The Psychological Effect of a Simultaneous Act===“Political Doughnuts.”

The number of this paper is.... 316
Watch the number on yellow label on your paper. If it is 316 your subscription expires this week. Kindly renew.

THE
CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

“Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to Lose but your chains. You have a world to gain.”

“A PHYSICIAN IN THE HOUSE” or “REBELS OF THE NEW SOUTH” with 5 Yearly Subscription Cards for.... $2.50

SIXTH YEAR—WHOLE NO. 316 | CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1905. | PRICE ONE CENT

SOME POSERS TO THE CAPITALIST CANDIDATES.

BY SEYMOUR STEDMAN.

The present municipal struggle in the city of Chicago has developed between the two capitalist candidates into a gigantic interrogation point. Both are asking questions; each are defying the other to reply, and it may not here be amiss for the Socialists to ask their questions of both Mr. Harlan and Mr. Dunne.

In a few things they will probably agree with the Socialists. They will perhaps agree that we live in the largest dirty city in the world; that our street car system is the worst in the country; that the streets are filled with mud and the alleys with refuse; that in most districts in the city we feel the necessity of rubber boots or a canal boat, or even life preservers are proper equipments in many places; that the schools are inadequate and do not furnish sufficient accommodation for thousands of children; that during the months of July and August thousands of children die from the heat in the baking ovens which their parents call homes, and in the winter shiver and freeze; that over one-half of the people of Chicago are burning coal oil in this age of electricity and gas, and that thousands of men and women are almost dead from overwork, and, on the other hand, there are thousands who are almost dead searching for work; that the city, in drawing its contracts, makes no provision for an eight-hour day or a minimum wage; that there are few natatoriums or gymnasiums throughout the city, and in most wards there are not even playgrounds for children. Children are forced to play in the streets and dodge the trolley cars; that the city builds a magnificent building for books and permits its citizens to live in hovels. It has beautiful parks near the Lake Shore drive and Drexel boulevard, and fails to provide for a single blade of grass to delight the children of the poor, where the very poor live.

The reason for this is self-evident. We are living in a great factory. The streets are the aisles and the wealth of the working class of Chicago, who are producing millions for those who live on Fifth avenue, New York, and spend most of their time in European travel, revelry or stock gambling. This municipality places profits above life and helps to increase the wealth of the capitalists and continues poverty as a heritage of the workers. The city of Chicago is now administered in the interests of business. Life and happiness are secondary, and what remedies are proposed by Mr. Harlan or Mr. Dunne? Let us ask them together: Do they believe in the profit system? Yes. Do they believe in rent? Yes. Do they believe in interest? Yes. Do they believe in the capitalist system? Yes. Do they believe in the system which means that penniless men must be out of work looking for jobs? Yes. Do they believe that the city should protect private property as against life and human development? Yes. Do they believe in the system that makes crime a necessity? Yes. Do they believe in the conditions that makes it necessary to take up subscriptions for a fresh-air fund for babies in the summer time? Yes. Do they believe in the system where a few people work and live beneath electric lights and others crawl amid the odor of kerosene? Yes. Do they believe in the system where we should have few playgrounds because it takes taxes from the capitalist class? Yes. Do they believe in the system where the people own neither the homes in which they live or the places in which they work? Yes. Do they believe in the system whereas in Chicago out of 300,000 families only 30,000 own their own homes? Yes.

In all this, these two capitalist candidates agree, but Mr. Dunne proposes that the city should own its street car lines. We may ask him a question here. (Harlan is not worth considering.) Mr. Dunne, in Russia the government owns its own railroads, and in many cities in Europe the cities own their street car lines, but both poverty and despotism stalk in their midst. If industry is to be owned by the State or city, should it not be operated and controlled by those who are in the industry and who are now operating it, to-wit, the working class? If we have a political democracy, why not an industrial democracy, and stand for an industrial democracy—that is, a democratic administration of the industry by those who are workers in that industry?

We Socialists want socialized industry, and MORE, its democratic administration by the only class worthy of the task—the working class.

12th WARD

Great Agitation Meeting

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 8 P. M.

AT NOVY'S HALL, 22d AND TROY STREETS

SPEAKERS

JOSHUA WANHOPE and G. J. SINDELAR, Candidate for Alderman 12th Ward

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29

Bohemian Agitation Meeting

SPEAKER: SINDELAR AND OTHERS

SAME HALL

TWELFTH WARD WORKERS, ATTENTION.

The Twelfth Ward comrades are carrying on a vigorous campaign. They have ordered 5,000 of this issue of the Chicago Socialist to distribute among the workers of that ward.

You are about to cast your vote in this election, deciding whether the Socialist, Republican or Democratic organization shall administer the various political offices.

We consider it necessary as members of that vast world-wide organization known as the Socialist party, an organization that recognizes all men and women as brothers and sisters. Socialism makes no distinction between different nationalities, their religious beliefs or their color. We have one aim in life, and that is to organize the working class, whether workers with brain or muscle, into the party of his fellow workers, and teach our helpmates to understand that the earth with all of its resources was intended for all of the people and not a few. We wish to call your attention to the fact that we all have a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and when a few men get possession of the means by which the life of the nation is maintained, and when they divide up our product, compelling us to be satisfied with barely one-fifth of what we produce, and when we create an abundance of everything, and can't buy back what we produce because we didn't get an equivalent of our product, and are compelled to suffer as a result of this overproduction, and when we find that the men that confiscate what we as workers produce are organized politically being represented by the Democratic and Republican parties, then we say it is high time for us to vote and work for our party, and let the capitalists nominate their candidates in the two old parties, and let them vote for them, and we as workingmen will vote for candidates of our own class on the ticket of the Socialist party.

To prove that the Democrats and Republicans haven't done anything for your benefit we submit the following facts: We built palaces and live in hovels; we manufacture all of the modern wealth and don't get time and have not the means to enjoy them; we build nice driveways, bordered with beautiful trees and nice lawns, and can't afford to live there; we pay for the paving of the streets out of our meager earnings, and capitalists, with their large trucks, cut them up and spoil them, and they come around occasionally with the automobiles that we have built to show how nice it is to ride in them. We have our streets in workingmen's district swept sometimes, once before election. We have lights that are a disgrace to modern civilization, and where land speculators own lots there are no sidewalks, and where there is something resembling a walk a person not acquainted with the locality is liable to break his neck because he can't see where he is going. We have dangerous railroad crossings, where thousands of workingmen pass to and from work morning and evening to McCormack reaper works, malleable and other factories. These tracks were to be elevated some years ago. There was an ordinance passed to compel the railroads to either elevate them or to pay a stipulated sum for each day after they have failed to comply with said ordinance. In localities where the

(Continued on Page Three.)

VICTORY IS IN SIGHT.

Five Thousand Comrades Hustling on as Many Lists for Campaign Funds.

THOUSANDS OF LEAFLETS OUT.

A Simultaneous Attack on 212,000 Householders — Crowded Houses Everywhere—Enthusiasm Increases as Campaign Advances.

The city campaign is opening up in fine shape. The Secretary mailed last week over 5,000 campaign subscription lists, and before the ink was fairly dry the returns began coming in. H. H. Valentine was the winner of the first prize, he landing with list No. 808, for $2.05. He carried away the first and only capital prize, a rolled gold, screw back, double-reinforced party button. Other lists followed in close connection, until by Saturday night $100 had been checked off. Nearly $1,000 worth of printing has already been ordered, and by the time the comrades read this they can be carrying away to their wards 1,000 reples each of leaflet and platform for each primary district.

If every comrade hustles hard and fast on his list and turns in the cash as rapidly as possible, he will confer a great favor on the County Secretary, who is loaded down with an untold number of duties, not the least wearing of which is the financial problem. Put the whole problem, square up, comrades. Enable the committee to run the swiftest and best campaign ever attempted in Chicago by the Socialist Party. If you will head your list with your own name, and then push out among your friends and ask them to give a lift, sum up the result and send it in to the office, you will have done your part of the work well. When you have thus completed your task, you will then have enabled the Campaign Committee and your Secretary to do their part of the work well. When these two can meet then we will see the result at the ballot box on Tuesday, April 4. Then will the workingmen of Chicago again have registered their understanding of the need of the possession by themselves of the powers of government. Yours is the privilege of sharing in the events of the greatest epoch in human history. Your children's children will look back to the time of your labors in their behalf, and will only regret that they were not privileged, like you, to make some sacrifices and dig some dollars for a cause so great as the emancipation of the working class from the exploitation of capitalism. Leave no avenue unexhausted, ask your sisters and your cousins and your aunts for donations. Get each one of your shopmates on your list. At the noon hour confide to Jim, John and Bill that you have a list in your pocket and you want their names for some amount to swell the campaign fund. Do this, and do it earnestly, systematically and quickly. One dollar buys much in the cause of Socialism. It is always followed by from three to five dollars' worth of volunteer labor. Make the work of the volunteer effective by getting in the basis—the cold, hard, cruel cash.

PAPERS FILED.

The Secretary filed last week with the City Clerk the Socialist Party city ticket and the aldermanic nominees for each of the thirty-five wards. This insures the comrades that their selections for the various offices will be upon the official ballot. All that now remains to be done is to get the voter aroused to his class interest, get into his blood and bones some revolutionary purposes, and then clear the track. Everything belongs to the working class when he is wise enough to organize and take possession of his own.

WATCHERS AT POLLS.

Ward captains do not want to lose sight of the urgent necessity of making up their lists of watchers for election day. Get your names on record and your plans completed. Make sure this year that every precinct in your ward has a reliable trusty watcher, wearing the badge of the Socialist Party, and carrying in his pocket official credentials. It is all right to hustle hard and teach the worker how to vote, but it is equally necessary to see that his vote is counted as cast. The watcher is a very important personage. Get your precincts manned, Mr. Ward Captain, and be careful to get your plans completed early.

LIST OF VOTERS.

Will the ward captains kindly see to it that the duplicate list of names of voters on file by the various wards is forwarded at once to the County Secretary. Ward captains will also note that there are card filing boxes at the office to be had for the asking. Get your quota and file all the names you have by precincts and districts.

CAMPAIGN MEETINGS.

