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SIXTH YEAR—WHOLE NO. 304

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1904.

PRICE ONE CENT

STOCK TAKING WEEK.

The Year 1904 Memorably in our Party's History—Progress All Along the Line.

UNITED STATES HEADS THE LIST

The Work for 1905 Will Tax Our Capacity—Forward, the Watchword.

The year 1904 is about to close and take its place among the thousands that have gone before. Throughout the commercial and industrial world the men who are in charge are engaged this week in "taking stock." Taking stock, in its broadest sense, is one of the most important functions of the up-to-date, wide-awake "man of affairs." He does not only take an inventory of the goods and wealth on hand, but broadly views the whole situation, past, present and prospective, in the view of learning from past mistakes and avoiding similar ones in the future. New environments, new inventions, the general prospects of the people's ability to buy and the general chances of succeeding in the struggle for markets that alert competitors are struggling for are all taken into consideration.

SOCIALIST STOCK TAKING.
The year 1904 has been one full of interest to the militant Socialist the world over. Never before has one twelvemonth seen so great a forward movement all along the line wherever capitalist environment exists. Not only has the Socialist vote increased in every country where elections have taken place, but it has increased at so great a rate as to set the defenders of capitalism on the defensive in a dozen different great nations.

SOCIALIST PROGRESS IN THE NATIONS.

In Germany at the general election last June the Socialist vote increased from 2,000,000 to over 3,000,000, and to-day the Socialists are the second strongest party in the most powerful nation in Europe. In Italy the Socialist vote was more than doubled, and the class lines clearly drawn. Even the Catholic Church joined with the temporal powers that be, that it has so long ignored, to retard if possible the ever onward march of the world movement of the working class. From Norway, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal has come during the year similar reports. In Russia the whole structure of political despotism is trembling and the prime revolutionary factory in that great colossus is the secretly organized Socialist propaganda that is stirring the dull minds of the Czar and priest-ridden population to activity. So active have the Socialists of Japan become that the authorities have suppressed the organ of the Socialist party, edited by Comrade Katayama.

In fact, there is not to-day a capitalist country in the world that has not an aggressive, hopeful, indefatigable, organized Socialist movement. In this phenomenal forward movement of the toiling masses of the nations of the world the workers of America have moved as rapidly as any. The new year 1905 finds the Socialists of the United States taking stock under most favorable circumstances. We find that during the past few years economic development has progressed so rapidly that the economic conditions of the wage earner has become the most eloquent, forceful and logical teacher and preacher of the Socialist philosophy. The workers of the different industries are being pressed harder and harder by each turn of the screw of industrial development. The labor unions, whose growth in the past few years has been very great, are fast being convinced by bitter experience that they are unable to cope with capital as it is organized to-day, and supported by all the powers of government. We need to but mention the struggles of the workers in Colorado, the packing towns and coal fields to bring this truth home to the mind of any thinking workman. It is true that most of the "great labor union leaders" are still fighting Socialism and working class political action, but among the rank and file there is no longer any opposition to Socialism; and local union halls are now mostly all open for a frank discussion of economic conditions and their political significance and importance to the everyday life of the worker. To-day the only opposition to Socialism in the union ranks comes from the men who are old party politicians in the labor movement and are "making it pay," either directly or indirectly.

33.00. GURNEY'S HATS. \$2.00.

Warm Caps and Gloves, Christmas styles, now ready. Comrades should go to this store. All goods guaranteed union made. 97 East Madison, north-west corner Dearborn.

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THE NET RESULTS.

The official count of the vote of the nation, as published in the public press this week, shows that a vast army of 400,000 men voted the Socialist ticket last November. These 400,000 votes are normally spread over all the industrial States, showing that they were not the result of local conditions, but are the natural and almost inevitable result of economic development, together with intelligent, systematic agitation and educational work of the Socialist party, which has always gone hand in hand; and from the very nature of things cannot get far separated from each other.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

To the informed Socialist, who has taken stock of the present situation of the Socialist movement and carefully compared it with its past history, the outlook for the future is full of encouragement. Nowhere else in the world are the conditions so rotten ripe for a change. The trusts, those great and powerful forces of the industrial revolution, are nearing completion. Every staple article that the public must daily consume is controlled by these gigantic business organizations. The surviving portion of the middle class are merely their distributing agents working for an existence. They are also, by the perfecting of automatic machinery, fast reducing highly paid skilled labor to almost the level of unskilled or common labor. Almost every factory that has been closed of late, when it opened its doors has posted notice of wage reductions for highly paid labor, and labor has been forced to submit. It is from among those who have received the highest pay in the past that Socialism is now making much of its headway and drawing many of its most effective propagandists. In the industrial towns and cities the labor market is glutted. Hundreds of thousands of men are out of employment. So productive has American labor become that it can produce in six months of the year more than their wages will enable them to buy back in a year. The home market is glutted, the foreign market is glutted; there is over-production of everything because there is an under-consumption caused by the competitive wage system. "No one can doubt that these are the conditions that confront the workers of America to-day. Ten millions, says Robert Hunter, are in perpetual poverty. And this in the midst of superabundance, where the only problem of our statesmen is where in the name of God are we going to find foreign markets to dispose of the surplus products of American working people."

PARTY RESPONSIBILITY.

If the present conditions are full of promise for the future of Socialism, as they surely are, they also present grave dangers to the future integrity of our party. On every hand we will be confronted by those who are in possession of the wealth-producing property the capitalist system has exploited from labor. They will use every means, fair or foul, to perpetuate a system so profitable to them. They will be able to hire the best brains of the working class to assist them. They will use the lash of hunger to force men to misrepresent the great class-conscious working class movement, in the subsidized press, from the "controlled" pulpit and the endowed college chair. The whole mass of unscrupulous politicians stand ready to do the bidding of the masters of bread, either by openly opposing or feigning to be "socialistically inclined," and very readily. They will do their utmost to sidetrack the uncompromising revolutionary movement of the working class, whose only salvation lies in the abolition of the whole profit system. All these factors figure largely in our party stock taking accounts, and must be intelligently understood by the party members if we are to successfully cope with them in the future. We may depend upon it, we have no child's play before us. The capitalists are only human and they will defend their advantage with every instrument that can be hired, bought or bribed. Remember Colorado, consider Zeigler, read the history of Pullman; they are all one story, but they have all served as powerful object lessons and have done and are doing much to educate the workers to understand the necessity of class solidarity, not alone on the economic field, but at the ballot box.

EDUCATION ALL IMPORTANT.

If we consider all the conditions, industrial, economic and political, in our "stock taking" at the present time, we find that there is but one great bulwark that can perpetuate the present system that makes the life of the workers one long, hideous nightmare, that slowly murders and degrades their children and makes their home life almost intolerable, and that one thing is the workers' own pitiable stupidity and capitalist method of looking at life. Once the producing class can be brought to understand and see that it is the private ownership of the means of life that causes the want and poverty to eternally howl at his door, they will make short work of private ownership of the means of life. To cause the workers to see this is the all-important educational mission of the Socialist party for the near future. Economic development will do its part, but unless that is supplemented with an intelligent understanding of its cause and cure, as taught by the Socialist philosophy, the conditions of the workers must become worse instead of better. Either absolute submission to the capitalist conditions supported by the courts and militia or complete economic freedom must be the lot of the toilers.

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Socialists, standing in the dawn of a new year, you above all men see the grand possibilities of life within the reach of your class, if they can be induced to stretch out their hand and take advantage of them. You alone have the message that can break the shackles off of the two million children whom the profit system is robbing of all that makes life joyful and worth living. It is the message of hope to the workers of all nations, of all ages and sexes. The new year of 1905 opens with unlimited opportunity for Socialist activity in all parts of the country, but nowhere is the opportunity and responsibility so great as in Chicago and Illinois. The Chicago Socialist in wishing you all a Happy New Year urges all once more, as it has so often in the past, to do all in your power to educate our class to the necessity of studying Socialism. Comrades, do something every day. Let there be light among the workers and there will soon be an end to the capitalist system.

JUST A JOT OR TWO.

BY SEYMOUR STEINMAN.

"No defender of property right is so vociferous as the financier who, having appropriated his neighbor's goods, argues that possession constitutes legal ownership."—Thos. W. Lawson.

Mr. Seaton Thompson in the Outlook says that "from Jan. 1, 1902, to Sept. 30, 1904, as the result of incessant strikes, there have been 108 killed, 1,963 injured, and 6,114 arrested; that violence and lawlessness are inseparable from strikes."

A strike is war; it is an industrial conflict between two classes, with wholly antagonistic interests.

The employees are striving for higher pay, shorter hours, security of employment, striving to buy cheaply, educate their children and preserve their homes.

The capitalists are striving to lower wages, increase hours, and make employment insecure, striving to sell their goods at the highest price to the purchasing workman, striving to destroy the homes of the working class that the children and wives may become wage earners.

The capitalists operate for profit; the workmen consume their wages and never hope for profit.

A strike is a class war, a coarse, brutal and ignorant method of partial redress in comparison with intelligent aggressive and complete redress, obtainable through political action.

When we realize the terrible chances the striker takes when he lays down his tools, that eviction and starvation for wife and children may be the end, we marvel that so few attempting to take the striker's job—his life—have been injured and killed. The patience of the working class forbodes either great events, or a spiritless and abject submission to an industrial feudalism.

When the freemen of Rome were starving, the Czars opened the public granaries. Egypt was conquered by Al Muezzeddin through distributing corn to the starving people.

The capitalists of America, like the ancient exploiters, hope to continue the proletarian submission by charity and Christmas distributions. At the charity counter the two extremes meet—the opulent, characterless rich and the impoverished, characterless poor. Ground between these two is the proletariat, and Socialism is the only weapon with which to batter down these two walls and set him free.

This government "of the people" now proposes to guarantee the bonds for a railroad in the Philippine Islands. This road is to be owned by capitalists and operated for their benefit. Now, Mr. Workingman, you who voted the Republican ticket, please petition Congress to guarantee bonds to start you in business, for all men are equal before the law, and you are a man—we guess.

Have you made any contributions to the primary campaign fund? Cash is greatly needed.

GLASS BLOWERS HIT.

2,200 Will Be Thrown Out of Employment by New Bottle Blowing Machine.

PRESIDENT HAYS MAKES STATEMENT

Men Thrown Out All Highly Paid, Skilled Mechanics—Average \$125 Per Month.

