come, and that in the not far distant future, when the united resources of wealth will be so intelligently controlled and administered co-operatively in the interests of all that any slight disaster in the form of crop failure, floods or other unavoidable calamity, that there will be very little human suffering. The concentration and control of gigantic wealth and power in the hands of the few is only the preliminary step to Socialism, when the great resources of the nation will be utilized to enrich all who are willing to do their share of the work.

The lessons to be learned from Walsh and his career as a financier are that the day of the individual is over and that nothing can long survive that gets out of harmony with its environments. Mr. Walsh was the personification of the middle class idea of a great business man. He survived long after most of his type had disappeared, but the inevitable at last overtook him.

Make way for Socialism.

If John R. Walsh gets his deserts, even under the capitalist's law, he will spend his last days in Joliet, where his newspaper has helped to railroad so many workmen who were guilty of no other crime but struggling to better their living conditions. The wheels of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small, etc. Such is the irony of fate.

The question that many Socialists are asking at present is: What will now become of the Chicago Chronicle?

If Comrade Berger progresses towards industrial unionism as much every week as he has since he returned from the twenty-fifth annual convention at Pittsburg, Debs and DeLeon will need to look to their laurels.

Even the faithful trusting appeal army workers had their eyes open to some things when they looked at that pale pink 3,000,000 "trust" edition, but since they have seen it many of them have had their "trust" shaken. There is no doubt that it will destroy a large number of "trusts" but there is an old adage that says there is a trustor born every minute, or something to that effect.

London Justice has adopted a new name for the geographical sections of that city—the West end and the Waste end.

When you get a sample copy of the Chicago Socialist it is an invitation for you to become a regular subscriber.

THE one socialist publication in America which is absolutely essential to every serious student of the subject, whether socialist or non-socialist, is the International Socialist Review

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is fundamentally instructive in contents and is designed for two classes, the inquirer who really wishes to know what the socialists stand for, and the socialist who wishes to familiarize himself with the doctrines of socialism, the facts upon which those doctrines are based, and the news of socialist activity throughout the world.

The International Socialist Review

is a current encyclopedia of socialist news and thought. Its preservation supplies the possessor with a complete and accurate history of working class activity throughout the world. It is interesting in this connection to know that the articles on socialism in the two largest encyclopedias that have been issued in the United States during the last decade were both founded very largely on material drawn from its pages. Special emphasis is laid upon the treatment of those problems peculiar to the United States. During the coming year there will be several articles in

The International Socialist Review

giving a survey of different periods in the industrial history of the United States. At the present time a translation of a work by Prof. Werner Sombart of Breslau on "The American Proletariat" is appearing, which will continue to run for several months and which promises to be the most valuable survey of American social life from the view-point of the working class yet published. Whenever any important event occurs in the international socialist movement, special efforts are made to secure all information and to publish it in such a form as to constitute a handy and complete work of reference on the subject. Instances of this are furnished by the national convention of the socialist party, where the principal speeches and all official actions of the convention were published, the recent Russian situation, when articles presenting all phases of the subject appeared, the convention of the German Social Democracy, both of one year ago and the present time, when the principal speeches, including in the last instance the epoch-making one of August Bebel, and the principal events of the congress were published.

In addition to original articles by the foremost socialist writers of this country and Europe, including such men as H. M. Hyndman, Paul Lafargue, Jack London, Ernest Untermann, Jean Longuet, Emile Vandervelde, T. Wyzal, Enrico Ferri, L. S. Boudin, Eugene V. Debs, Jean Longuet, T. Wyzal

The work of these correspondents is supplemented by translations from our exchanges, which embrace all the socialist publications of importance throughout the world. In addition to these sources of information an Austrian clipping bureau supplies us with all articles touching on socialism which appear in the capitalist press of western Europe. In view of these sources of information it is not too much to say that the REVIEW has at its disposal the best news bureau on the subject of socialism in existence anywhere. The columns of

The International Socialist Review constitute a free forum for the discussion of all questions of socialist tactics. During the course of a year nearly every phase of socialist thought throughout the world is presented, either in original articles or by translation. The department of "World of Labor" edited by Max S. Hayes, keeps the readers in close touch with all movements on the industrial field, just as the department of "Book Reviews" supplies information concerning all current literature with criticism from the socialist point of view.

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LABOR'S INTERNAL STRUGGLES.

In another place in this issue we print a communication from Eugene V. Debs dealing with the subject of the growth of industrial unionism, also a statement from the executive board of the United Hat and Cap Makers' Union of America, in which the officers of the I. W. W. are charged with organizing scabs, pinkertons and organized strike breakers and granting them a charter during the time they were actually engaged in scabbing and strike breaking in New York City and Detroit, Mich.