The city campaign committee has now arrangements completed for some thirty or more big meetings throughout the balance of the campaign. In addition to this hundreds of smaller ward meetings are being held every night in the week. All these meetings arranged by the city committee can only be successfully carried on by the ardent co-operation of the comrades in the wards in which meetings are held. Careful distribution of handbills is a great necessity, and the comrades are urged to give their most earnest attention to this branch of our campaign work.

POLITICAL DOUGHNUTS.

The campaign committee have ordered a big bundle of “Political Doughnuts.” These are designed to be hung on door knobs. They appropriately point our philosophy in a terse sentence. They should set 212,000 householders in this city talnking of Socialism as they never thought of it before. The plan of distribution is to have the ward captains so organize their forces as to arrange for a simultaneous distribution over the entire city on the night of April 1, and each one of the 212,000 citizens will have the “Political Doughnut” to peruse with their Sunday morning coffee. The simultaneous delivery of this piece of literature must have a very beneficial effect in advancing knowledge of the existence and purpose of the Socialist party. The success of this plan and its effectiveness hinges on the careful and prompt distribution of this unique piece of political advertising.

BIG MEETINGS EVERYWHERE.

Our campaign meetings are being attended by large audiences and the interest in Socialism is increasing in every ward in the city. There is every indication of a great increase in our vote, as an ever-multiplying number of the workers of Chicago are awakening to their class interests. The days are few between this and election day, but vigorous action all along the line shall mark our campaign with victory. Comrades, yours the battle, and yours the joy of participation in the most eventful struggle in the history of the human family.

Think rapidly, execute with precision, make no mistakes, and think only success. Every opposition must recede before the solid phalanx of the organized proletaire. Crowd in the cash, add to the number of readers for our paper, get new members, and remember the aggregate of ten pennies is one dime, and ten dimes one dollar, and that it is the aggregate of 10 cents from each of the thousands of workingmen in this city that shall insure the unlimited success of the spring campaign of 1905.

CHAS. L. BRECKON,
County Secretary.

COLLINS AND THE PREACHERS.

Ministerial Committee Get Some Light on the Liquor Question from Socialist Point of View.

Last week the office of the Chicago Socialist was visited by a delegation of preachers from the various churches. Their mission was to interview John Collins, the Socialist candidate for Mayor as to what attitude he would take in enforcing the Sunday closing of saloons in Chicago, as required by the statutes of Illinois, should he be elected Mayor of Chicago.

The interview lasted nearly half an hour, during which time Comrade Collins showed the gentlemen of the cloth that the Socialists had the only practical solution for the liquor question, which is so great a social problem.

He pointed out the fact that saloons were kept open on Sunday and all night and the people indirectly influenced to the immoderate use of strong drink by social customs, for no other reason than that there is profit in doing so.

Comrade Collins explained to the good brethren that the Socialists were a law-abiding people and that they soon expected to solve the great social problems of the age by abolishing the whole profit system in a lawful way. The daily papers printed a lengthy report of the committee of preachers, setting forth what Mr. Harlan, Judge Dunne and Oliver W. Stewart had to say on the subject of Sunday closing, but they never mentioned even meeting the Socialist candidate. We hope the reverend gentlemen did not forget the remedy for the drink problem pointed out to them by our candidate for Mayor.

GET YOUR QUOTA OF LITERATURE.

Ward captains will please take notice that they are entitled to 1,000 sheets of each leaflet for each primary district. Get your quota early. We have no storage room. Get the material out. Hustle the distribution.

Beginning next Thursday morning, the political doughnuts will be ready to commence delivery. Plan your precincts for a spontaneous delivery on Saturday night and Sunday morning. They just fit over a door knob.

Who can estimate the stride forward humanity has made owing to the Russia-Japanese war, and yet the ruling class of neither nation had any intention of giving humanity a boost forward when they commenced their brutal struggle.

Foreign exchanges announce that the first Socialist has been elected to the Parliament in Hungary. Now the workers who are almost wholly disfranchised have a champion on the floor, they are organizing a demonstration 50,000 strong before the parliament building to demand universal suffrage.

CAMPAIGN MEETINGS.

List of Meetings Running Up to Friday Evening, March 31.

The following list of campaign meetings has been scheduled for the week beginning Saturday, March 25, to end including Friday, March 31:

SATURDAY, 8 P. M.

Borges' Hall, Maxwell and Jefferson streets. Speakers: Peter Sissman, A. Litman, M. Sisskind.

Floral Pleasure Club, 661 South Halsted street. Speaker, J. H. Copeland.

2918 Cottage Grove. Speaker, Ph. S. Brown.

3345 State street. Speakers, John Collins, candidate for Mayor; J. Mahlon Barnes.

Jussewitch's Hall, 21st and Paulina. Speaker, Rob Saltiel.

Buckmeier's Hall, Archer and California avenues. Speaker, A. Harrack.

K. of P. Hall, Cottage Grove and Burnside avenue. Speakers, Seymour Stedman, John Collins, candidate for Mayor; H. Van Middlesworth, candidate for Alderman.

Grand Crossing Turner Hall, 75th and Dobson. Speakers, Alderman Seidel of Milwaukee, Barney Berlyn, H. Van Middlesworth, candidate for Alderman Thirty-third Ward.

SUNDAY, 2:30 P. M.

Freiheit Turner Hall, 3417-19 S. Halsted street. Speakers, Alderman Seidel of Milwaukee, A. W. Mance, candidate for City Clerk.

Union Hall, 92d and Erie. Speaker, A. M. Simons.

Aurora Hall, Huron and Milwaukee avenue. Speaker, W. C. Benton.

Noble Hall, corner Noble and Blanche street. Speakers, M. H. Taft, candidate for City Attorney; Barney Berlyn.

Jaak's Hall (former Gut Heil Turner Hall), corner Belmont and Albany avenues. Speakers, A. S. Edwards, Albert Eisemann, candidate for Alderman Twenty-seventh Ward.

Kensington Turner Hall, Kensington. Speakers, John Collins, candidate for Mayor; Thom. J. Morgan, H. Van Middlesworth, candidate for Alderman Thirty-third Ward.

Globe Hall, 63d and Ashland avenue. Speakers, J. B. Smiley, candidate for Treasurer; Seymour Stedman, A. Allano (Italian).

Sivore's Hall, 43d and State. Speakers, Alderman Seidel of Milwaukee, J. Mahlon Barnes, John Collins, candidate for Mayor.

Trades and Labor Hall, 55 N. Clark. Speaker, A. Harrack.

SUNDAY, 8 P. M.

La Salle Club, 215 W. 12th street. Speaker, W. C. Benton.

Trades and Labor Hall, 55 N. Clark street. Speaker, Mrs. Forberg.

Northwestern University Settlement, Noble and Augusta street. Speaker, Dr. J. S. Crow.

Socialist Headquarters, 1029 W. Van Buren street. Speaker, Chas. L. Breckon.

Socialist Headquarters, 943 W. Harrison street. Speakers, Geo. Koop, M. Schloss.

MONDAY, 8 P. M.

Guenther's Hall, 939 W. 20th street, corner Hoyne avenue. Speaker, Thom. J. Morgan.

Yondorf's Hall, corner Halsted and North avenue. Speakers, John Collins, candidate for Mayor; A. M. Simons, Rob Saltiel (German).

TUESDAY, 8 P. M.

Stern's Hall, corner Ward and Fullerton avenue. Speakers John B. Smiley, candidate for Treasurer, and A. S. Edwards.

Tivoli, corner California and Division. Speakers, John Collins, candidate for Mayor; Geo. Koop.

Spear's Hall, corner W. North avenue and 40th street. Speakers, John Collins, candidate for Mayor; Thom. J. Morgan, Albert Eisemann, candidate for Alderman Twenty-seventh Ward.

WEDNESDAY, 29th.

Novy's Hall, 22d and Troy streets. John Collins, candidate for Mayor, and Bohemian speakers.

Wednesday, March 29th, Heitman's Hall, 53d and Ashland avenue. Speakers: J. B. Smiley, Seymour Steadman and M. Koplin.

Pilsen Hall, 821 S. Ashland avenue. Speakers, John Collins, candidate for Mayor, and Seymour Stedman.

Teutonic Turner Hall, 53d and Ashland avenue. Speaker, Thom. J. Morgan.

THURSDAY, 8 P. M.

Steinbach's Hall, 832 South Halsted street, corner 21st place. Speaker, L. Dalgaard.

Central Turner Hall, 1111 Milwaukee avenue. Speakers, John Collins, candidate for Mayor; Joe Wanhope of New York.

Social Turner Hall, Belmont and Paulina street. Speakers, John Collins, candidate for Mayor; Seymour Stedman.

JOHN F. COLLINS

UNION-MADE

$2.00 HATS

S. W. Cor. Madison and LaSalle Sts.

Spring Fashions in Stiff and Soft Hats. Every Conceivable Style

HATS MADE TO ORDER

FIRST-CLASS REPAIRING

UNION WORK

Ahlord's Hall, 19th and Hoyne avenue. Speaker, A. S. Edwards.

National Hall (old Garfield Turner Hall), Larrabee and Garfield avenue. Speakers, John Collins, candidate for Mayor; Thom J. Morgan, Chas. Fritz (German).

Electric Workers No. 134, 100 Franklin street. Speaker, A. W. Mance, candidate for City Clerk.

FRIDAY, 8 P. M.

K. of P. Hall, Cottage Grove and Burnside avenues. Speakers, Alderman Melms of Milwaukee, Barney Berlyn, H. Van Middlesworth, candidate for Alderman Thirty-third Ward.

Wabansia Hall, California and Wabansia avenue. Debate between J. Henry Kraft, Democratic candidate for Alderman Twenty-eighth Ward, and Albert Eisemann, Socialist candidate for Alderman Twenty-seventh Ward.

Belmont Hall, corner Belmont and N. Clark street. Speakers, Thom. J. Morgan, A. S. Edwards.

Dwyer's Hall, corner 67th and Stony Island. Speaker, A. Harrack.

Atlas Hall, 32-34 Emma street. Speakers, John Collins, candidate for Mayor; Seymour Stedman.

NOONDAY MEETINGS.

Speakers, John Collins, candidate for Mayor, and others.