A few weeks ago we read of the high paid skilled mechanics in the Illinois steel mills being forced to accept a cut in their wages from 30 to 60 per cent, on account of the introduction of automatic machinery. This week we read of another industry that in the past has given employment to thousands of highly skilled mechanics at comparatively high wages being revolutionized by automatic machinery. This time it is the glass bottle blowers who are so hard hit. Says Denis A. Hays, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of America: "We are confronted with a most serious problem in the Owens bottle blowing machine. Ordinarily new machinery in superseding labor requires the attention of more or less skill, but here we have an automatic machine which drives us out altogether." Mr. Hays further stated that "we do not oppose new machinery. I am here to investigate this particular invention with the view of aiding our organization to adjust itself to the new conditions that will arise as soon as this machine is in full operation."

2,200 BEER BOTTLE BLOWERS AFFECTED.

In talking with a newspaper reporter Mr. Hays said that 2,200 men would be thrown out of employment as soon as the Owens machine was put in full operation, and that while this particular machine affected only the beer bottle blowers, he had no doubt that machinery for making other kinds of bottles will be perfected in the near future.

Mr. Hays is of the opinion that the days of automatic machinery in almost every industry are at hand and admitted that this is the most serious problem that labor has to deal with.

The above is quite a commonplace news item in these days of rapid progress and invention in the industrial world. The story here told of the beer bottle blowers is more or less like the story told of every industry. Mr. Hays says that "the days of automatic machinery are at hand in almost every industry" and admits that this is the most serious problem that labor has to deal with.

Yes, so long as the machine is privately owned and is an instrument of exploitation it will be a perplexing problem for labor to deal with. To-day, when an automatic machine that multiplies the productivity of labor many times is introduced into a factory it fills the minds of the workers with consternation, and they look upon it as a calamity instead of a blessing. In former times the workers attempted to break the machines or go on strike against their use; but that policy was found futile and has been entirely abandoned.

MUST COLLECTIVELY OWN THE MACHINES.

When the plants and all other productive wealth is collectively owned by all the workers the introduction of a new and improved tool or machine which will increase the productivity of labor power will be hailed with joy and bring blessings and good cheer instead of curses and dejection to the people whose hard toil it will relieve. Let the people own the trusts; they never can be destroyed. Let the people own the new inventions and their product; then "automatic machinery" will not be a perplexing problem for labor to solve." The two thousand beer bottle blowers referred to above will now be willing to listen to the Socialist philosophy and understand it.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S VERSION OF "AMERICA."

(By William J. Carroll.)
(This was contributed to the Lowell (Mass.) Sun. It was featured in that paper and illustrated by a large cartoon. The author, Comrade Carroll, was the candidate of the Socialist party for attorney general last year.—New York Worker.)
"My country, 'tis of thee." Yes, that's a nice hymn—nice words and a lovely tune—the same tune that our English friends used to prolong the life of their kind.

But the hymn is not true. This is not our country. Of course, we may have been born here, but we don't own the country. Now, it would be truly unfortunate if this beautiful hymn were untrue, no matter who sang it, but such luckily does not happen to be the case.

There is one who can sing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" with the utmost propriety and without becoming guilty of the heinous crime of fibbing. The fortunate individual who can do this answers to the name of John D. Rockefeller. Some of you may have heard of him.

For the benefit of those who have not, I will say that John D. Rockefeller, Jr. is the father of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. John D., Jr., is the most skillful interpreter of certain passages of the Bible that has ever been discovered, and I will say, in passing, that it was he who first pointed out the ludicrous error of former translators who rendered the injunction of Jesus, to the rich young man who desired to become a disciple, as follows: Sell what you have and give to the poor.

Is it not strange that men who were considered scholars could have fallen into such an error. Why, no rich man ever would do such a thing! Nor could he be expected to do it. It is even more wonderful that the people could accept such a translation as the true one; but "truth is stranger than fiction," and the mistake went, until one day Johnnie was turning over the pages of a Greek testament, which he had purchased from a second-hand dealer. Suddenly, his eye chanced to rest upon the passage in question and he was seized with a fit of laughter, from which he recovered only after the most skillful physicians of his native town had worked over him for an hour. As soon as he could get to a telegraph office he made known to the whole world the true command given in the verse which he and all other multi-millionaires religiously obey to this very day, and which reads thusly: Keep what you have and live on the poor.

Yes, in addition to all this other distinctions, John D. has the unparalleled honor of being the father of John D., Jr.

A friend of mine, whose name I have forgotten, in an unguarded moment said: Let me write the songs of a nation and I care not who makes its laws." But John D. says to him: "Let me own the nation and I'll bet the people won't feel much like singing. I'll make them dance."

John D. has a lovely voice, and every night, when his day's labor is over and he has partaken of his frugal repast spread upon the table by the loving hands of the hired girl, and after the barrels have been rolled into the safe, and all has been made secure for the night, he loves to repair to the front room where the windows are left open, that the neighbors may enjoy the music, and, accompanied by Johnnie upon the old-fashioned cottage organ, sing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." Of course, he doesn't sing it exactly as Dr. Smith wrote it, because Smith didn't know John and was more intent upon producing a poetical classic than a true song. For this reason John, in the interest of truth, requested me to remedy the defect, and the following is the result:

JOHN D.'S NATIONAL HYMN.

My country, 'tis of thee,
My private property,
Of thee I sing,
Land where the millions toil
In serfdom on my soil,
That out of standard oil,
I wealth may bring.

My native villainy
Is what enables me
To make my pile,
I have the rocks and hills
Of oil, my barrel fills
With gold and bonds and bills,
That's why I smile.

I love to feel the breeze,
And rest beneath the trees,
The whole day long,
Let other hands produce
Wealth for my private use,
Lay golden eggs, thou goose!
Thou tolling throng.

Then there's my son, John D.,
A plous youth is he;
Takes after ma,
And through the needle's eye,
With outstretched wings he'll fly
Up to a home on high,
Bought by papa.

Our fathers' God to me,
Omnipotent John D.,
Looks pretty small,
I'll keep this old land bright
With oil, both day and night,
While slaves, both black and white,
Pay for it all.

JAPANESE FINANCES.

It is rumored that the Japanese government is looking to the capitalist class in America for a substantial loan of many millions of dollars with which

to carry on the war in Asia. As it is always easy to get money to kill people with, there is no doubt that American capital will generously "re-spond." It is an opportunity to saddle a national interest-paying debt on the Japanese working class, and capitalism loves a national debt more than anything. No one stops to think that the good Christian capitalists who are to advance this money are helping a "heathen" nation to fight a "Christian" nation.

What's religion, anyhow, when there is a dollar to be made?

On the subject of finance, the appeals of missionaries respecting Japan are beginning to come in, and they are very interesting. Bishop M. C. Harris, missionary bishop for the Methodist Episcopal church at Tokio, in an address at the weekly meeting of the Methodist Preachers' Association in New York recently, made an appeal for funds to assist in the support of families of Japanese soldiers now at the front. Bishop Harris said that in making the appeal he was not moved by any suggestion of the Japanese themselves; but he knew conditions there, and knew that any offering for that purpose would be gladly received. Then he made the astonishing statement that the poor deluded peasants who are fighting for their capitalist exploiters are not even getting paid for it; they have gone off to fight battles not their own, leaving their families in destitution.

Bishop Harris explained that the Japanese soldiers get no pay; "just a little pin money," he called it; and that their families are supported by the communities in which they reside. "The drain upon some of these communities is very severe," said the bishop, "and much suffering results. The Japanese have not begged, and they never will, but I think that perhaps Christian America will wish to do something to relieve the suffering which is inevitable."

But why does not "Christian America" do something to stop the organized industry of war in order that these families may be supported in the normal way? Why should Christians aid and abet collective slaughter by looking after the families of uniformed murderers? If Christianity were a living, vital religious force, instead of a mere organized machine, by which men get their living without working, such a vulgar spectacle of hypocrisy as "Christian" nations armed to the teeth and fighting each other would not disgrace the memory of the gentle Nazarene.—Franklin H. Wentworth, in the Comrade.

WHAT SOCIALISM MEANS.

Socialism means a chance to really live. The poet has told us that "some men are dead who are walking about," and there are a good many dead people serving their time out on earth, working day in and day out and living in shacks and hovels—mere work machines for the benefit of the capitalists who deplete them at all opportunities. Socialism will bring a wholesome higher civilization, one that will not be a libel on Creation, for all will be able to participate in it.—Frederic Heath.

What have you accomplished, Mr. Workingman? asks the traveler from Mars. And the workers promptly point to all the fine mansions, the automobiles and steam yachts, the big factories, the splendidly graded streets, gilded restaurants and suburban villas, the fine clothes worn by the capitalists, the railroads, the canals, the Atlantic liners, the stores full of luxuries, etc., etc. And where do you live, Mr. Workingman? comes the next question. Then the smiles of the workers disappear and they point sadly to the back streets, to the alleys, to the fetid tenements and the unsanitary cottages in the rear. And where are your clothes and finery and how do you live? continues the questioner. And the workers point to the sun-faded garments that cover their bodies, then to the pine dinner tables, the cheap adulterated foods, the stewed coffee of coffee essence and reused coffee grounds, the overworked wife and neglected children, the badly heated rooms in winter, the food without ice in summer, the unpaid doctors' visits, etc., etc., etc. Oh, the shame of the worker! But the capitalist's soothing syrup that he has been imbibing through press and pulpit since many years is wearing off. His eyes are opening.—Vanguard.

5 YEARLY SUB CARDS

in your pocket finds you always prepared to help the propaganda for Socialism. We send them to your address for two dollars.

The only limit of the things to be accomplished in your ward this spring is the limit of your work along the line of effective organization.

OUR INSANE SYSTEM.

Competition Driving Whole Community Insane—Farmers to Burn 2,000,000 Bales of Cotton.

FARMERS FACING FINANCIAL RUIN.

In Their Desperation They Resort to Desperate Means for Relief.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 28.—(Special).—Heroic measures have been decided on by the farmers and merchants of the Southern States to save the cotton market. They will burn 2,000,000 bales of the staple.

The destruction of the cotton already has begun, and it is estimated that several thousand bales now are blazing in southern Georgia. Each State in the cotton growing belt is expected to destroy its share. Bales of the chief agricultural product of Dixie soon will be lighted all over the Southern States.

This remarkable course was decided on after the growers received word of the slump in the New York market. The falling off in New York followed the Washington report that 3,000,000 more bales had been ginned in the United States in 1904 than in 1903. The 1903 total was 8,747,089 bales, and that for this year 11,848,113.