Since the organization of the I. W. W. in Chicago last June there has been no end of discussion in Socialist and trade union circles as to the merits and demerits of the industrial and craft form of labor organizations.

It is safe to say that in theory at least every intelligent Socialist is in favor of industrialism. Yet the actual working man who finds himself a member of an old-time craft union, even though he be a Socialist, and sees the necessity of a broader and more effective organization, will be slow to withdraw from his craft union, which is in control of the jobs, benefits and social status of the craft, etc., for the purpose of joining an ideal union with no power, and as yet no means of giving or securing any direct benefit to its members.

We have pointed out many times before in these columns the weak and strong points in favor of the industrialism. Comrade Debs claims that the I. W. W. is growing with phenomenal rapidity. While we are not disposed to dispute his statement so far as to there being a large number of individuals uniting with the large number of mixed unions that are springing up throughout the country, we have yet to learn of a sufficient number of men in any one industry organizing to make a membership in the I. W. W. of any more economic benefit to them than a membership in the Socialist party.

We believe this is but stating the truth. With the exception of the men who hold their membership in the Western Federation of Miners, which was in existence many years before the I. W. W. was launched, and is neither made stronger nor weaker by being a part of the I. W. W.

That the American Federation of Labor as a federation is of practically no value whatever has long been conceded by all candid students of the labor movement. But what ever may be the weaknesses of the federation as a central organization, there is no denying the fact that many of the unions and brotherhoods have done and are still doing practical work along the line of securing better pay, shorter

hours and better conditions for their members.

Now the fact that many of the leaders are corrupt politicians and make certain bargains with portions of the employers to the detriment of weaker ones, and in "restraint of trade," may be very immoral, but the hard-headed practical union man does not often judge from the moral standpoint. He asks the very practical question, What am I getting for my money?

The business agent of one of the local unions in this city was charged with grafting and being a democratic politician. The grafting he denied, but admitted that he gave some assistance to the party bosses for value received.

When questioned as to what value he got in return for serving the politicians, he informed them that during the last strike he had succeeded, through his political pull, in having over \$500 police-court fines remitted, and that no members of ——— No. — ever had any trouble getting into, or getting good care at the County Hospital who applied to him.

Now, as little as those things may appear to be to a Socialist philosopher, it is mighty hard to get an old line trade unionist to drop them and grasp at what appears to be yet an untested theory.

A member of the union referred to above, in defense of the questionable methods of his union's business agent, made this reply, and asked any one present to deny the truth of his statements: That during the past ten years, through the efforts of this union, we have had our wages raised from 16 cents per hour to 45 cents per hour. We have secured the eight-hour day; a Saturday half holiday, time and a half for all overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays. And for the past five years there has never been any trouble on a job but what the business agent has satisfactorily looked after our interests.

Now it is very easy for Comrade Debs, DeLeon, Simons and myself at present as editor of The Chicago Socialist to advise our comrades in the old craft unions to get out of them and join the more perfect organization and pay their money into a union that is working for the overthrow of the whole wages system and the co-operative commonwealth. But let Comrade Debs consider for a moment that he is no longer a well-paid speaker, lecturer, writer or organizer, but is compelled to actually go to work as a freeman shoveling coal in one of the modern "hog engines," and that he can't get a job without showing a brotherhood card. Let Comrade Debs get a glimpse of the situation from that man's standpoint, and he will probably have less

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hard things to say about the men who are fighting on the front line of battle with nothing but his craft union, as imperfect as it is, standing between him and individual helplessness. If he is out of work as a freeman, it will be of little consolation or benefit to him to know he belongs to a union that has a hundred thousand members, but none of them railroad men. It is necessary that we remember that the great mass of our class are up against real hard, tangible conditions. They are compelled to get bread for the children and pay the rent next week, and must deal with things as they find them now and not as they would like to have them. The problem of the transition of the labor unions from the craft form to the industrial form is one that the rank and file of the organized workers will after all be compelled to work out themselves along practical lines as fast as experience teaches them and develops their leaders from among themselves. It is to be hoped that it is not true that the officers of the I. W. W. are issuing charters to scabs and strike breakers as charged by the cap makers' union. But even if it proves to be true in this isolated case, we are certain that such a policy will soon be stopped by the good sense of the real union men in the I. W. W. — It will always be the policy of the Chicago Socialist to give both sides to this controversy a fair hearing. We are well aware it is not a question that can be settled in a month or a year, but is one that must evolve itself by slow degrees into harmony with the new industrial conditions. The unions have their work to do on the economic field, and it is

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