Monday, 12:15 p. m., Union Foundry 76th and Greenwod avenue.

Wednesday, 12:10 p. m., Western Electric shops, Congress street, between Van Buren and Harrison streets.

Friday, 12:15 p. m., Deering works, 16 Fullerton avenue.

THE WORKING CLASS AND CAPITALIST LAW.

Law Is Not for the Protection of the People, It Is Made and Enforced in the Interest of Private Property.

The common law forming the great body of the law of England and America, is based on the doctrine of “natural rights”—according to which there are certain absolute rights vested in individuals by the laws of nature—and it is said to be the principal aim of society to protect individuals in the enjoyment of these absolute rights.

It is not claimed, of course, that the people ever got together and discussed the subject of their rights, or that in any other way the people determined collectively what their “natural rights” were and the method of enforcing them. Our system of law it is, however, always said grew up with the general consent of the people; they, it is said, by long experience, developed and brought to perfection that rare system known as the common law, a system formed not by any set of men but by the collective wisdom of ages. This term, “common law,” has served to completely mislead the people as to the real nature of the laws that govern them and the ruling classes have always been careful to keep the common people in the belief that it is their (the people's) law that is administered.

A little reflection will cause considerable doubt about the collective origin of the common law. Law is to-day being made by judges, and in the past the law was made and modified by judges—judges in earlier times were even farther removed from the people than now, and their decisions less subject to popular scrutiny. Consequently the laws that grew up under the name of common law were really laws made by and for the ruling classes. Even more than the statute law, the common law is the product of the ruling classes and unless its rigor had been modified by legislation and by chancery courts it would have become unbearable.

The law having been brought by the ruling class into a high state of development it became necessary to explain and establish it on some other ground than mere precedent. This higher basis was found in the doctrine of “natural rights.” When looked at philosophically it was found that this system which so carefully protected the rights of the ruling class was in fact no mere human invention,” “it was really a part of the law of nature—(that invariably being found to be ‘just,’ ‘right’ and ‘natural,’ which coincides with the interest of the ruling class).”

But, passing on, let us look at these absolute rights as they affect the workingmen. First, according to Blackstone, is that of personal security—“one's legal and uninterrupted enjoyment of his life, his limbs, his body, his health and his reputation.”

How carefully the sacred right of security of life and limb is guaranteed to the workingmen, especially to those employed on railroads, in machine and iron works and in coal mines! Mr. Ghent in a recent article compares the casualties in the American Civil War with those of present-day industry and finds that the total loss in the former was only some 82,000 lives annually, while the fatalities of the latter run from 64,000 to 80,000 annually, with the number of wounded and maimed running up to 1,600,000. One has but

(Continued on Second Page.)

CAN'T SERVE BOTH.

Collins Tells Workers and Capitalists He Stands for Interests of the Workers Only.

NAMES THE REAL ISSUE.

Things Will Change When Workers Rally to the Socialist Standard.

Comrades: In accepting the nomination as candidate for Mayor of the city of Chicago, on the Socialist Party ticket, I wish to thank you for the confidence placed in me. And I consider the nomination on the Socialist ticket as one of the highest honors that can be given to a comrade in the party. If I am defeated in this election I will be more satisfied than if elected on the Democratic or Republican tickets, because the Socialist party stands for the liberation of the wage working class and all other parties stand for the enslavement of that class.

I want to say that if the working men understood their class interest and put me in the Mayor's chair I would represent their interests only. So I give warning to the capitalist and middle classes that if elected I will further the interests of the working class, who produce all the wealth of the nation. They till the soil, build the factories, and make the tools. But under this system, known as capitalism, they don't own these things, and by not owning them they are dependent upon the people to whom these things belong to let them live. Those to whom the land, factories and machines belong are known as the capitalist class. This class produces nothing useful, but they live on the sweat of the working class. That means that the capitalists rob the workers and the workers let them rob them.

Why do I say that the workers let the capitalists rob them? Because the Democratic and Republican parties believe in the system that compels men to work so hard that they can hardly go outside the door after they reach home at night. And these parties stand for the private ownership of the land, factories and tools with which the working class must work in order to live. Now, I say to you working men: Just ask yourselves what have you got to lose by voting the Socialist ticket? Nothing but your chains, masters and their flunkies, capitalists, landlords, usurers, brokers, real estate dealers, insurance men, drummers, jobbers, wholesalers, retailers, commission men, soldiers, servants, officials, policemen, detectives, lawyers, sports, gamblers, criminals and their keepers. Socialism will do away with all these barnacles that are sucking the life's blood of the working class.

Both the Democratic and Republican parties believe that all these parasites should live on the backs of the working class. You have been listening to the bunco game the old party politicians have been giving you for many years, and at every election they have something new so as to fool you, the working class. So this time they are trying to fool you once more with municipal ownership of street cars. Harlan says, “Wait for a few years and we will take them.” Dunne says: “Let us buy them now. We will pay 80,000,000 dollars.” Working men, they will try and make you believe all this is for your interest. But whether it is Dunne or Harlan you put in power, your condition will remain the same.

They tell us to take the water works for an example. Dr. Taylor, the mainspring of the Democratic party, says that the water department gave one million and one-half dollars to cut down the taxes. We will admit that. But what good did it do the working class? That is what they intend to do when they get the street cars.

Yes, we have the water department, fire department, public schools, and police department owned by the city. But look at the department stores, factories, cotton and silk mills, mines and sweat shops. The child workers of the above places belong to the working class, and are not in school, where they should be. Poverty compels their parents to send them to work. And this is all that Dunne has to offer us. We will let the working class ride cheaper to these factories and sweat shpos. That means less wages for the worker. Harlan believes in the same thing. We believe that all improvements should and will be for the benefit of the working class if you workers elect the Socialist candidates. Every vote that is counted at this election for the Socialist party is a nail in the coffin of capitalism. So working men, think before you vote. Read the Socialist platform, and if you do, and do it honestly, you will vote for the Socialist party, which means to do away with the capitalists living on the sweat and blood of men, women and children of the working class. Vote for your own interest. Vote for Socialism.

JOHN COLLINS,
Socialist Candidate for Mayor.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

Issued every Saturday at 152 W. Randolph Street, Room 27, corner Randolph and La Salle Sts.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Tel. Main 4488. Auto. 8368.

The Chicago Socialist is published under the control of Local Chicago of the Socialist Party of Chicago, a corporation without capital stock, the whole revenue of which must be expended for Socialist propaganda.

Remittances may be made by Postoffice money order, express money order or bank draft.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year $0.50
Six months ..... .25

Five yearly subscription cards, $2.00. Money must accompany the subscription.
To Foreign Countries one dollar per year.
Special prices made on Bundles.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To secure a return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed.
The fact that a signed article is published does not commit The Chicago Socialist to all opinions expressed therein.
Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

Editor, A. W. Mance; Business Manager, A. Eisemann; State Secretary, J. S. Smith; C. L. Breckon, County Secretary.

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

CITY TICKET.

Mayor—John Collins.
City Treasurer—James B. Smiley.
City Attorney—Marcus H. Taft.
City Clerk—Alfred W. Mance.

ALDERMANIC NOMINEES.

Ward.	Ward.
1 Fred Schell	18 Jas. S. Smith
2 Robert Kurth	19 M. Kaplan
3 Frank Bohiman	20 John Aird
4 David Walker	21 Chas. H. Kerr
5 Peter Cunningham	22 Andrew Lafin
6 J. H. Greer	23 H. Schumacher
7 Wm. Kerwin	24 Richard Oze
8 P. D. Beaupre	25 Chas. W. Greene
9 Henry A. Frankel	26 Henry Laders
10 Edward Kapek	27 A. Eisemann
11 Wm. Lewis	28 Dan Donohue
12 G. J. Sindelar	29 Otto A. Schneider
13 John A. Jessup	30 Nicholas Krump
14 C. F. Kellogg, to fill vacancy	31 Charles Harold
15 Charles Dallgren	32 Edward Dierkes
16 J. W. Bartels	33 H. Van Middlesworth
16 Otto Beselark	34 A. S. Edwards
17 A. G. Erlando	35 William Stewart.

Good campaign material can be acquired by comrades if they will only carefully peruse the speeches of Democratic and Republican candidates and spellbinders. So far they have all testified that each of their parties is full of grafters, boodlers and bribers who are not to be trusted so long as there may be any franchises or other means of gratifying their greed for graft and gold. Before the end of the campaign it will have been firmly established that many of the leaders on both sides have long since earned reserved seats in the penitentiary, if not in hades. But if all of these were convicted of their crimes the State would have to build many more penitentiaries.

Proof is not wanting that a large proportion of habitants of this and other countries now under the sway of capitalism are rapidly becoming brutalized; and that unless their social, political and religious conditions be soon changed and greatly improved, they will sink to a very low degree of degeneracy. In the low savage state great physical pain is inflicted because it is endured. American Indians formerly gave exhibitions of their powers of endurance of physical pain and torture; they were thus trained and educated. But they regarded with contempt anyone who would receive or inflict such punishments as those suggested by writers in the newspapers, such as the lash, tar and feathers, etc. One editor some time ago went so far as to demand the restoration of the Spanish inquisition with all its hellish tortures. Roosevelt was so tickled that he appointed him a foreign minister.

It has all along been said by the wise guys of our so-called civilized countries that, in times of peace we must prepare for war; and that the marvelous improvements in all deadly weapons would end warfare; and that all international disputes would in future be settled at The Hague. Has anyone of these propositions been sustained by the Russo-Japanese holocaust? The wars of our times are commercial or capitalistic. The people of a nation are reduced by infamous legislation to poverty and destitution; the home market is thus destroyed; the manufacturer and his ally, the capitalist, must have foreign markets, even if they be opened at the point of the bayonet or the muzzle of the "long tom." Hence war, death and destruction of all kinds of wealth which the workers produce.

THERE ARE OTHER QUESTIONS.