MUST REMOVE OVERSUPPLY.

The Southern men felt there was only one way to prevent a further drop in price, which would mean bankruptcy to many. This was to relieve the market of the oversupply caused by the large crop. The cotton must be destroyed.

At Fort Gaines, Ga., over 3,000 bales were burned to-day, and other towns report similar bonfires. There was much ceremony observed in the burning. Farmers came into Fort Gaines from all over the county to join with the merchants.

From the plantations and from the local warehouses the bales were brought to the court house square. There they were rolled together, filling a large part of the area.

CEREMONY AT BONFIRE.

Then the farmers and merchants and the townspeople of Fort Gaines marched round the heaped cotton. There was some cheering, but most of the men walked away grimly, silently. It was a sacrifice they were making. But they had resolved to stand the loss, hoping for ultimate gain, and they did not flinch.

The torch was then applied. The fire started slowly in the tightly baled cotton, with much smoke. Gradually the wind and the natural progress of the blaze carried the fire over all the bales.

The fire still is burning, and the excitement among the dealers is increasing. It is estimated that cotton worth \$100,000 has been destroyed to-day.

If anything can show the absurdity and actual criminality of the competitive system the above news item should have that effect. In Massachusetts 30,000 textile workers are on strike against a 15 per cent reduction of wages which the mill owners say is necessary on account of the high price of raw cotton.

The Southern farmers are up against the same economic condition that the actual producers of the whole country are confronted with, i. e., the problem of distribution and exchange of products between the producers. The wage system limits consumption and gives rise to what is commonly called over-production. Think of the absurdity of burning that which is so useful and took so much hard labor to produce. Yet under capitalism the workers rejoice when the product of their labor is destroyed so they can get an opportunity to work and earn a living. Oh, foolish farmers and wage workers, how long will you continue to vote for a system that enslaves you and starves and freezes you because you have produced too much of the good things of life? Can you not see that co-operative production and distribution of wealth for use instead of for profit is your only salvation? Study Socialism.

JOHN COLLINS' \$2.00 HATS

Represents the idea, backed by the merit. Union made from our factory to your head. Full styles. Southwest corner Madison and La Salle streets.

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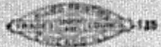
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Those who are taken in before election are usually let out afterwards.

Labor is kept busy counting the hours while the capitalists count the money.

Labor must fight its own battle. It is useless to expect the robber to tell you to protect yourself.

Study Socialism and learn to fight your industrial battles on the political field with men of your own class.

The one class owns the tools and cannot use them; the other class wants to use the tools and cannot get them.

There is no Moses for the proletariat. You have got to lead yourself to victory, and the way is along the line of organization.

Quit your knocking and go out and knock this old capitalist system into smithereens by organizing yourself in an effective manner.

Are you helping in the canvass of your ward, or are you sitting down and splitting hairs over some tenet of the Socialist philosophy? Better get busy.

The day of small things has gone by. Get the measure of a large idea into your head and proceed to do things along organization lines. Don't say, but do.

Don't growl at the other fellow. Get a mirror and see how badly an unorganized fellow looks. Get busy. Join the local of your ward and get the measure of a new idea.

We are wondering if the Northern capitalists adopt cotton planters' method of solving the problem of overproduction; i. e., burn it up so they can give the workers a chance to make some more? What bright minds the capitalists have! They are equal to every emergency. Just think of those foolish Socialists wanting to make things for use instead of profit. Just consider the revolutionary doctrine that teaches the people that when their labor produces a surplus they might shorten the hours of labor or visit a world's fair, or take their families to the sea shore or mountains. The Socialists never had sense enough to think of burning it up so they might stay at work.

The Chicago Tribune says: "The news print paper business is today a monopolistic business, and then calls on the strenuous one to crush the trust that bleeds the newspaper trust. Oh, consistency! thou art a jewel. Will our contemporary please tell us what is the difference in principle between a 'print paper trust' that is a monopolistic business and a newspaper business that is monopolistic? Never mind, Mr. Patterson, the Socialists will deal with all trusts alike, not by 'busting' them but by making them the property of all the people. They are fine things if you own them. They are great labor saving inventions. They simply spell economy. The Socialists are all next to that, and the rank and file of the workers are fast getting their eyes open to this truth.

THE CHRONICLE KNOWS.

The Chicago Chronicle says: "Judge Carter has refused to make some Socialist one of the three election commissioners. The Socialists claimed the appointment on account of the large vote they polled in the last election. In this county the vote for Roosevelt was 229,848, for Parker 105,762 and for Debs 47,743, the vote for the other candidates being much smaller. Judge Carter based his refusal on the instability of the Socialist vote, but he might better have based it on the revolutionary Debs platform, which advocates the conquest of the government for the purpose of confiscating all private property."

We infer from the above that the Chronicle writers know more about Socialism than one might infer from reading some of its editorials on that subject. Still the Chronicle man should read the Socialist platform once more and find out that it is not all private property that Socialists wish to have collectively owned, but only that portion which is collectively used. Judge Carter knows who his masters are, and he gave his decision to suit them.

COUNT YOUR BLESSINGS.

The above was the heading of an editorial in last Thursday's Chicago Chronicle. It advises all the rich, the poor, old and young to "close their eyes and think of all the pleasant things that have happened." It says, "Just try it and you will be amazed at all the good things that have been showered upon you." Well, that is the limit. The Chicago Socialist's advice to the workers is to pull the wool of your eyes that the capitalist newspapers have pulled over them and take a good look at what a good thing life might be made when the profit system is abolished and things are made for use. To keep the eyes of the workers closed has ever been the mission of newspapers of the Chronicle's stripe; that is what they exist for.

CHILD LABOR IN ILLINOIS

When one reads in the public press that many of the large corporations are issuing orders to hire no more men who are over 35 years of age, and then reads that child labor in the State of Illinois has increased over 30 per cent in the past two years, there is considerable light shed on the beauties of our capitalist system. Just at present there is reported to be a spasmodic effort to enforce the child labor law of the State. The indictments against capitalism are many, but of all the disgraceful, inhuman products of competition, that of pitting little girls and boys against men in the competitive struggle for the job is the most gruesome.

But capitalism has no soul, no decency, no appreciation of the life of the child. What it must have is profits at any price. Those of our readers who have worked in factories where children are employed know what a farce factory inspection is under the system of graft and pull. The employers, or rather their hired agents, know beforehand just when the inspector is coming, so has "things fixed." This is well illustrated by the complaint of an employer charged with infringing the child labor law in a justice court last week. He stated that the factory inspector had not dealt fairly with him. That the inspector had been there twice in one week, and had given him no notice the second time, so he was not expecting him. Child labor of the kind that blights and kills will cease only when there is no profit to be made out of child labor.

Socialism will give the children a chance to have a child life in a home worthy of the name, after it has got through "breaking up" the hovels called homes by the capitalist press.

DO YOU KNOW?

Mr. Workingman, do you know what it is that stands between you and a life that would give you an opportunity to develop all you are capable of? Do you know that the problem of production has been solved? Do you know that there is scarcely any limit to the quantity of good things our labor applied co-operatively with modern machinery driven with steam and electricity can produce if you could get access to these gigantic wealth producing tools? The private ownership of the means of employment gives the employers the ownership of the things you produce at the cost of a bare living for you. When the whole of the people are working people and the means of employment are collectively owned and production is carried on for no other purpose than to make things for use instead of for profit, as at present, then all who are willing to work will be able to provide for their physical wants by a few hours' labor per day. Then real individuality can be developed; then men can develop normally, first, a healthy body, which is so essential to a healthy mind. The body being assured of a chance to develop to its highest capability, the mind will naturally follow in the same course of higher development, then social, intellectual and ideal lives for the human race will be possible. Already the material conditions are ripe for a change. The one thing necessary is to change the point of view of the masses from the capitalist way of looking at things to the collective or co-operative point of view.

In the past if a worker has ever been filled with any ambition for a higher life the first and all-important thing for him to do has been to figure out some scheme whereby he could get on the

backs of his fellow workers and compel them by their economic necessities to provide for his physical wants. In the past no young man who had any ambition to get on in the world thought of remaining in the ranks of the real wealth producers; he must, if he was to make any "success in life," become an employer of labor and take surplus values from the real producer in one or the other of the three channels by which labor is exploited and separated from the major portion of what it produces, i. e., rent, profit or interest. So long as production was conducted on a small scale there was a fair chance for these ambitious, frugal, scheming ones to succeed. But the economic developments and concentration of industry for the past thirty years, and especially the last ten years, have reduced the chances of success of persons of this type to about one in a hundred. When all the means of life are collectively owned and there is plenty for all, success in life will not then depend on how much of the wealth that other people have created one has separated them from, but on how much character has he developed.

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.

The Chicago Tribune of Thursday this week had a leading editorial in which strenuous argument was set forth to show the crime of the white paper trust. Incidentally it urged action on the part of the government and made a strong plea for the removal of the tariff. It had its eye on the splendid spruce timber of Canada. It gave in detail the practices of the criminal paper trust and recited how the monopoly had raised the price on news print over that of a few years ago, and declared that certain big newspapers were thus compelled to pay \$100,000 a year excess. It bemoaned the fact that this would ultimately compel the newspapers to raise their advertising and subscription rates. My, but wouldn't that be awful. The Tribune is sore on the white paper trust because it has reached into its cash box, and it doesn't like the tax, therefore, Teddy, hurry up and crush this trust.

How about the beef trust, the ice trust, the iron and steel trust, railroad mergers, and a few thousand other tariff-protected "infant" industries. In effect the Tribune says a monopoly is all right where that monopoly inures to the benefit of the holder of the stock, as, for instance, the gilt-edged graft of Chicago Tribune stock, one share of which is so valuable as to give sufficient income to maintain in comfort a family.

The Tribune would not dare to say that all combination for private profit is wrong. It only cries because its purse is hit. The Socialist says private ownership of productive capital can produce no other result. If the Tribune would stop the white paper trust it must advocate Socialism and the abolition of all private exploitation. Of course it will not be consistent. Its own material interest makes it yell when hit. The material interest of eighty million people, for the same cause, has made them raise a cry. This is economic development, and the result, concentration, in the hands of a few, for the exploitation of the many.