Is it really true that the traction question is the only question in this campaign? Have the workers of Chicago no troubles save those that cluster around the street cars? How about the acres upon acres of foul death traps that serve as shelters, we will not call them homes, for the workers who produce the wealth of this great city? The slaughter of the innocents of Herod is rung down the centuries as the classic example of horrible brutality. There are single houses in the city of Chicago that have slain more children than did this Roman tyrant. There are holes in the great brick and wooden walls of Chicago that serve as homes for the working class, to enter which is to infect one's blood with foul disease, to choke the breath with death-breeding vapors. Yet neither Dunne nor Harlan has a word to say of these conditions. And they could be abolished to a large degree by the simple enforcement of laws already upon the statute books. Were the existing building regulations which have been enacted for the protection of those who live upon the boulevards, enforced for those who live in the river wards and along the great West Side, it would mean that whole square miles would be swept clean of their present habitations. There is scarcely a working class dwelling in Chicago which does not violate some of the regulations which sanitary experts have considered so essential for the protection of life as to insert them in the law of the State or municipality.

To-day the one thing that perpetuates these murderous conditions is the profit that comes through rent rolls. It is the rent and profit taking class who control Republican and Democratic machines and while this continues nothing that interferes with those sacred sources of exploitation stands any chance of success.

The stockyards and packing houses of Chicago violate a hundred laws every day in their anarchistic career of murder. Unprotected machinery crushes out lives, great chimneys pour out lung-stifling smoke, yet no move is made to better any of these conditions. No proposition to better them is offered even as a promise by those who are seeking the working class votes.

City dumps are located in workingmen's front yards. The garbage from avenue, boulevard and lake front is put down beside the homes of the wealth creators of Chicago, carrying with it disease and death. Yet none of these things are attacked by Democratic or Republican spell-binders.

Tens of thousands of children are shut out from the public schools for lack of adequate accommodations. The children of the proletariat are forced to grow up in ignorance, but no protest comes from those who ask their votes. Again, 'tis the same old story, new schools mean increased taxes, that is, decreased profits, and profits is the god of the Democratic and Republican parties, to attack which would be to profane the holy of holies. Other thousands of children go hungry to their class rooms. Empty stomachs make a poor foundation on which to build an education. Yet the Socialists alone demand that these children be fed. These are some of the questions that bulk larger than the traction question and on these the Socialist alone dares to take the workers' side.

THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

The Socialist movement gives expression to the demands of the working class for a fuller and more complete life. This class is becoming conscious of its chains. This would avail it little unless it also perceived the possibility of improving its condition and the method by which it can be accomplished. All of the signs now point to a rapid growth of Socialism in this as well as in other countries. The surprisingly rapid development of the machinery of production, which is causing an unprecedented revolution in social conditions and affecting every class in society; the centralization of wealth, causing a riotous display of luxury on one hand, and the direst poverty and want on the other; the multiplying evidences that the feudal lords of wealth control the legislative bodies, the courts, the police and military, the press and all the powers of government, and that they use these powers not to promote the general welfare but to advance their own interests; these things, among others, are creating conditions which cannot long endure.

Already we hear the rumblings of discontent and there is a widespread and growing feeling that we are on the eve of important changes. The old political parties, being both controlled by the same men, will, as they become conscious of the growing unrest, offer some slight palliatives, such as public control or ownership of the street railways, gas and electric light plants, which will be widely heralded as a solution of the social problem. The Socialist Party, voicing the needs of the great working class which, by its labor, produces the wealth of the world; which has no unjust special privileges to protect, and which demands merely the right to live and develop the faculties conferred by nature and to enjoy the full product of its labor, alone proclaims that permanent peace will not come until the exploitation of one class by another is stopped. To this end the wonderfully effective modern machinery of production must be publicly owned, and operated to supply the wants of all, not to build up enormous private fortunes for a privileged few.

The election in which we are now engaged, being merely one of education, our appeal must be to the intelligence and good sense of the people. The work of the Socialists now is to distribute literature and talk and reason with their fellow workers whose welfare they aim to promote and whose votes they need. The attention of the whole country was arrested by the largely increased vote of last fall. A more rapid growth is coming. Our ultimate victory is assured. Let each comrade do his utmost to advance our cause, for the socialists alone seek to abolish the last vestige of slavery, and inaugurate the reign of freedom and justice on earth.

J. B. SMILEY,
Socialist Candidate for City Treasurer.

BRAND'S HALL SECURED.

The County Secretary has secured Brand's Hall, corner of Clark and Erie streets, for Tuesday, April 4. Election returns will be received from each of the precincts of the 35 wards by the watchers therein. It is expected that arrangements will be completed to secure Western Union service on that night. Comrades and watchers will govern themselves accordingly.

THE SOURCE OF POWER

Old Parties Spending Large Sums of Money—Where Does It Come From?

SOCIALISM POINTS THE WAY.

Workers Enslaved Only Because of Lack of Intelligent Concentrated Class Action.

Working men who are voters of Chicago (and there are over 300,000 of you): Since I am a candidate for City Clerk on the Socialist party ticket I ask you to give me your attention just long enough for you to read the following words which I take the liberty of addressing to you:

You are well aware that there is a heated political campaign on in Chicago. From every billboard in the city there is staring you in the face pictures of two men. You know who they are and what they are after; they each want your votes and they are spending large sums of money in a dozen different ways to persuade you that you are really interested in electing one or the other as Mayor of Chicago. The two parties which they represent are hiring halls, opera houses, brass bands, etc., which costs large sums of money, all for the purpose of attracting your attention long enough to get you to listen to their reasons why you should vote either for Dunne or Harlan—for the Democratic party or the Republican party. Do you workers ever stop and ask where these old political parties get all the money they are spending in this campaign? Where do you think it is coming from? What do you think is the reason that some one is so anxious just at this time to secure your ears, that they go to all this trouble to reach you? I will tell you why. It is because you hold power in your possession—power to delegate to some one on the fourth of April the privilege of wielding all the powers of government in the city of Chicago for the next two years. It means the power of directing the police during labor troubles. Do you remember how that power has been used against you in every conflict you have had with your employers? Do you realize that the votes of the workers in the aggregate are the source of all political power in this city? Do you know if there is any way to concentrate your united strength to capture and use the powers of government in your own interests you might in reality get "a square deal" in the city of Chicago during the next two years? Something you have never had in the past from either of the parties who have their campaign expenses paid by the "great business interests," who have fooled you into voting their tools into power time after time.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY POINTS THE WAY.

For many elections in the past there has been a working class ticket and a working class party (the Socialist party and ticket) in the field, standing on a clear-cut working class platform, calling the attention of the wealth producers to the fact that the old parties were only fighting sham battles over fake issues.

The Socialist party has always pointed out during past campaigns what it is now pointing out to the workers with and by all the means at its disposal that there is, and can be only one real issue, "one paramount issue," that they are very materially interested in, viz.: that all the power of government be used in the interests of the workers, as it has been used in the past in the interest of the capitalist class.

In the campaign now being conducted the capitalist press and politicians are attempting to make the workers believe that the traction question is the only issue, and they are asking for power to use the city government machinery to settle that question in the interests of the capitalists who are supplying the campaign fund. Dunne represents one faction of capitalists and Harlan the other, but neither of them represents working class interests.

The Socialist party points out to the workers that its candidates, if elected, will use the power so attained to the utmost to settle ALL QUESTIONS and issues, including the traction question, as speedily as possible in the interest of the working class.

Do you want municipal ownership of the street cars? If you do—and most of us do—then see to it that the Socialist vote is 100,000 strong April 4. Nothing will set the old party politicians to falling over each other to give municipal ownership of the street cars so soon as a big increase in the Socialist vote. The oncoming tide of Socialist sentiment is the only thing capitalists or their political henchmen either fear or respect.

If it is municipal ownership you want, Mr. Workingman, then don't throw your vote away by voting for Judge Dunne, who wants to pay $80,000,000 for a lot of old scrap iron and junk. Vote for Collins and the whole Socialist ticket.

Is it a "square deal" you want? When your strike is on, Mr. Horny-handed Son of Toil, who do you think you would be most likely to get it from—Dunne, Collins or Harlan? Would you like to have the taxes used to clean the streets where the toilers live instead of having it all spent in keeping the part of the city where Mr. Harlan, Mr. Dunne and their class live in such nice shape? Just consider where the Socialist candidates live and who pays their campaign expenses.

Now, Messrs. 300,000 Working Class Voters in Chicago, what do you think is the real issue in this campaign? Is it merely the traction question, as the capitalist press and politicians are attempting to make you believe? Are you going to let them fool you again and get it in the neck, as you always have in the past, or are you going to vote for the party whose platform and candidates state frankly that they will settle all questions, so far as they get power, in the interest of the class who produce all wealth?

On the morning of April 4 you workers of Chicago will be in possession of all the power wielded by the city government. On the evening of the same day you will have kept that power to be used in the interest of yourselves, your families and your class by having placed it in the hands of the Socialists, to be administered only to better the conditions of the wealth producers, or you will have once more by your votes placed that powerful engine at the disposal of your masters, to be wielded against you whenever they need it to whip you back into line.

Up to you, Mr. Workingman!

Choose on April 4 whether you want capitalist rule or working class rule. You may have the former by voting for either the Republican or Democratic ticket. If you want working class interests to dominate at the City Hall, look for the column on the ballot headed "Socialist" and vote it straight.

A. W. MANCE,
Candidate for City Clerk.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

A Graphic Contrast Between the Luxurious Life of Factory Owners and Factory Workers.

The last lecture by Comrade Minnick was a study of "Forty-Seventh Street." It is safe to say that even those who had lived near that street for years and traveled its length many times realized how much was to be seen in that locality.

The luxury of the Lake Shore end gradually faded into the horrors of manufacturing conditions. The murderous surroundings of the Stockyards were shown as they could not have been seen by any number of conventional "visits" to that locality. Then came a set of such startling illustrations of the "dump" and "Bubbly Creek" that one could almost smell the foul odors that we knew must come from such messes.

In the midst of this mighty capacity for wealth production the women are turned into pack-horses, and it doubtless came as a surprise to those who are not familiar with that portion of the city, and who had read with horror of the conditions in some European cities, where women are harnessed with dogs, as beasts of burden, to learn that in the city of Chicago women were harnessed to much larger loads than any team of European dogs and women combined are ever asked to draw.

"Christmas on the Dump" was a cut that caused a choking sensation to come up in the throat, as the audience looked upon the pitiful picture of the helpless children of the workers who were compelled to pick their Christmas trees and presents from that unsavory locality. Another most striking picture was that of a single face of a boy grown old in the slavery of capitalism.

A most welcome close to all these horrors was furnished by the last pictures, showing the gypsy camp with its strange savage freedom.

VULGAR TO BE HUNGRY.

W. J. Ghent and the editor of the Nebraska Independent, the Populist organ, are having a scrap over Ghent's "Mass and Class."

The quarrel has an amusing aspect. Mr. Ghent proposes a very simple plan, viz., Socialism, where mankind may feed itself properly.

The Independent worries itself almost insane over Mr. Ghent's plan, not on the ground that it would not work, that poverty would be abolished by it, but because it is "materialistic." It is such a vulgar thing to talk about your stomach when you have not yet saved your immortal soul, is the gist of the Independent's argument.

I suspect that the trouble with the Independent is its fear that Socialism does not promise a future where the farmer has all the world at his feet begging for bread.

Mr. Ghent wants neither beggars nor masters, not even "Independent" farmer masters.

But we do not think the farmer wants to be a master; he merely wants equality, and this is what Socialism promises him.—Wilshire's Magazine.

The Standard Oil Company, against which there seemed to be such a wave of public indignation a few weeks ago, has reached out another tentacle and grasped the oil fields of Indian Territory.

The Standard Oil trust continues in its warfare against the so-called "independent oil producers" of Kansas, knowing that the little sharks in the oil business must eventually be swallowed up by the great octopus whose ravenous greed can only be fed on profit.

The little trusts cannot hope to compete with the great monster, whose commercial maw is devouring competition and eliminating the lightweights from the ring of the business world.

State Legislatures and judicial tribunals will afford no relief, as the Standard Oil Company furnishes the "sinews of war" that makes law-making bodies and courts of justice as harmless as sucking babes.—Miners' Magazine.

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

BY ERNEST UNTERMANN.

(Continued from last week.)

(By Ernest Untermann.)
(Continued.)

The first one who really attempted to answer this question was Dr. Conrad Schmidt, in his pamphlet entitled "THE AVERAGE RATE OF PROFIT, BASED ON MARX'S THEORY OF VALUE," Stuttgart, Dietz, 1889. Schmidt seeks to reconcile the details of the formation of commodity prices with the theory of value and with the average rate of profit. The industrial capitalist receives in his product, first, a compensation for the capital advanced by him, and second, a surplus product for which he has not paid anything. But in order to earn this surplus product, he must advance capital for its production. He must employ a certain quantity of materialized labor for the purpose of appropriating this surplus product. For the capitalist, the capital advanced by him represents the quantity of materialized labor which is socially necessary for the production of his surplus product. This applies to every industrial capitalist. Now, since commodities, according to the theory of value, are exchanged for one another in proportion to the social labor required for their production, and since the labor necessary for the manufacture of the capitalist surplus product is accumulated in the capital of the capitalist, it follows, according to Schmidt, that surplus products are exchanged in proportion to the capitals required for their production, and not in proportion to the labor actually embodied in them. Accordingly, equal capitals yield equal profits in equal times, and this is accomplished by adding the cost price of the surplus product, figured on the basis named, that is to say, the average profit, to the cost price paid for the commodities. And the paid and unpaid product are both sold at this increased price. Thus the average rate of profit arises, in spite of the fact that, according to Schmidt, the average prices of the commodities are determined by the law of value.

This is a very ingenious construction. It is made entirely after the Hegelian model, but it has this in common with the majority of the Hegelian constructions that it is not correct. It makes no difference whether the surplus product or the paid product is considered. If the theory of value is to be applied directly to the average profit, both of these products must be sold in proportion to the socially necessary labor embodied in them. The theory of value is aimed at the very outset against the idea, derived from the capitalist mode of thought, that the accumulated labor of the past, embodied in capital, not only represents a definite quantity of finished values, but is also the creator of values, a source of more value than it has itself, seeing that it is an element in production and in the formation of profit. The theory of value demonstrates that living labor alone has this faculty of creating surplus value. It is well known that the capitalists expect to reap equal profits in proportion to the magnitude of their capitals, that they regard the capital advanced by them as a sort of cost price of their profit. But if Schmidt uses this conception as a means of harmonizing the prices, figured on the basis of the average rate of profit, with the theory of value, he suspends this theory altogether by embodying in it a determining factor which is at variance with it.

Either accumulated labor creates value as well as living labor, and in that case the theory of value is not valid.

Or, accumulated labor does not create any value. Then Schmidt's demonstration is irreconcilable with the theory of value.

Schmidt was led into this by-path, when he was close to the correct solution, because he believed that he had to find as nearly as possible a mathematical formula, which would permit him to harmonize the average price of any individual commodity with the theory of value.

But though he strayed into a by-path, when he had gotten so close to his goal in this one question, he nevertheless proves by the other contents of his pamphlet that he possessed the faculty of drawing very intelligent conclusions from the two first volumes of "CAPITAL." He deserves credit for having found the correct explanation for the hitherto inexplicable decreasing tendency of the rate of profit, an explanation which Marx gives in the third section of the third volume of his work. Schmidt has also shown by what means the commercial profit is derived from industrial surplus value, and he has made a series of statements relative to interest and ground rent, by which he anticipated many things, which Marx developed in the fourth and fifth section of the third volume of "CAPITAL."

In the "NEUE ZEIT," 1892-93, Nos. 5 and 5, Schmidt later on tried a different way to solve this question. It amounts to this. According to him, it is competition which results in the average rate of profit, by inducing capital to emigrate from branches of production with profits below the average to other branches with profits above the average. Now it is not a new idea that competition is the great equalizer of profits. But Schmidt now tries to demonstrate that this equalization of profits is identical with the reduction of the selling prices of commodities, produced in excess, to a price level which society can afford to pay for them on the basis of the theory of value. The statements of Marx in volume III. show clearly enough, why this attempt cannot lead to any solution.

After Schmidt, P. Fireman attempted a solution (Conrad's Jahrbucher, third series, III., page 793). I do not enter into a discussion of his remarks relating to other points of Marxian economics. He argues in most of them from the mistaken premise that Marx is defining in certain places, when he is in reality only deducting, and that we may look in the works of Marx for perfect definitions which are valid under all circumstances and at all times. But it is a matter of course that so long as things and their interrelations are not regarded as fixed, but rather as transient, their reflexes in the human mind, the human conceptions of them, must also be subject to change and transformation; that conceptions must not be incarcerated in rigid forms, but must rather be developed out of their historical, or logical, processes of formation.

If we keep this in mind, it will be plain, why Marx, in the beginning of his first volume, takes his departure from the simple commodity production, why he makes this his historical starting point, in order to arrive further along at capital—why he begins with a simple commodity instead of a form which is logically and historically a secondary product, such as the capitalistically modified commodity. Fireman does not grasp this at all.

(To be continued.)

THE WORKING CLASS AND CAPITALIST LAW.

(Continued from Page One.)

to observe in a factory or mining town the number of maimed and disabled, the number in hospitals, to say nothing of the vast number of workingmen worn out and cast aside at 30 or 40 years of age, in order to appreciate the law's guaranty of personal security. Even the right to reputation, specifically mentioned by Blackstone as protected by the law, does not avail the workingmen at the time he most needs it. When in search of a "job" he often finds that his name has been put on a blacklist and he has no remedy, although no offense has ever been proved or even charged against him.

The second of these absolute rights of individuals is that of "personal liberty." According to Blackstone, it consists in "the power of locomotion, of changing situation, or moving one's person to whatsoever place one's own inclination may direct without imprisonment or restraint unless by due course of law." And here it must be conceded that the workingman has ample opportunity of moving about, even if he must travel by freight train; he also "changes situation" as often as he likes (or oftener); his liberty is not restrained except by due process of law, such, for instance, as the command of a federal judge. The late Judge Jackson made a careful distinction between persons who were "known as professional agitators, organizers and walking delegates" (such as Mother Jones and others) and "quiet, well-disposed people who do not want to be disturbed." The former he regarded as "vampires" and "busybodies." Against such it is conceded that the common law affords no protection but the power of a court of "equity" can be invoked for that purpose. The workingman is, under the law, given the same rights for travel and enjoyment as the employer. He, too, can take a trip to California or to Florida when it is cold and to Alaska or Hudson Bay when it is hot. He is in no danger of "imprisonment or restraint." The only restraint is in usually not having the price.

The third absolute right inherent in every Englishman is that of property, consisting, according to Blackstone, "in the free use, enjoyment and disposal of all his acquisitions." Regarding the origin of private property Blackstone guardedly states only that it is "probably founded in nature," adding that "the method of conserving it in the present owner is, however, entirely derived from society." Under the natural rights theory the original conception of property seems to have been that ownership rested on creation or production, by which it would of course vest in the worker. However, by some subtile reasoning "creation" came to mean "acquisition." Applied to the workingman, Blackstone's definition of the right to property contains a fine piece of irony. The workingman "creates" property, but he does not "acquire" it. Property having been "created" by the workingman is "acquired" by the capitalist. "Acquisition" and not "production" appears to be the foundation of property rights under the law.

It is scarcely necessary to say that "protection to property" means "protection to the property of the capitalist class." The personal property in the hands of individual workers seldom exceeds the legal minimum, viz., that allowed by the exemption laws, and hence needs no protection (the theory of the exemption law being that the minimum is allowed in order to limit the burden upon the taxpayers of poor rates and pauperism).

Labor is, however, regarded as property, and in the protection of this the workingman is carefully defended, not only by the common law but by constitution and statute. For instance, a law of Wisconsin prohibiting a corporation from discharging a man because of membership in a labor union was held unconstitutional as destroying the right of freedom to contract. A law of Indiana requiring payment of wages weekly was held to be an "arbitrary invasion of personal rights and tended to degrade the workingmen and place them under guardianship."

A statute of Kansas requiring payment of wages in cash was held to "invidiously distinguish the workingman from other citizens, infringing upon the free exercise of his right to trade his labor for whatsoever he may see fit." A law of California providing for enforcement of wage claims by a lien was regarded as "class legislation" and was said to "treat an intelligent workingman as an imbecile." A law of Ohio preventing a company from requiring a waiver of claims for personal injuries in the acceptance of benefits from a relief fund in the opinion of the United States Circuit Court, "took away from a large number of citizens a privilege which is dear to all, namely, that of making contracts concerning their own labor." It deprived them of "liberty" and "of the right to exercise the privileges of manhood without due process of law." Such is the watchful care of the courts for the real interests of the workingman.