The Tribune is jaded in the interest of its stockholders, and such editorials emanate from the business office. Marx says capitalism becomes its own grave digger. The Tribune kicks when it sees the yawning cavern that is destined to make its existence a faint memory.

"HIS DREAM."

He'd labored hard for scanty wage, For Competition's master. Till, growing old and numb with age, He met with dire disaster.

'Twas only just a little slip They handed him, unheeded; He read these words with quivering lip, "Your service is not needed."

Returning to his squalid home, There met with childhood's laughter; He thought of being forced to roam, And days to come thereafter.

Within a narrow, low-roofed house, On cot of straw lay dreaming, In ragged overalls and blouse, A man with countenance beaming.

The happy look upon his face Astonished those around him, Who shared with him this squalid place, And all the chains that bound him.

Awakening with a startled look, His smile was quickly banished; Reality its station took, Where lovely visions vanished.

"Well, wife," said he, "I've had a dream, A sort of revelation, Through all the mists there is a gleam Of hope for men and nation."

"I stood upon the mountain top, And lo! within the valley, I saw the hosts of mine and shop Around their standard rally."

"A shout went up from all the hosts, As Time, in all his glory, Passed in review with all the ghosts Of ancient soldiers hoary."

"The ghosts of those old soldiers who Had fought grim slavery's barrier, A million strong, came trooping through, Each freedom's holy martyr."

"And after they had passed from view, I saw the scenes quick changing;

The host of wealth and labor, too, In battle lines were ranging.

"Between the battle lines there stood Another army waiting, The neutrals, neither good nor bad, The awful clash abating."

"Then one by one they slowly crept, To one side or the other, Until arrayed to die for fame, Stood brother against brother."

"The one line stood, a motley band, Without arms, e'en a sabre, But better men never stood on land, Than these brave sons of labor."

"The other stood in grand array, With guns and sabres gleaming, Impatient for the great affray, With Wealth behind them teeming."

"A voice then shouted from below, Gave out the word of warning, The armies clashed; fell row on row, Through all the night 'till morning."

"And when the fight was almost o'er, And won by patriot sabre, I heard a footstep at the door, That calls to rest from labor."

"I see them yet! The dream is real! They run! They run! They're routed!" He fell, exhausted, feverish, ill, "They've won!" he feebly shouted, E. B. COCKRELL.

MANAGER'S COLUMN

A few advertisements come in. Do not forget that we must patronize our advertisers. Christmas week has been a little slow in subscriptions, but it is picking up now. When you go to stores that advertise in the Chicago Socialist, you should mention the columns of this paper. Advertisers want to see what returns they get for their money.

Some good news. Comrade Untermyer has agreed to compile a column of International party news beginning with next number, and it will be a regular feature of the paper hereafter. Comrade Untermyer is anxious that this paper should become the foremost in America, and so are we.

So far the following organizations have responded in buying tickets for the bazaar and carnival: Socialist Saengerbund \$10.00, International Coopers' Union 5.00, Woodworkers, No. 1 10.00, Painters and Decorators, No. 275 25.00. Comrades should make a strong effort to dispose of sub cards. The Chicago Socialist depends on the work of the comrades.

MOTHER JONES IN ILLINOIS.

The State office is pleased to announce to the comrades of Illinois that arrangements have been completed with that veteran campaigner, the famous Mother Jones, whereby she will tour this State under the auspices of the State Committee.

To date, the following route has been laid out for her, which dates are definitely fixed up to Feb. 1, while those beyond that are subject to slight changes:

- Elgin, Jan. 7, Belvidere, Jan. 8, Rockford, Jan. 9, Freeport, Jan. 10, Rock Island County, Jan. 11-12, Moundville, Jan. 13, Keosauqua, Jan. 14, Galesburg, Jan. 15, Peoria, Jan. 16, Spring Valley, Jan. 17, Ladd, Jan. 18, Peru, Jan. 19, Oglesey, Jan. 20, Kankakee, Jan. 21, Chicago, Feb. 22, Vermilion County, Jan. 23 to 28, Paris, Jan. 28, Mattoon, Jan. 29, Champagne, Jan. 30, Bloomington, Jan. 30, Lincoln, Jan. 31, Pekin, Feb. 1, Fulton County, Feb. 2 to 5, Macomb, Feb. 6, Quincy, Feb. 7, Jacksonville, Feb. 8, Sangamon County, Feb. 9 to 13, Decatur, Feb. 14, Pana, Feb. 15, Nashville, Feb. 16, Salem, Feb. 17, Williamson County, Feb. 18 to 21, Cairo, Feb. 22, Murphysboro, Feb. 22, Duquoin, Feb. 23, Centralia, Feb. 24, Nashville, Feb. 25, St. Clair County, Feb. 26 to March 3, Madison County, March 6 to 10. The comrades in each of these towns are requested to begin at once the work of making the necessary arrangements and communicate with the undersigned. Fraternally yours, JAS. S. SMITH, State Secretary.

COLLINS AT HOME.

Comrade Collins, our State organizer, arrived home in time to spend Christmas with his family. He reports that he had a very successful and satisfactory agitation trip through the southern part of the State. The most encouraging feature of the new conditions that Comrade Collins reports is the readiness of the trade unions in the different Illinois towns to admit Socialist speakers to their meetings. He also reports that the locals are wide awake and taking advantage of every opportunity to sow the seeds of Socialism among the unconverted. On Jan. 3 Comrade Collins will start out again. The comrades in the district through which he will pass should see that their fellow workers hear "the man with the hammer." Collins talks the straight stuff. When a man becomes a Socialist at his meetings he generally stays one.

Socialism will abolish the present dividing up system.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST.

Report and Recommendation of the Provisional Committee as to Plan for Incorporation.

To the Subscribers to the Stock of the Proposed Corporation, the Western Socialist Newspaper Company:

Comrades—Your committee to whom was referred the method, incorporation and financing of the proposed company, having considered many plans, at great length and with much care, beg leave to report as follows:

If we were to sell stock on the ordinary plan, the problem would be easy. But it was desired to provide that each subscriber should have equal voting power; that is to say, each shareholder should have one vote and no more. It was also desired to prevent the danger of control by any few individuals, of the paper and its policy. These objects, stated at your former meeting, we have considered ourselves bound, if possible, to secure.

After canvassing every plan which could be suggested, we have found serious objections to all of them, the fact being that existing laws do not contemplate such a plan as had been suggested.

We have considered incorporation under the laws of some other State, by which preferred stock might be issued, without voting power, the intent being to permit each subscriber to take one share of common stock only, which would give him a vote, and as many shares as he might choose of preferred stock having no voting power. To this we find insuperable legal objections. We have considered the borrowing of money in some form or other, but if we are to sell to each subscriber only one share of stock and rely upon the borrowing of the further money needed, we shall either have a long delay in selling stock and perhaps destroy any chance even of ultimate success, or we shall have so great debt as to be dangerous to the enterprise. If again we attempt simply to sell stock one share of ten dollars to a man, we shall have to find say nine thousand people who would subscribe for a share each, and that will take at least five to ten years, if we could even bring it about. In like manner we find fatal objection to every possible method by which the principle of one man, one vote, might be observed. We are therefore unanimously of the opinion that this principle cannot be enforced in the present case, so far as we now see, and that therefore we must choose between permitting any one who chooses to take and vote upon more than one share of stock or giving up the enterprise altogether.

If, however, this idea is not insisted upon, we are of the opinion that the enterprise can be carried through upon the following plan, which we believe would be feasible and would present a probability of successful result, yet at the same time would make it extremely difficult for any individual or small number of individuals to secure control of the company and its paper, and is otherwise less subject than any other plan to criticism from either the Socialist or from the legal standpoint. The committee recommends: That a corporation be organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, with a capital stock of sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000), in six thousand shares of a par value of ten dollars (\$10) each; that subscriptions for such stock should be limited to five shares for each subscriber, so that no shareholder shall be able to have more than five votes. Such stock shall be paid for in accordance with the provision of the subscription blank attached hereto as Exhibit A.

That the corporation also issue certificates of indebtedness to the sum of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000), in denominations of ten and one hundred dollars each, for which either subscribers to stock or others may subscribe to any amount desired. These certificates will not be stock and will not have any voting power or voice in the control or management of the company or of the paper to be published. They will be due twenty-five years from their date, and interest on them at four per cent will be payable only at maturity. Their form is suggested by Exhibit B hereto, and Exhibit C is a suggested form of subscription for such certificates.

The intent of these certificates is to make possible the raising of funds more rapidly than would be possible if the sole source were the stock, yet not give a great preponderance of power to any individual or set of individuals. From these two sources, since both stock and certificates are to be sold at par, will be realized the sum of ninety thousand dollars (\$90,000), which it is believed will afford sufficient support for the enterprise.

All of which your committee respectfully submit.

A. M. SIMONS, THOS. J. MORGAN, SEYMOUR STEDMAN, CHAS. I. BRECKON, CHAS. H. KERR, CHAS. W. GREENE, M. H. TAFT, Provisional Board of Directors.

Editor Chicago Socialist: Dear Comrade—Last Wednesday night, Dec. 21, the Canton branch gave a smoker, entertainment and lunch, which proved to be the best thing we ever had in Canton.

There were 112 invitations sent out, and of that number about sixty were present. Everybody had a great time. Program as follows: Organization Address... Cliff Sullivan, Reading... D. W. James, Reading... S. F. Baker, Song—"The Man in the Overall", Song—"Morgania", S. F. Baker.

After this there was a general discussion and ten new members were added to the S. P.

The Carnival and Bazaar is beginning to loom up in big proportions. There will be all sorts of entertainment for all who attend. The construction committee is planning the interior arrangements and decorations, and, when perfected, it will truly be a unique and gorgeous spectacle.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

The peasants that are perpetually sung to the dignity, honesty and worth of manual labor by our ministers, teachers and politicians are natural, and in a way sincere enough; for it is recognized that if there were none to do the hard labor there would be no case and comfort for the retainers. But for all the honesty, dignity and worth of his toil, the manual laborer is commonly looked upon as a socially inferior being.—W. J. Ghent, in "Mass and Class."

FARMERS AND SOCIALISM.

By a Farmer to His Fellow Farmers,

Fellow Farmers—No doubt your attention has been called to the great increase in the Socialist vote last November, but perhaps you have not considered that this fact is of any great importance to you. The purpose of this letter is to show you that it is of great importance to you; in fact, it means so much to you that UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES CAN YOU AFFORD TO NEGLECT IT. The end of a great conflict is approaching. You will soon be called upon to take sides in that conflict. You cannot remain neutral. On the one side stand the capitalists—the owners of the railroads, the mills, the mines; the owners of practically ALL THE MEANS OF PRODUCING WEALTH. These capitalists are all alike in one respect—they live off the labor of the many. They have an ever-increasing appetite for profits, and as a class they will hesitate at nothing to keep and increase these profits, even to grinding out the lives of little children and shooting their fathers with militiamen's bullets.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

I, the undersigned, hereby order and subscribe for a Daily Socialist Paper for a period of \$3.00 per year, in monthly installments of 25 cents; the first payment to be made upon receipt of the first issue of the paper delivered at my address. Signed, Address, City, State.

On the other side are the people who are doing all the useful work in the world—the wage workers and the farmers. In the past (and in the present also) these men have been swindled out of at least three-fourths of what they have produced under the names of rent, interest and profit. But this has been done so cleverly that the majority of the workers did not even know they were being robbed. They have been told that the business of "making money" is a "free for all" game, and that he who loses does so because of lack of ability to play it skillfully enough. This business "game" the Socialists call CAPITALISM. But the victims of this game, a few at a time, have been studying this game of capitalism and they have come to the conclusion that it is to their interest to change the game. They also realize that the working class is the only class that can bring about this change, as the other fellows, the capitalists, are prospering too well under capitalism to ever wish to change it. So that part of the working class, who have come to understand this question, are now fighting to do away with capitalism and put Socialism in its place. They (the Socialists) are not spending so much time fighting the capitalists as they are in educating their fellow workers. They know that when the majority of the workers really understand the way in which they are being robbed that they will then make short work of capitalism—especially when they fully understand the remedy—Socialism.

Now, the question for we farmers to decide is: "Which side shall we take in this fight?—Where do our interests lie—with the capitalists or with the workers?" After looking at the question fairly, I can see but one answer—THE FARMERS MUST THROW THEIR LOT IN WITH THE WAGE WORKERS. The capitalist owners of the railroads, the mills, the mines, the stores are all making a profit on the workmen who do all the work in these railroads, mills, stores. According to the census, 1900, the average amount of wealth produced yearly by each workman in the United States was \$2,451, while the capitalist only paid him in wages \$447. Can you blame the intelligent workman for fighting for that whole \$2,451? He knows that Socialism would give it to him.

The farmers of the United States last year sold the entire products of their farms for less than \$4,000,000,000. The capitalist owners of the mills, warehouses, packing houses, etc., after wheeling the farmers out of it, sold it again for TEN BILLION DOLLARS. We farmers ought to have that other six billion dollars. But we shall have to fight for it. SOCIALISM ALONE WILL GIVE IT TO US. CHAS. F. LOWRIE, Claresholm, Alberta, Canada.

CANTON NOTES.

Canton, Ill., Dec. 25, 1904. Editor Chicago Socialist: Dear Comrade—Last Wednesday night, Dec. 21, the Canton branch gave a smoker, entertainment and lunch, which proved to be the best thing we ever had in Canton.

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SOCIALIST CARNIVAL AND BAZAAR

BRAND'S HALL FEBRUARY 12th TO 19th, 1905

GREATEST EVENT OF THE YEAR UNIQUE AND GORGEOUS SPECTACLE IN PREPARATION

"KRAEHWINKEL"
PRESIDED OVER BY BURGOMASTER AND OFFICIALS
ENTERTAINMENT
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Great Variety of Articles Will Be on Sale SEE THE WINE GROTTA

SEASON TICKETS (50c) NOW READY

Good for Eight Admissions for One Person or One Admission for Eight Persons

LESSONS FOR SOCIALISTS FROM THE LATE CAMPAIGN.

Much Work and Many Party Problems to Solve.

(From Mills' Willard Hall Lecture.)
(This report of Comrade Mills' second Willard Hall lecture has been in type for some time, but owing to lack of space has not been printed before. We are glad to be able to report that Comrade Mills is recovering from his illness, but it will be some time before he will be able to resume his work.—Editor.)

Comrade Mills said in part: "First among the lessons which the Socialists everywhere have learned from this campaign is that the Socialist movement of the West is safe and sane. Full tickets were nominated everywhere; no fusion or compromises were hinted at in any instance; the greatest activity among the comrades has prevailed, and the great advance achieved has been over territory covering great tracts of country, showing an advance which has been wonderfully uniform throughout the central and western territory."

Referring to the general character of the movement in the West, he said: "The people of the West are made up of the aggressive and venturesome spirits from the older settled States, while the industries in new countries are always found to be more highly developed in the use of the most modern machinery and more effective organization than are the older countries. This is true because it is easier to build the new according to the most modern methods than to rebuild the old. The results of the campaign demonstrate that the economic condition of the West is not only ripe for the Socialist movement, but that the Socialist movement in central and Western States has a distinct advantage in its effort because of these advantages over the older communities."

Bearing on this matter, he quoted from an editorial in the New York Worker of Nov. 27. It said: "In a great part of the States (New York)—both in the rural districts and in the smaller industrial towns—we have a condition of apathy, of intellectual dry-rot, of death-in-life, that is peculiar to old and small communities in capitalistic societies. We may well envy our western comrades the conditions under which they work. But it does no good for us to envy them. It is for us to overcome our own obstacles and keep pace with the rest of the country, in spite of all. This is an exact statement of the facts. It is not a matter for the West to boast about; it is not to her credit that she is young; it is not to the discredit of the East that it is old. I quote these utterances only as indicating that whatever of suspicion there might have been, or whatever ground of suspicion might have existed, this splendid campaign has swept it out of existence, and with unquestioned confidence in each other all sections of our country are facing the enemy united and enthusiastic as never before."

Speaking of the dangers of success, he said: "The time has arrived when the Socialist party is bound to give attention to the relations of the 20,000 dues-paying members of the Socialist organization to the nearly half a million of non-dues-paying Socialist voters. Those without the organization have the same rights under the primary laws as those within. The Socialist party must at once disown all purpose of in any way attempting to deprive any Socialist voter, whether a dues-paying member or not, of any of his legal rights by any methods whatsoever—and in fact become the champion of the rights of all voters under the primary laws, secure the names and addresses of these voters, organize

look for some things which it will be possible for us to do, and to continue to do while capitalism lasts. If we should decide that there is nothing to be done but to hold the offices and draw the salaries we may be sure that we will not be re-elected, and that every such capturing of political power will make it more difficult for us to capture more political power. To attempt to inaugurate Socialism is absurd; to do nothing makes us a laughing stock while in office, and will not leave us there very long.

"I know we are asked why we should act at all if we cannot act in behalf of the working class. But there are many things which we can do in behalf of the working class, and the point in my argument is that we ought to undertake to do those things, but we ought to recognize frankly that they are not Socialism, that they can only be done under capitalism while capitalism lasts, and we must look for something to do which will be once in office to hold the office continually, and use its influence to enlarge our political power, so that after having captured a part of the political power we shall never lose it, but shall be able to continuously enlarge our victories, re-enforce ourselves with every new advantage gained until we have gained it all. When we have gained it all we can inaugurate Socialism. When we have gained a part we must do that which, while it will not be Socialism, will win the confidence of the working class, will allay their fears, and will accomplish something that is really and genuinely worth the doing, notwithstanding it will not be Socialism. We may fight for home rule, for the referendum—we may insist that these shall be used in all municipal controversies. We may take advantage of these referendums to maintain a continuous propaganda reaching both those who are with us and those who are against us. We may maintain sanitary conditions, we may give light and health and grass plots and playgrounds and baths to the neglected portions of the cities; we may support the public schools; we may act at every point in extending the power of the teacher in the management of her own work and in extending democracy, that is, self-government, to the groups of teachers in the public schools; we may go to the courts, we may abolish the fees and support the courts at the expense of the taxpayers; we may impartially administer the taxing power; we may abolish the fines and imprison the rich rascal along with the rest for offenses against the law; we may encourage and enlarge municipal enterprises, we may care for the poor—but in all these undertakings we must bear in mind that we will be acting under capitalism, will be doing the chores of the people under a system which has our condemnation, using such power as we get to render such service as we can until we shall have power enough to inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth.

"The comrades in Chicago have at this time an opportunity which rarely comes to any city, which may never come to us again. We have polled 44,000; they are well distributed throughout the city. In all likelihood there will be at least three candidates for Mayor besides ours. There is good reason to believe that the effort is to be made to so manage the granting of a new city charter as to put into that charter a provision making impossible public enterprises of any sort, to the extent of seriously crippling, if not forbidding altogether, municipal ownership of the acknowledged public utilities. Here is our opportunity to prove our worth, not because of what we will undertake to do after we have carried the Congress and elected the President, but because of what we are willing to undertake, and are able to accomplish here and now. If the Socialists will bestir themselves the position taken editorially by the Chicago Socialist in to-day's paper can actually be made to control in the matter of the granting of this new charter. The Chicago Socialist says: 'Labor's demand for the charter should be a provision empowering the municipality to socialize, own and operate any industry, business or service, and to establish new services, businesses and industries for the benefit primarily of itself, and, necessarily, of all the people.

look for some things which it will be possible for us to do, and to continue to do while capitalism lasts. If we should decide that there is nothing to be done but to hold the offices and draw the salaries we may be sure that we will not be re-elected, and that every such capturing of political power will make it more difficult for us to capture more political power. To attempt to inaugurate Socialism is absurd; to do nothing makes us a laughing stock while in office, and will not leave us there very long.

"I know we are asked why we should act at all if we cannot act in behalf of the working class. But there are many things which we can do in behalf of the working class, and the point in my argument is that we ought to undertake to do those things, but we ought to recognize frankly that they are not Socialism, that they can only be done under capitalism while capitalism lasts, and we must look for something to do which will be once in office to hold the office continually, and use its influence to enlarge our political power, so that after having captured a part of the political power we shall never lose it, but shall be able to continuously enlarge our victories, re-enforce ourselves with every new advantage gained until we have gained it all. When we have gained it all we can inaugurate Socialism. When we have gained a part we must do that which, while it will not be Socialism, will win the confidence of the working class, will allay their fears, and will accomplish something that is really and genuinely worth the doing, notwithstanding it will not be Socialism. We may fight for home rule, for the referendum—we may insist that these shall be used in all municipal controversies. We may take advantage of these referendums to maintain a continuous propaganda reaching both those who are with us and those who are against us. We may maintain sanitary conditions, we may give light and health and grass plots and playgrounds and baths to the neglected portions of the cities; we may support the public schools; we may act at every point in extending the power of the teacher in the management of her own work and in extending democracy, that is, self-government, to the groups of teachers in the public schools; we may go to the courts, we may abolish the fees and support the courts at the expense of the taxpayers; we may impartially administer the taxing power; we may abolish the fines and imprison the rich rascal along with the rest for offenses against the law; we may encourage and enlarge municipal enterprises, we may care for the poor—but in all these undertakings we must bear in mind that we will be acting under capitalism, will be doing the chores of the people under a system which has our condemnation, using such power as we get to render such service as we can until we shall have power enough to inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth.