Such has been the working out of the doctrine of natural rights and liberties in a society in which administration is carried on by the capitalist class. It need hardly be said that laws made and interpreted by workingmen, based on their conception of what is natural and right, would be vastly different.

M. H. TAFT,
Socialist Candidate for City Attorney.

MOTHER JONES' MEETINGS.

Crowded houses have greeted Mother Jones everywhere. The 66-year-old campaigner seems more full of fire than ever. She spares none. Her telling sentences are received with rapturous applause. She indicts capitalism in a flow of terrible adjectives that is simply startling. While Mother Jones denies adherence to the historic class struggle, her every sentence bears personal testimony to its terrible truthfulness. She speaks as one having authority. She bears witness as one who has seen and therefore knows of what she speaks.

$2.00—CURNEY HAT CO.—$3.00
Spring styles now ready. Union comrades should go to this store for their headwear. 97 East Madison St., northwest corner Dearborn Street.

INTERNATIONAL UNION—UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN OF AMERICA
COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

Socialist Stomachs are Sensitive
Good food, home cooked, as mother used to cook it, at S. ASKENAS, 429-431 South Halsted Street.

Varicocele
Restoration to a sound and healthy condition is the result of my method of treating this common and, when neglected, dangerous disease. My treatment, or the cures that unerringly follow it, surprise alike both patients and physicians. If you are looking for the treatment that has cured in thousands of cases, and will in yours, consult me and receive my personal attention.
MY GUARANTEE
Over four thousand cases treated in 25 years & not a single failure.
¶ If you cannot call, write me about it.
J. H. GREER, M.D.,
52 Dearborn Street, Chicago

Phone Wentworth 811
ANDERSON AND JENSEN
Dry Goods, Clothing & Shoes
LATEST STYLES OF SPRING GOODS
5902 and 5904 SO. HALSTED ST.
911 and 913 W. 59th ST.
CHICAGO

KERWIN BROTHERS
Printing
PLUGGERS
LEAFLETS
BOOKLETS
STATIONERY
22 Custom House Place
CHICAGO.
Harrison 4483
Automatic 9499
302 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

OHIO Lunch Room
180 NORTH CLARK STREET
J. J. ERICKSON, Prop.
ALWAYS OPEN

Commercial Restaurant
GEO. KNAB, PROP.
69-71 FIFTH AVENUE
83 MONROE STREET
OPEN NIGHT AND DAY
Telephone Main 3918

THIS LABEL
INTERNATIONAL ... REGISTERED
is the only guarantee that bread and other bakery goods are union made. Buy no other. Patronize only such places where you see the label on the bread. Demand the label.

Try One of Our Meals and Become One of Our Customers.
MANGOLD BROS.
Atlantic Hotel Restaurant & Lunch Room
VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STS.
Opp. New LaSalle St. Station.
Telephone, Harrison 1879

All Kinds of
FIRST-CLASS
BAKERY GOODS
AT LOWEST PRICES AT
JOHN AIRD'S BAKERY
714 VAN BUREN STREET

VISIT THE
Big Hardware and Paint Store
C. A. Londelius & Sons
Cor. 63rd and Peoria Streets

E. MULLOY
GAS & STEAM FITTER.
Boilers Repaired, Gas Stoves and Furnaces Repaired, Plumbing and Sewerage.
6306 Drexel Ave. Branch, 167 Van Buren St.
Phone 5111 Hyde Park

E. G. HOWTING
SOLICITS ORDERS FOR ALL KINDS OF EXPRESSING AND MOVING
COAL AND WOOD
DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF SOUTHWEST SIDE
OFFICE AND YARD: 2181 ELSTON AVE.

LAWYERS

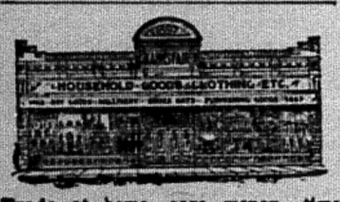
THOMAS J. MORGAN
(MORGAN & RUBINSTEIN)
..LAWYER..
WE ARE ENGAGED IN THE
GENERAL PRACTICE OF LAW
And obtain PATENTS for inventors
OFFICE
Unity Bldg, 79 Dearborn St., Suite 328-330
Residence: 6235 Madison Avenue
Telephone Market 1233
Res. Tel., Hyde Park 1227.

Raymond Stedman — Chas. E. Soelke
Stedman & Soelke
COUNSELORS AT LAW
94 La Salle Street CHICAGO

M. H. TAFT
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Suite 58, 99 RANDOLPH STREET
(Borden Block)
Tel. Central 2813 CHICAGO

PETER SISSMAN
LAWYER
Suite 826, Chicago Opera House Building
112 Clark Street, - CHICAGO
Residence, 56 Evergreen Ave.
TELEPHONES—MAIN 793; SEELEY 2885

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING



Trade at home, save money, time and carfare.
KAHN'S FAIR
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
1463-5-7 35th STREET, cor. Wood

JOHNSON BROTHERS
1634 to 1650 MILWAUKEE AVE
WEST OF ARMITAGE
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
Visit this Great Trading Center for All Kinds of BARGAINS

MAT ROSS
386 West 12th Street
FIRST-CLASS
Custom Pants Maker

Dr. R. L. Halperin
DENTIST
is now permanently located at 396 W. 12th Street, se. corner Blue Island avenue.
Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, till 4 p. m.

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

ERNEST SIEDE
DRY GOODS AND GENTS' FURNISHER, SHOES AND GROCERIES
6448-6450 Ashland Av., CHICAGO

A. H. ANDERSON
THE SHOE MAN
921 WEST NORTH AVENUE
NEAR CALIFORNIA
Complete Assortment of Fine Footwear. First-Class Repairing Promptly Done.

BEIDEL'S
BAND & ORCHESTRA
607 WEST 61st STREET
Tel. Wentworth 3384

—THE—
Credit Furniture House
SAM GUMBINER
228 AND 230 MILWAUKEE AVENUE

NICKELSEN & CHRISTMANN
DEPARTMENT STORE
1567 MILWAUKEE AVE.
1040 to 1044 NO. WESTERN AVE.
LEADERS in Dry Goods, Shoes, Groceries, Meats and House Furnishings.

COMRADES:
For Steamship Tickets to or from Europe on all lines, call on
E. M. STANGLAND
552 Grand Avenue, near Ellendale St.

CITY PLATFORM.

Platform Adopted by the Socialist Party of Chicago at the City Convention, Held March 8th, 1905, for the Ensuing Municipal Election in Chicago.

The Socialist Party of Chicago, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of Socialism, its adherence to the national platform as adopted by the Socialist Party of America, at the convention held at Chicago, in May, 1904, and declares itself to be in entire accord with the program adopted by the representatives of the International Socialist movement, at the International Congress, held at Amsterdam, Holland.

We reassert our convictions, that as a result of prevailing industrial conditions in the United States, as well as throughout the civilized world, society is to-day divided into two distinct classes with diametrically opposed and irreconcilable interests. That we have, broadly stated, on the one hand, the property owning and non-producing class, while on the other, the non-owning and producing class. That this condition is a result of the private ownership of the means of production and distribution.

We declare that the Socialist Party has for its aim the abolition of classes in society, and the establishment of a system of society, where every individual will be guaranteed equal rights and opportunities, and that this can only be brought about by the abolition of private ownership of the means of production and distribution, and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

We recognize that under conditions as they exist to-day, the working class is the class whose historic mission it is to establish a society having for its foundation the principles of co-operative social production in order to guarantee just distribution. That every class struggle is a political struggle, and that while society is divided into classes, the administration of government is exercised by the class holding the reins of government, in its own interests and against the interests of the class dominated by it. That the Republican and Democratic parties have been the arms through which the capitalist class has been exercising the governmental powers of Nation, State and Municipality, in its own interests up to the present, and that the working class has been entirely unrepresented, and the supposedly guaranteed right of political equality thus became a fiction.

We, therefore, make our appeal to every workingman and to all those that desire the abolition of classes in society, and who believe in a democratic system of government, not only in form but in substance, to enroll under the banner of the Socialist Party and elect to office men pledged to represent the interests of the working class, and to stand for every measure tending towards the establishment of the co-operative industry, or calculated to benefit the working class, constituting the great mass of suffering and oppressed mankind.

While recognizing that even if victorious in the ensuing municipal election, our candidates when elected could not possibly carry the principles of Socialism into full effect, we also recognize that measures tending to improve the present condition of the working class can be carried into effect by an administration earnestly endeavoring to administer the government of the City of Chicago in the interests of the great mass of the people, and not in the interests of the favored few.

We, therefore, pledge our candidates, if elected, to stand for the following measures:

First—The city to acquire municipal ownership of the means of transportation, and to operate the same with a view to rendering improved service to the community, and improving the condition of the workers engaged in the transportation industry.

Second—We are unqualifiedly opposed to the granting of any franchise to any person or corporation for the purpose of carrying on any industry for the operation of which a franchise is required, holding that such industry is to be carried on by the city itself, for the benefit of its inhabitants.

Third—The establishment of city ice-houses and coal-yards.

Fourth—The extension of the functions of the Board of Health to include the furnishing of free medical service and medicine.

Fifth—The extension and improvement of our educational system by the strict enforcement of all existing legislation and enactment of additional legislation, providing for sufficient school-rooms, teachers, free text-books and materials, and free meals and clothing to all children up to the age of sixteen years.

Sixth—The abolition of all contract labor on public works and the introduction of a system of direct employment by the municipality in all its undertakings, the working time for all city employes to be not more than eight hours, and the minimum rate of wages to be paid to any city employe to be three dollars per day.

Seventh—The strict enforcement of all existing legislation for the protection of life and limb, of those engaged in industry, and the enactment of additional legislation for the safeguarding of life and limb of the workers.