"The comrades in Chicago have at this time an opportunity which rarely comes to any city, which may never come to us again. We have polled 44,000; they are well distributed throughout the city. In all likelihood there will be at least three candidates for Mayor besides ours. There is good reason to believe that the effort is to be made to so manage the granting of a new city charter as to put into that charter a provision making impossible public enterprises of any sort, to the extent of seriously crippling, if not forbidding altogether, municipal ownership of the acknowledged public utilities. Here is our opportunity to prove our worth, not because of what we will undertake to do after we have carried the Congress and elected the President, but because of what we are willing to undertake, and are able to accomplish here and now. If the Socialists will bestir themselves the position taken editorially by the Chicago Socialist in to-day's paper can actually be made to control in the matter of the granting of this new charter. The Chicago Socialist says: 'Labor's demand for the charter should be a provision empowering the municipality to socialize, own and operate any industry, business or service, and to establish new services, businesses and industries for the benefit primarily of itself, and, necessarily, of all the people.

This "demand" should be insistent—no matter what "gentlemen" think about it. In other words, the new charter should be written by the socially useful class, not by drones and parasites.

"But wherein does the Socialist party, if it becomes active in such questions as this, differ from the reformers? What becomes of the revolutionary program? In an address delivered in the city of Springfield, Ill., on June 17, 1898, Abraham Lincoln said: 'In my opinion it (the agitation on the slavery question) will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. A house divided against itself cannot stand.' I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect to see the Union dissolved. I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. Either the opponents to slavery will resist the further spread of it and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new—North as well as South.'

"There was a fundamental difference between the squatter sovereignty, which offered free soil in order to balk the Abolitionist, and the position of the Lincoln agitation, which demanded free soil with the distinct understanding that there was an ultimate purpose more radical and more revolutionary which because of the economic situation would force the controversy until one side or the other must yield in the conflict.

"Is there no difference between public ownership proposed by Bismarck in order to balk the Socialists, and public ownership as proposed by the Socialists, that while capitalism lasts he is ready to do anything that he can do which lies in the line of the best interests of the workers, but only with the distinct understanding that he asks for political power to-day for the avowed purpose of using it to-morrow, not only for the public ownership, but for the democratic management, and for extending equal opportunity to all the workers everywhere?

"Personally I am in favor, and have always been, of limiting our platform declaration to this ultimate purpose. I do not believe in demands immediate or ultimate; I believe in pledges, not that we shall demand that something shall be done by some one else, but that we promise so soon as any political power shall be given us to use that under capitalism while we must to the best advantage to the workingman, and so soon as power shall be given us sufficient to use that power without hesitation for the utter and absolute transformation of the system of private exploitation in industry to an industrial democracy which shall win self-government both at the ballot box and in the workshop for all who toil.

"These, then, are the lessons of the great campaign. The Socialists of the whole country are united as never before. Whatever of disposition might have belonged in the Socialist movement to make it a special cult, a literary society, a philosophical club, a school of thought has passed with the passing of the last election. A half million of American voters have faced the ballot box. There are millions more just behind them. We are in the political arena, we cannot escape from our conditions. Here we must win our battle. Organized activity; to protect ourselves from the ill-informed by scattering the information everywhere. Protect ourselves from the interested man who is outside of the organization by bringing him in. Protect ourselves from the nomination of local candidates by organizations in no way related to the dues-paying body by pushing the organization into every crossroads in the country. Distinctly mark the difference between what we will do when we get the power, and what we must do while we are getting it; and never forget the revolutionary purpose of the complete transition from capitalistic exploitation to a self-governing industrial democracy."

THE CLERK'S LIFE.

Type of "the Worker with a Capitalist Mind."

Driven as Hard as Any Day Laborer and Paid as Poorly, He Calls Himself a "Gentleman," Hopes to Be a Boss, and Looks Down on "Common Workingmen"—Yet Even He May Awake.

(New York Worker.)

In the New York Times last week appeared the following letter:

OVERWORKED BANK CLERK.
To the Editor of the New York Times:
Many thanks for your editorial, "A Peep for Bank Clerks."

As a member I am glad when Sunday comes around to have my son at dinner with me. He comes home nightly exhausted with work at a bank between the hours of 9 a. m. and midnight. When a brass adding machine gives out they send and get a new wheel. No bonus can ever repair the worn-out eyes, straighten the stooping shoulders or relieve the aching chest. Why don't clerks band themselves into a union and demand the rights legislated to animals? Surely the intelligence and honesty required from bank clerks demand decent treatment.

A MOTHER.

The Worker appealed to an office worker who is interested in the Socialist movement for an opinion on the question raised in this letter and got the following response:

"The clerk is on a level with the day laborer, with the unskilled laborer. He is a wage slave of the lowest order. He does not realize this. He looks with haughty mien upon the "ordinary" workman. He feels himself on a level with his employer. He imagines he enjoys all the rights under the sun. Dear 'Mother,' do not expect HIM to organize into a union with his fellow clerks. He is too much of a sycophant—too much of a 'gentleman,' whatever he means by that appellation. He works without grumbling till midnight, and even Sundays, feeling certain that he will sometime become the boss of the concern in which he is employed.

"In many a bank he scribbles and adds accounts all day in the sub-cellar, ruling his eyes by artificial light, while his head hums, so that his employer may sit an hour or two daily in the well-ventilated and cheerful sunlit office above ground. In other places he flies the pen in a gallery near the ceiling, in a dry, stifling atmosphere. He does not mind this, because he is not one of those ordinary workmen 'who are always kicking and never satisfied.'

"The Manhattan Life Insurance Company of this city has followed the example of some Western concerns and posted a notice that no clerk shall marry unless his salary be one thousand dollars—and they see to it that a good part of the clerks never get that princely sum. So the clerk is doomed to 'race suicide,' although he voted for his gentleman friend, Teddy.

"The young ladies employed in that concern must dress as the boss sees fit. They are not allowed to step into the elevator in groups of three or more, as that 'looks too much like a factory.' So said the boss.

"No, dear 'Mother,' there is no need of organization for the clerk, because his destiny is to be a millionaire or a tramp or a scab, with the chances largely in favor of the millionaire, and when all clerks have become millionaires it is plain that unions will have become superfluous.

"But joking aside, dear 'Mother,' your son voted for the conditions both he and you are suffering under. The Socialists have told him that he is a slave, that he is owned body and soul by the employing class, by those who own the means by which he gets a living. He would not listen. He called us crazy. His insanity makes him unconscious of his miserable condition. Tell your son, your brother, your husband, your father, to read The Worker. Tell them to subscribe for it and you will soon find them agitating for a state of society in which there shall be no overworked clerks, no overworked men and women in any occupation, no masters and no slaves. This sounds utopian; but read Socialist literature systematically, persistently, and be convinced."

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The next meeting of the County Executive Committee will take place on Tuesday, January 3, 1905, at 6:30 p. m. Every member urged to be promptly on time.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Merry Christmas! The number of families in the United States who own their own homes is less to-day, proportionately to the whole population, than it was ten years ago. "Peace on earth"—and a notice of foreclosure; "good will toward men"—and a writ of eviction.

Merry Christmas! Three out of every four men who die in New York City leave no property but their clothes and household furniture.

Merry Christmas! One-tenth of the people of New York, spite of every endeavor, are laid at rest in the Porter's Field.

Merry Christmas! There are four million actua, paupers in the United States, out of eighty million people.

Merry Christmas! The number of applicants to the charitable institutions of New York City is greater this winter than ever before in the city's history; and the same news comes from Boston, from Philadelphia, from Chicago, from St. Louis, from Seattle, from San Francisco—and across the sea from Russia, from Japan, and from "Merrie England."

Merry Christmas? What right have you rich men to be merry? What reason have we workingmen to be merry? Peace on earth? What have you capitalists and your hirelings and sycophants left undone that you could do to make peace impossible? Good will toward men? What good will have you shown us in your trusts, your employers' associations, your citizens' alliances, and your political councils? And what good will do we owe you?

Let us have an end of cant and sweet phrases. We, for our part, will not cry "Peace! Peace!" when there can be no peace. In the name of the peace that capitalism denies, in the name of the good will that capitalism

blocks at, in the name of the right to be merry in the enjoyment of the fruits of our toil, in the name of all the sufferings that the workers of the world have endured through all the ages, we observe Christmas by declaring war, relentless war, war to the bitter end, against the whole social system of wage-slavery, of profit-mastery, of class rule in all its forms.

Forward, comrades. Merry Christmas is not yet ours. We have yet to win it for ourselves and for our children and for all the world.—New York Worker.

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Type of "the Worker with a Capitalist Mind."

Driven as Hard as Any Day Laborer and Paid as Poorly, He Calls Himself a "Gentleman," Hopes to Be a Boss, and Looks Down on "Common Workingmen"—Yet Even He May Awake.

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BIG SAVING ON XMAS WATCHES

Before you buy that watch, call and see me. It may mean a valuable call—will cost you nothing to get posted up a little to say the least. A nice sample 1¢ at my office. Also

Jewelry of All Kinds, Silverware, Cut Glass, Etc.

A. B. CONKLIN,
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There is a sense of well-being afforded by being well shod that is not given by anything else of a man's apparel. The possession of a well made pair of shoes from good stock, having style and neatness and being withal, comfortable, makes you well shod. That is the kind of shoes sold by

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2x10, contains 24 phrases from celebrated Socialists, etc. 10 copies for 15 cents, \$2 per hundred; cardboard 10 cents each, \$5 per hundred; on satinette, 20 cents each. Profits all for Red Local. Address A. A. HERRARD, Reno, Nev.

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During the next two months I make big reductions. My \$65.00 Suits reduced to \$45.00, \$55.00 Suits to \$40.00 and \$50.00 Suits to \$30.00. This is excellent value for the money, if you are in need of anything in my line.

OVERCOATS and TROUSERINGS REDUCED ACCORDINGLY

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I have a few choice lots left in West Lawn, adjoining Melrose Park. that I will sell for

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M. H. TAFT ATTORNEY

Suite 25, 99 Randolph Street
Red. Central Bldg. Fourth Floor, Chicago.

THE PRIMARY CAMPAIGN FUND.

Last week's receipts for the Primary Campaign Fund were but \$125. The capitalist Christmas may have been responsible for much of the inability to give this fund the needed lift. But Christmas is now over and we are looking the spring campaign square in the face. More correctly speaking, it is staring us out of countenance and we will have to get very, very busy, and that very quick. A fair number of the wards have gotten nicely started on this canvassing task. In some instances every precinct has been manned and the work is being splendidly pushed forward under the direction of some able comrade who has been elected to supervise the work and who thus becomes the responsible head of the ward in this great task of finding the men and their addresses who cast their ballots this year for the Socialist party. The secretary has been out every night and twice on Sunday seeking to give counsel and encouragement in this work, and he purposes to fill all calls to the full extent of the nights that each week makes such visits possible. There can be no possible denial of the fact that our organization in the city of Chicago is a long way from being of the concrete and active kind that it should be, and must be if we are ever to accomplish the things necessary to be done before we shall approach toward the point of the proletarian taking over the powers of government. The appeal made in this column from week to week is because of the fact that inside of the next ninety days there is going to be needed in the office of the county secretary a large amount of money to get everything in proper shape for the spring campaign. Ballots for the primary

elections are to be prepared and printed, and much clerical labor is to be performed and a thousand and one things to be done before we shall have half completed our task of getting the city organized under the primary campaign law. Never such need of a rousing campaign that shall reach every one of the men who have signified their allegiance to the Socialist party as this spring. Are we going backward or forward? Are we going to prove our utter inability to successfully carry on an election under the primary law and thus lose an immense number of the votes that rightly belong to the Socialist party? Of course we are not, because you are going to get very busy in hustling for the campaign fund to find the means to do this work, and then you are going to work as you never worked before in making the canvass of the city and in uncovering the names and addresses of the men who voted the Socialist party ticket this fall. You may complain of the smallness of the numbers who are found in your branch meetings and the lack of interest and attention. But that is not the fault of the material that is knocking at your door to-day and asking to be given a task that will fill every hall and headquarters in the city. You never had such a golden opportunity as that now before you. Get out to the branch meetings and give aid and counsel in getting the work of this canvass started and started right. CUT OUT THE BLANK BELOW and send in with your name and address for some amount to be credited to the Primary Campaign Fund, and thus provide the sinews of war for doing real work, and rest not, neither night nor day, until your ward is thoroughly reorganized and you have in your

branch a list of the names, and addresses of the voters in each precinct of the ward. When these are at hand then organize a systematic canvass of the ward to the end that your membership shall be multiplied many fold. You must organize and train the proletarian or the ignorance of capitalism's hirelings will be the swamping of the cause that you so much love. You must train these men, and the only way to do it is to get our truths into their minds. Capitalism is rotten ripe, and the time is at hand when the co-operative commonwealth may be yours at any hour. THAT HOUR WILL HAVE ARRIVED WHEN YOU ARE ORGANIZED WITH THE POWER TO TAKE THAT WHICH IS YOURS. You will never get only that you have the power to take. He who would be free must himself strike the first blow. Organize, organize, organize, but organize intelligently and concretely. You have depended long enough on your master to do your organizing for you. Get busy and do it yourself, and do it well, and then you shall have the fruit of victory that comes to him who sees his opportunity and steps into the breach at the right moment with the power organized and directed in the interest of the class that he represents. You need the inspiration and enthusiasm that will come in doing the work outlined. You cannot evade the task. You would not if you could. If you cannot organize your branch and ward, how could you possibly be fitted to bear a part in the reorganization of industry in line with the co-operative commonwealth? Success for the proletarian is synonymous with organization. The workers' failures of the past have been due solely and only to lack of proletarian organization.

COOK COUNTY. Chas. L. Breckon, Sec'y., 163 East Randolph Street. THE PRIMARY CAMPAIGN FUND. The contributions to the primary campaign fund for the past week are as follows: A. Kuzma, \$1; L. Nielsen, \$1; F. W. Moore, \$1; M. Hoffmann, \$1; John Varva, \$5; total \$125; total last week, \$25. Grand total, \$250.

SECRETARY'S REPORT. The Secretary's office for the past week shows the following receipts: Stamps, \$40.05; delegate dues, 25c; campaign fund, \$4.25; literature, \$15.75. Total, \$59.70. Balance last report, \$30.33. Grand total, \$90.03. Expenses: Stamps, \$39; stationery and postage, \$5; literature, \$2; office expense, \$25.78; miscellaneous (clerical), \$1.25. Total, \$73.83. Balance forward, \$16.20. Time, \$10.88. S. 8th, stamp account, \$10. Stamps purchased for the week, 300; stamps sold, 278; on hand last report, \$4. Balance stamps on hand, \$26.

CORRECTION. In last week's statement of the primary campaign fund Jacob Brumling was credited with having collected \$4.25. This was an error as to name. The donor was L. Verschuere, 935 Hoyne avenue.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES. Do not fail to mail to the County Secretary the names and addresses of correspondents and financial secretaries elected this month. Also forward the names and addresses of the delegates to the County Central Committee. All these should be promptly attended to, in order that names may be properly entered for the year 1905.

HALL MEETINGS. 20th Ward—943 Harrison Street, Sunday, Jan. 1, at 8 p. m. Speaker, Mark Bartlett. The public invited. 3d Ward—3245 State Street, Sunday, Jan. 1, at 8 p. m. Speaker, A. Harrack. A big attendance is urged. 25th Ward—Lincoln Turner Hall, Sunday, Jan. 1, at 2:30 p. m. Speaker, A. S. Edgwards. This is a new series of meetings combining agitation with branch setting.

THOMAS J. MORGAN (MCGAN & RUBINSTEIN) ..LAWYER.. WE ARE ENGAGED IN THE GENERAL PRACTICE OF LAW And obtain PATENTS for inventors OFFICE Unity Bldg, 79 Dearborn St., Suite 320-330 Residence: 6235 Madison Avenue Telephone Market 1233

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"Poverty" An important book by Robert Hunter Formerly of Chicago A study of the battle with poverty and the degeneracy of those who are beaten in the struggle PRICE \$1.50, POSTAGE 12c; THIS OFFICE

SOCIALIST DAILY FOR CHICAGO The Bohemian Central Committee will now conduct a weekly Socialist paper in the Bohemian language and own a printing plant valued at \$4,000, have decided to enlarge their business and convert their paper into a Bohemian daily. A volunteer fund is being raised for this purpose and you are invited to contribute your mite. Send all money to BOHEMIAN SOCIALIST PARTY, 721 Alps St., Chicago, Ill.

OHIO Lunch Room 130 NORTH OLARK STREET J. I. ERICKSON, Prop. ALWAYS OPEN

JOHNSON BROTHERS 1634 N. D. MILWAUKEE AVE. W. B. P. MARKET GENERAL MERCHANDISE Visit this Great Trading Center for All Kinds of BARAINS

B. BERLYN Maker of High-Grade Cigars Head Work only. Mail orders promptly filled Tel. 3111 Hyde Park 662 E. 63d Street, Chicago

J. A. METZ UNDERTAKER 1210-12 East 75th Street, Chicago TEL. HYDE PARK 2204

WM. SCHMIDT 802 37th Street, near Wallace DEALER IN DRY GOODS, SHOES Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods Hats, Caps, Hosiery and Notions UNION MADE GOODS \$10.00

KELLOGG BROS. Socialist Band and Orchestra, Member Chicago Federation of Musicians High class music for all occasions. Patronize members of the party. 608 South Western Avenue.

NORTH SIDE TRADE UNION HALL, 55 N. CLARK ST. Halls and Rooms for Meetings to let. Tel. Main 3390. Nenthen & Holtriegel

A SUSPENSORY IS AN EVIDENCE OF WEAKNESS. VARIOGELE Cured in One Treatment. No Pain. No Restlessness. From Rheumatism. No Pills. Cures Gout. Cure Guaranteed. Call or Write DR. J.H. GREER, 52 Dearborn St. Chicago.

Christmas WATCHES \$11.50--Complete This illustration represents a Duober gold filled hunting case, finely hand-engraved, lady's 6 size exact size of cut, positively guaranteed to wear 20 years by the Duober Case Co., of Canton, Ohio, backed by my personal guarantee. This handsome case, fitted with a 7-jewel Hampden movement of the latest model, stem wind, etc., with a first-class 5-year gold filled chain, 52 inches long, gold front and back slide with genuine opal and pearl sets, all complete in elegant plush box for \$11.50. Sells everywhere at \$16 and \$20. Fifteen-jewel Flgin, Waltham or Hampden, instead of 7-jewel Hampden, \$15. SEE THIS WATCH AT MY OFFICE. An elegant line of 18, 16 and 12 size Gent's Watches at rock bottom figures. Can save you money on jewelry of all kinds. Diamond Clocks, Silverware, Sewing Machines, etc. A nice sample line of Watches and Jewelry at my office. A. B. CONKLIN, 81 S. Clark Street ROOM 24--OPPOSITE CITY HALL

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SOCIALIST PRIMARY CAMPAIGN FUND SUBSCRIPTION LIST. We, the undersigned, will pay the sums set opposite our names to create a fund to enable the Socialist party of Cook County to perfect the work of reorganization under the primary law in Cook County, Ill., and ask that receipt for same be published in The Chicago Socialist:

Table with 3 columns: NAME, ADDRESS, AMOUNT.

COOK COUNTY BRANCH DIRECTORY.