With this as our program of action for the municipality and with Socialism as our final aim and purpose, we repeat our call to the working class to recognize its true interests and the important part that is assigned to it in history, to be the emancipator of mankind, and to establish a system of true freedom and brotherhood among men, to enroll under the banner of International Socialism, and to work for the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

Who Can Guess the Name of this Famous Revolutionist?

The Chicago Socialist for a year to whosoever makes the first correct guess.

Next week we will publish the name, the eminent works or deeds of above, and the correct guessers.

A series of Portraits will appear the following weeks

TWELFTH WARD WORKERS ATTENTION.

(Continued from First Page.)

working men are not so numerous they have been elevated long ago, and when the Socialist Alderman in the City Council asked that the railroad be compelled to pay the city what was due on account of not elevating said tracks, the amount running into millions of dollars. You remember how the Democrats and Republicans enforced this law. They simply laughed at the idea; they thought it was only a joke to compel a railroad to obey the law. But supposing some of us that own our two by-four houses failed to pay our taxes of about twenty dollars, do you suppose they would excuse us? Not on your life. You would either have to pay up or they would take your lifetime saving away from you, and the Democrats and Republicans ignore these facts.

It is up to us workingmen to show these men that we know what we want, and we are learning very fast how to get it. The firemen, the men who place their lives in danger, that risk them every day saving life and property, are snubbed when they ask for reasonable hours of duty and decent living conditions, which would enable them to spend some time with their families.

Our street car service is about as bad as anything under capitalism. What care the politicians about how workingmen get to and from work. The men riding on the various lines are packed, pushed and jostled along any and every old way. But that, as bad as it is, is not any worse than the fact that 90 per cent of what we eat or drink is adulterated, prepared with different kinds of preparations, poisoning our families by degrees, so that if the railroads don't kill you, or if they don't smother you by compelling you to work in an atmosphere in a factory that isn't fit for the roughest kind of animals to live in, why, then they shorten your lives by poisonous foods.

The average life of a workingman today is very short. We hear so much about the prevalence of consumption and the medical profession knows that the only way to combat or prevent it is to give mankind more time to spend in the open air and bask in nature's free gift of the rays of the sun, and eat nothing but pure, wholesome food, and avoid adulterated food of all descriptions.

We ask the workingmen how they expect doctors to cure them of disease or prevent ill health when they are locked up in illy ventilated factories from 10 to 14 hours per day, and never see the sun, except on Sunday?

The Socialists point out to the workers that with all of our wonderful labor-saving and modern productive machinery that the only thing that stands between the workers and a full life by working a few hours to provide the material necessities of life—food, clothes, houses, books, clean and decent entertainment and ample time to enjoy these things, and develop our possibilities to their fullest capability, is the fact that all the means of life are to-day privately owned and the workers have no access to them except when they get permission from the present owners who operate the great wealth-producing plants only for profit.

In conclusion, we call attention to the fact that there is only one reason why the workers create abundance of wealth and live in poverty, live miserable lives in the midst of plenty, and that is the lack of intelligent understanding of working class interests by the workers themselves. Once the workers come to understand their class interests and the power of their united ballot there will soon be an end to this system that makes slaves of the class who produce all wealth.

We call upon all workers before voting April 4th to carefully read the Socialist platform and other Socialist campaign literature.

More subscribers always wanted.

THE PARIS COMMUNE AND RUSSIAN REVOLT.

A Partial Report of Speech Delivered at the Commune Celebration at Brand's Hall, Sunday, March 19.

(By Thomas J. Morgan.)

The historic event we commemorate, known as the Paris Commune, occurred in 1871. The first the world knew of this occurrence was the story that a mob was robbing, burning public buildings, desecrating the churches and murdering the priests in Paris; that after a great struggle law and order had been re-established and the mob suppressed and justly punished. This story was believed because it was told by Washburne, the American minister in Paris, and other equally prominent persons in the world's affairs.

The real story was told later by the Socialists and others who were participants in the Commune, and is now known by all the people in France and by millions in other nations. This story tells us that the word Commune means a political division which includes Paris. That on the capture of Emperor Napoleon by the Germans, and the collapse of his government, the citizens of Paris by a vote of 285,000 elected a city government and declared for a republican form of government for France; that a self-appointed government of capitalists condemned this republican government of Paris, destroyed it by force of arms, and after every armed "communist" had been killed or made prisoner, the victors murdered 30,000 men, women and children. These victims of French capitalism were marched through Paris to the cemetery and there arranged on the brink of trenches, shot by the hundred at a time and buried dead and alive into the trenches, which served as graves.

This horrible slaughter was indorsed by the governments of Europe and United States for the purpose of terrifying the discontented workers of the world and to prevent the rise of Socialism in Europe. From this sacrifice of the workers of Paris there rose an influence which is linking the workers in class conscious array; has armed them with such knowledge and means of information that misrepresentation such as that which hid the truth of the Paris Commune will be impossible in the future.

The activity of 30,000,000 of Socialists has changed the thought of the world; the falsehoods of government officials and priests are quickly made known to willing ears ready to hear the truth.

Twenty-three years ago the civilized world was shocked BY THE KILLING of Alexander the good. Now the news that a Russian minister, a grand duke and a hundred lesser Russian officials and aristocrats have been killed and that the Czar had to hide away to save his life, is received with complacency, if not with approval, as the logical penalty which tyrants must pay for their criminal oppression.

A few weeks ago prominent Americans in Chicago noted for their respect for law and order, opened the doors of the Auditorium for the revolutionist, Madame Breshkovski, introduced her to a great mass meeting of Americans who applauded her declaration that she was a revolutionary Socialist and was seeking with other revolutionists to destroy Russian despotism. I addressed the same meeting and made the following remarks, which are appropriate to the present occasion:

The principles and aims of Socialists are the same the world over. All Socialists agree that to be free the workers must understand the principle of self-government. That to be free the workers must possess the means of life by possessing the means of labor and the results of their toil. That while the right to speak, meet, write and vote is essential, yet freedom is not attained till the means of labor and of life are owned and controlled by the people organized into a co-operative commonwealth.

The means used by Socialists to attain this end necessarily differ under the dissimilar conditions in different nations. In the United States, where the masses need but to exercise their political power to attain the desired end, Socialists rely on intellectual agitation to develop this power and therefore refuse to countenance the advocacy of physical force. But in Russia conditions are different. To advocate Socialism there is a crime; there the agitator is hunted, caged and killed; hence when we Socialists here learn of the capture, imprisonment and murder of our comrades or any other revolutionists in Russia we grieve. And when we learn that one or more of those who are hunted have turned and killed the hunters, we rejoice.

We Socialists know that permanent progress is made on the road to freedom only by the intellectual progress of the masses, therefore where the workers are free to organize and educate, and to freely express their thought, terrorism is a crime. But in Russia, where, in the name of religion and law and order, the ears of the workers are stopped, their eyes blindfolded, their tongues tied and their limbs bound, when in their efforts to release themselves from these bonds they kill some or all of their tyrants, we American Socialists will rather rejoice than condemn. The pages of history glow with the names of those who, like Washington, cut less galling bonds with the sword. The President of the United States is closer to the hearts of the American people because as a Rough Rider he helped to kill the tyranny of Spain in the island of Cuba. Therefore consistency requires the American people as citizens of a republic created by a revolution to rejoice over the rising revolution in Russia, and to strengthen the hearts and hands of the Russian revolutionists, and to ask the members of Congress and the President of this nation to suspend all official relations with Russia, and to condemn its governmental murderers.

So while we Socialists meet here to revere and honor the memory of the revolutionists that died in the Commune of Paris, we also give our ready sympathy and encouragement to the living revolutionists in Russia and wish them complete success in their efforts to destroy Russian despotism.

I. L. GOTTSTEIN
THE ONLY
One Price Hatter
and Gent's Furnisher
on the West Side
478 SO. HALSTED ST.
184 W. 12th ST.

A Talk with Life.

By Maxim Gorky.

Two men who had been deceived by Life, so wild and so pitiless, once stood before her face to face.

"What do you want of me?" asked she.

One of them answered in low tones as follows: "The cruelty of your contradictions appears revolting to me; my mind tries in vain to solve the riddle of existence; and my spirit is veiled by the darkness of doubt. But my reason tells me all the time that man is the most perfect being in all creation!"

"What do you seek from me?" interrupted Life, with sphinx-like face.

"I want happiness! And in order that I may be able to realize it, I must conciliate the two opposed principles that divide my heart in making 'I want' agree with 'You ought.'"

"You have simply to desire what you ought to do for me,' answered Life in rather harsh tones.

"No! I cannot desire to be your victim!" cried the man. "I who would like to rule you, I am condemned to live under your laws. Why?"

"Don't talk so boldly," entreated his companion, who stood a little nearer to Life. "Don't talk so boldly!"

But without paying attention the man went on:

"I claim to have the right to live in harmony with my ideals. I do not wish to be compelled either to be the brother or the slave of my neighbor. I want to be either brother or slave at my own sweet will, obeying only my own inclinations. I cannot be happy while Society disposes of me as a kind of lifeless stone which is only good to build up the prison walls of the common good. I am a man, I am a spirit, and I ought to be free!"

"Say no more," remarked Life," with a cold smile. "You have said a great deal, and anything you could add would be simple platitude. You demand liberty? Why do you not fight for it? Try a battle with me! Suppose you are victorious! Become my master and let me be your slave! You know with what resignation I yield to my conqueror! But you must conquer first! Do you feel able to cross swords with me in order to free yourself from your chains? Do you feel sure that you will triumph over me? Have you confidence in your own power?"

And the man replied with a very discouraged look on his countenance:

"You have forced me to an inner battle with my own self. Your words hav sharpened my judgment, and now, like a keen blade, it plunges its edge deeper into my soul and wounds me all the time."

"Speak to her more boldly," pleaded his companion; "don't begin to whimper!"

But the man continued: "Would that your tyranny would grant me a little breathing space! Oh, leave me for one short minute to enjoy some happiness!"

Life had now a fresh smile, like the cold sheen of ice.

"Tell me," said she, "do you ask this of me as a favor?"

"I ask it as a favor," answered the man, like an echo.