- C. C. C. MEETS AT 35 N. CLARK street second Sunday of each month, at 2 p. m.
FIRST WARD--MEETS EVERY SUNDAY, 2:30 p. m., at Headquarters, 163 E. Randolph street, Room 27. A. Slovic, Branch Secretary.
SECOND WARD--MEETS EVERY TUESDAY, 8 p. m., at 2918 Cottage Grove avenue, Robert Korh, Secretary, 2921 Cottage Grove avenue.
THIRD WARD--MEETS EVERY TUESDAY night at 3245 State Street, Mrs. Danmar Dolgaard, Secretary, 3547 State Street.
FOURTH WARD--MEETS FIRST and third Monday, at 2110 S. Halsted street. Dave Walker, Secretary, 2504 Princeton avenue.
FIFTH WARD--MEETS LAST TUESDAY each month, 8 p. m., at 2223 Archer avenue. Geo. Mitchell, Secretary, 25th and Ashland.
SIXTH WARD--MEETS EVERY FRIDAY, 8 p. m., at 3221 39th street.
SEVENTH WARD--MEETS FIRST and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 657 E. 62d street. Kittle Heriya Pierce, Secretary, 662 E. 63d street.
EIGHTH WARD--MEETS EVERY FRIDAY, 8 p. m., at Union Headquarters, 624 1/2 street and Erie avenue. T. J. Vind, Secretary, 274 70th street.
NINTH AND TENTH WARD--MEETS every first and third Monday at 215 W. 12th street, 8 p. m. Chas. Schlegler, Secretary, 196 Canalport avenue.
ELEVENTH WARD--MEETS FIRST and third Friday, 8 p. m., at 1118 S. Kedzie avenue. F. Lipert, Secretary, 1298 S. Turner avenue.
TWELFTH WARD--MEETS SECOND and fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Mitchell Hall, cor. 24th street and Western avenue. Geo. J. Sindler, Secretary, 1108 North Albany avenue.
THIRTEENTH WARD--MEETS FIRST and third Sunday, 8 p. m., at 1118 S. Kedzie avenue. F. Lipert, Secretary, 1298 S. Turner avenue.
FOURTEENTH WARD--MEETS EVERY Wednesday eve, at 523 South Western avenue. W. C. Calcott, Secretary, 1419 Jackson Blvd.
FIFTEENTH WARD--MEETS EVERY Sunday, 9 a. m., at Friedman's Hall, cor. Grand and Western avenues. Jas. F. Gillespie, Secretary, 350 W. Huron street.
SIXTEENTH WARD--MEETS EVERY Friday, 8 p. m., at Bohle's Hall, south-west corner Thomas street and Western avenue. Walter Veron, Secretary, 774 N. Dearborn street.
SEVENTEENTH WARD--MEETS EVERY SUNDAY, 8 p. m., at 256 W. Chicago avenue. John Hansen, Secretary, 370 Grand avenue. A. A. Wignans, Organizer, 304 W. Erie street.
EIGHTEENTH WARD--MEETS FIRST and third Thursday, 8 p. m., at 228 W. Madison street, third floor, room 10. Enoch Williams, Secretary, 467 W. Monroe street.
NINETEENTH WARD--MEETS EVERY first and third Monday at Horan's Hall, at 730 p. m. H. O'Reilly, Secretary, 3544 W. Erie street.
TWENTIETH WARD--MEETS EVERY Monday, 7:30 p. m., at its new headquarters, 945 W. Harrison street. R. S. Moody, Secretary, 284 Hubbard street.
TWENTY-FIRST WARD--MEETS SECOND and fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 57 N. Clark street. A. Harrack, Secretary, 520 E. Ohio street.
TWENTY-SECOND WARD--MEETS every first and third Monday at 324 East Division street. Phoenix Hall. Andrew Laha, Secretary, 25 Langdon street.
TWENTY-THIRD WARD--MEETS SECOND and fourth Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 125 Mohawk street. Francis Fried, Houthouse, Secretary, 195 Mohawk street.
TWENTY-FOURTH WARD--MEETS FIRST and third Sunday, 8 p. m., at 629 Riverside Blvd., Richard Ogo, Secretary, 1908 N. Robey street.
TWENTY-FIFTH WARD--MEETS FIRST and third Sunday at 10:30 a. m., Lincoln Turner Hall, Diversy and Paulina streets. Chas. L. Jansen, Secretary, 1901 N. Seelye avenue.
TWENTY-SIXTH WARD--MEETS FIRST and third Wednesday, 8 p. m., at corner Belmont and Whipple. F. A. Lyne, Secretary, 921 N. Spaulding avenue.
TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, NO. 1--Meets first and third Sunday, 8 p. m., at Albany, second and fourth Thursday, A. Eisenmann, Secretary, 2507 Drake avenue.
TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD--Meets every Sunday, 9:30, Mozart Hall, Armitage and Mozart streets. Herman Secum, Secretary, 110 Edgewood avenue.
TWENTY-NINTH WARD--H. W. WHITE, Secretary, 1827 Justin street.
THIRTIETH WARD (BOHEMIAN)--Meets first and third Sunday, 8 p. m., at Bohemian School Hall, corner 48th street and Honore. Fred Martinek, Secretary, 4043 South Winchester avenue.
THIRTIETH WARD (POLISH)--Meets second and fourth Saturday, 8 p. m., at Kosciuszko Hall, 48th and Wood streets. V. J. Marcinkiewicz, Secretary, 4845 South Lincoln street.
THIRTIETH WARD--MEETS EVERY second and fourth Sunday in each month at 2:30 p. m., at 5408 Princeton avenue. Harry P. Perkins, Secretary, 5144 Princeton street.
THIRTY-FIRST WARD--MEETS every Friday at 1148 W. 65th street. Louis Biv, Secretary, 6554 S. Robey street.
THIRTY-SECOND WARD--MEETS SECOND and fourth Monday, 8 p. m., north-east corner 67th and May. J. A. Mitchell, Secretary, 6847 Ada street.
THIRTY-THIRD WARD, NO. 1--MEETS first and third Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Kensington Turner Hall, Henry Klinkman, Secretary, 405 W. 117th street.
THIRTY-THIRD WARD, NO. 2--MEETS every Monday at 8 p. m., at Social Turner Hall, 734th street and South avenue. G. J. Stewart, Secretary, 7339 South Chicago avenue.
THIRTY-FOURTH WARD BRANCH--Meets second and fourth Friday at 2245 Harrison street, at 8 p. m., John V. Bull-house, Secretary, 2322 Hawley avenue.
THIRTY-FIFTH WARD (NO. 1)--MEETS every Tuesday, at 8 p. m., at 2759 Kluzie street. Geo. L. Simons, Secretary, 149 N. Central Park avenue.
THIRTY-FIFTH WARD (NO. 2)--MEETS second and fourth Friday, Monticello Hall, Monticello and Grand avenue. T. L. Thompson, Secretary, 721 N. Central Park avenue.
KARL MARK CLUB--MEETS EVERY first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 389 Larrabee street. Paul Voges, Secretary, 509 Armitage avenue.
NORTHWEST SIDE GERMAN CLUB--Meets first and third Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Schoenbofen's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee streets. Frank Kurtzer, Secretary, 483 N. Hennepin avenue.
FRIEDRICH ENGEL CLUB--MEETS every first Monday, 8 p. m., at 1013 W. 51st place; every third Monday, 8 p. m., at 4028 Western avenue. Joe Silvers, Secretary, 3707 W. 60th place.
SLAVONIC BRANCH--MEETS FIRST and third Monday, 8 p. m., at Atlas Hall, 38 Emma street. Fred Peseche, 576 W. 21st street.
NORTHWEST SIDE HANSON PARK BOHEMIAN BRANCH--Meets second Saturday of every month at 8 p. m., 3326 Grand avenue. Joseph Stucky, Secretary, 1263 North 34th avenue.
CHICAGO HEIGHTS--MEETS FIRST and third Monday, 8 p. m., in West End School street. Chas. Kaddorf, Secretary, 1901 North School street.
EVANSTON--MEETS THIRD WEDNESDAY of each month at 613 Davis street. Peter Miller, Secretary, 1508 Sherman avenue.
MELROSE PARK--MEETS FIRST and third Sunday at 2 p. m., at Village Hall. Peter Pitscher, Secretary, 1406 16th avenue.
POLISH CENTRAL COMMITTEE--Meets at Kosciuszko Hall, every second Sunday morning, at 9:30, 48th and Wood streets. John Fobing, Secretary.
WINNETKA--ROBERT KNOX, SECRETARY. HARVEY--W. A. Bangs, 15420 Myrtle street. MAYWOOD--W. E. Clark, Secretary. RIVERDALE--DALTON--L. H. Bergoid, Secretary.

CARNIVAL NOTES. The holiday season was too much given to home pleasures and giving gifts to home folk to develop great things for the Bazaar. But now that we have all done our part by our friends without giving broke, let us hope there is to be a great effort made all along the line to roll up big donations for our February event. The tickets are in the hands of all the branches in the county and besides have been sent to a large number of comrades, and it is expected that the bazaar will soon roll for a fresh supply. We want to sell 8,000 of these tickets in Cook County. If 60 branches will dispose of the rest, this result can be achieved. With 6,000 tickets sold in this country the Bazaar and Bazaar will be on record as one of the greatest successes made by the party in the entire country. Again, with

43,000 Socialist voters in the country, there exists a condition which will enable the comrades to accomplish this magnificent result. It is possible with the right kind of work. The committee is in need of funds for the large preliminary expenses necessary to properly carry through the arrangements. For this reason those who have received tickets are requested to remit funds to headquarters, addressed to A. Perzelius, Secretary, as soon as possible. For the purpose of advertising the Carnival and Bazaar the Committee has decided to use a large quantity of small pluggers. These have been printed in two colors, are ready for distribution and can be obtained at the office, where a package has been put up for every branch not already supplied. Comrades from such branches are urged to call and supply themselves with pluggers. The lists for donations have been put into general circulation through the county; a special effort should be made to get these lists filled up. Reports of gifts already pledged should reach the office on Tuesday of each week, and the work of so-

holding additional ones kept up at the live rate possible during the next month. Since the last report of gifts promised was made in this column the following new ones have been received: One dollar cash, P. C. Morgan. One copy "Struggle for Existence," Mark Bartlett. Five copies "Struggle for Existence," W. C. Beutler. One box of cigars, W. R. Kurth. One dollar cash, Chas. Kuzma. One dollar cash, Mr. Smith. One pair of slippers, Mr. Schoon. One can of pickles, Mrs. W. R. Kurth. One apron, Mrs. W. R. Kurth. Three aprons, Mrs. Pfeffer. One solid pillow, Mrs. Pfeffer. One child's bonnet, Mrs. E. Mellish. One knitted shawl, Mrs. G. N. Lindsay. PAPERS FOR PROPAGANDA. Comrades can secure all the papers of back dates they desire, without cost, for free distribution. There are several thousand copies on hand. First come, first served. Call 163 Randolph street, room 27.