"Then you speak as a beggar! But know, poor fellow, that Life never bestows aught from motives of charity. And then, don't you remember, you are a free man, and you can with your own right hand take away my gifts from me! But you—you are only the obedient slave of my will! He alone is free who knows how to give up everything else in order to fix his heart on some chosen goal! Have you understood? * * * And now, go!"

The man had understood, and now, like an obedient dog, he crouched humbly at the feet of Life, and licked the crumbs which fell from the table.

But the asture face of Life turned away from the groveller, and sought the man who had not yet asked any question of her. He had a heavy face, but his look was kind.

"What do you want to get?" demanded Life.

"I ask nothing. I demand something as a right."

"What can that be?"

"Justice! Where can Justice be found? Give me Justice; I know afterwards how to get at everything else! At present I only seek for Justice. I have waited for Justice long and patiently, out in the night with sleepless eyes! I have waited—but the hour has at length come! Where is Justice?"

"Take Justice!" answered Life, with the same sphinx-like face.

Get busy on your campaign lists. The only place to get campaign funds is from the rank and file. You want the work of this campaign well done. It will take cash to do it. The only way money can be forthcoming for the many bills is by your activity with the lists. Get going quick and get the money in to the county secretary at once.

Friedman, for wines and liquors, corner Grand and Western Avenues, Chicago. Halls to rent.

ECONOMY CLOAK & SUIT CO.
Invites inspection of their complete line of up-to-date
Spring and Summer Line of Ladies' and Men's WEARING APPAREL
No extra charges for any specially designed Garment that you wish to order according to measure.
We carry a complete line of MILLINERY, JEWELRY, SILK SHIRT WAIST SUITS, in fact everything that Stylish Ladies or Men require. ANY HONEST MAN OR WOMAN CAN OPEN A CHARGE ACCOUNT WITH US.
ECONOMY CLOAK & SUIT CO.
ESTABLISHED 1898
195-197 WABASH AVE., N.W. Cor. Adams. Entire 3d Floor. Take Elevator
Open Evenings until 9 o'clock Monday, Wednesday and Saturday;
CASH, WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
P.S.—A Handsome Easter Souvenir furnished gratis all visitors

$40 SEWING MACHINE $20

COMRADES: Don't pay $35 to $50 for a Sewing Machine that I can sell you for $20. I positively guarantee this machine to give entire satisfaction in every respect. Give 7 or 30 days to try it; if not right your money back without a question. Has automatic lifting head and locking drawers; none more up-to-date. SEE IT at my office. Sample machine sold at 5% discount if taken by March 29, as I don't want to move it to McVickers' Theatre Bldg., Room 25, where I will be located April 1st.
A. B. CONKLIN
81 SO. CLARK STREET, CHICAGO
If out of town, write for my Catalogue

ROBERT F. DREWS
Dry Goods, Millinery, Shoes and Men's Furnishings
6850-6852 SO. HALSTED STREET
CHICAGO

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

TELEPHONE WEST 1967
Chicago Co-operative Trading Society
GROCERIES AND MEATS
963 Armitage Ave. 1097 W. North Ave.
We carry only best quality goods and sell the cheapest of any store in the neighborhood.
Our success speaks for itself. Dividends paid every month to customers on all purchases.
GIVE US A TRIAL

DON'T GET IN YOUR OWN LIGHT
GET IN
The Clark Light
We guarantee it the best for your store, Office, Library or any part of the home. Mail us a card or phone us and our man will call and give you estimates. WE ALSO carry a full line of the best Mantles, Globes, Chimneys, Portable Lamps, Imported and Domestic Shades, in fact, the best of everything in Gas Light Supplies.
We also INSURE your lights against breakage. "ASK THE MAN."
CLARK LIGHT CO.
324 North State Street, corner Maple Street
PHONE 1153 NORTH

CORRESPONDENCE STUDY FOR SOCIALISTS
Three Separate Courses—
Political Economy and Socialism . . . May Wood Simons
American Industrial History . . . . . A. M. Simons
Twenty typewritten lectures in each course, making a large book on each subject—become the property of the student. Elaborate references, with instruction for reading. Papers corrected. Difficult points explained. Write for circular. Address
A. M. SIMONS, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

Spring Styles of Fine Footwear
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
ARE ARRIVING DAILY
Would like very much to have you come in and look them over.
Silverstein & Weinstein
The Reliable Shoe Dealers
280 West 12th Street, near Halsted

H. GEISENHEIMER
6 AND 8 ARCADE BLDG., PULLMAN
SPECIAL SALE:
OVERCOATS, worth $10 and $15, now $7.50
OVERCOATS, worth $7.50 and $9, now 4.98
OVERCOATS for Boys, sizes 7 to 16, at 3.69
OVERCOATS for Boys, sizes 4, 5 and 6, at 2.69
BOYS' SUITS, worth $5 and $6, now 1.69

TELEPHONE MAIN 3796

METZGER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

LEAF TOBACCO

MARCH SPECIAL

All Cigar Manufacturers, readers of this paper, will derive the benefit of this sale, a very fine, clean, high Aroma Havana, large size, at 90c; out of bond. It will pay you to call and examine same.

204 E. LAKE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

DEBATE

BETWEEN

J. HENRY KRAFT, Democratic Candidate for Alderman 28th Ward

AND

ALBERT EISEMANN, Socialist Candidate for Alderman 27th Ward

Subject—"Shall the Workingmen Vote the Democratic or the Socialist Ticket?"

ON FRIDAY, MARCH 31st, AT 8 P. M.

WABANSIA HALL, Corner Wabansia and California Aves.

WILSHIRE'S

NOW REDUCED TO

10 CENTS A YEAR

Special till July 4th

Must have a Million Subscribers. Cut this out, paste on a sheet of paper and send me a big list at once.

GAYLORD WILSHIRE
EDITOR WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE
NEW YORK

"The Struggle for Existence"

By Walter Thomas Mills, A. M.

THIS is the most complete and readable application of the scientific discoveries of **Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Morgan, Marx** and the other great scientific students and writers of the last century to the modern labor problem yet written.

It shows the causes of the things which are in order to show how to cause or help to cause the things which ought to be.

It outlines coming events in the economic class struggle, and it does this supported by the facts of history and the truths of science.

It can be understood by anyone who can read a newspaper. It will fasten the attention and reveal old things in new relations to the most widely read.

It is divided into Six Parts—Part I. presents the distinguishing features of both Capitalism and Socialism, and the method usually followed by Scientific Socialists in the Study and Discussion of Historical and Social Problems. Part II. deals with the Evolution of Capitalism. Part III. with the Evolution of Socialism. Part IV. with questions of Controversy between Capitalists and Socialists. Part V. with Socialism as Related to Every Possible Current Public Problem, and Part VI. with the Organization and Promotion of the Socialist Movement.

It contains forty-eight chapters, 640 pages, copious footnotes quoting 241 acknowledged authorities, complete indexing, bound in English linen with flexible back.

PRICE $2.50.

International School of Social Economy,
1429 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Telephone 1404 Black
FRANK EGGENSPERGER FRANK ZINK
EGGENSPERGER & CO.
Staple and Fancy Groceries
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Wholesale and Retail
423 E. NORTH AVE. CHICAGO

20th WARD

Mrs. Corinne Brown

WILL SPEAK AT 20TH WARD HEADQUARTERS

Sunday, March 19, at 8 p. m.

943 W. Harrison St.

ROBERT W. JESCHKE
One Price to All
1144 Milwaukee Avenue
HATTER AND FURNISHER

BEST IN QUALITY — C. W. GLASS — COST NO MORE
UNION MADE SHOES
1140 MILWAUKEE AVE.

AUG. P. KELTING
Dry Goods, Notions and Gents' Furnishings
702 BELMONT AVENUE
CORNER PAULINA STREET. CHICAGO

HARRIS, the One Price Store
We have our full line of SPRING CLOTHING, SHOES & GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS in, and sell at moderate prices.
CALL ON US ONCE AND YOU WILL COME AGAIN
311 EAST DIVISION STREET

PHONE 8284, W. P.
L. MULLAUER
Successor of Mrs. Rosen
Union Picnic Grove and Buffet
Dealer in Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars
618 W. 117th St., cor. Harvard Ave.

I. SOMMERFELD
UNIONS' HEADQUARTERS
192 W. NORTH AVE.
TEL. MONROE 1656

LILLIBORG & LUND
410 Irving Park Boulevard
PAINTERS AND DECORATORS
Paints Oils and Glass
WE MAKE SIGNS

WOSTA'S HALL
122 W. Lake St., Cor. Desplaines
CHICAGO
Imported and Domestic
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
Telephone, Halsted 762

Englewood Window Glass Co.
(Not Inc.)
Plate, Window, Mirrors, Art Glass, Etc., 822 W. 63d St., Chicago. RASMUSSEN & MARYEN, Props. Tel. 2582 Garfield.

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT
THE ENTERPRISE
1068 Belmont Ave., Near Southport Ave.
Dry Goods, Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Gent's Furnishings
M. KAHN, Proprietor.

ERNST PETERSEN
HESPERIAN
SAMPLE ROOM
S. E. Cor. 69th St. and Ashland Avenue
HALL TO RENT

J. GOEBEL
LADIES' TAILOR
205 Lincoln Avenue
Between Webster and Garfield Aves.
TEL. 2554 BLACK CHICAGO

GO TO COMRADE
J. H. HOLMGREN
1738 N. CLARK ST.
Artistic FOOTWEAR

Englewood Turner Hall
J. VOGELSANGER, Prop., 1148 W. 63d St., Chicago. Socialist Headquarters 31st Ward Branch.

COOK COUNTY.

CHAS. L. BRECKON, Secretary.
163 Randolph St.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The following is the Secretary's report for the week ending March 18, 1905:

Receipts—Due stamps, $104.85; campaign fund, $108.69; literature sales, $12.27; balance last week, $7.99. Total, $233.80.

Expenses—Due stamps, $60; printing, $5; postage, $53.60; agitation and organization, $40.50; Secretary, salary, $20; literature, $1; supplies, $1; total, $181.35; balance on hand, $52.45.

Stamps purchased, 600; on hand last week, 200; total, 800; stamps sold, 719; on hand, 81.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

The following are the contributions to the campaign fund for the week ending March 18, 1905: H. Luesman, 50c; Wm. Swienke, 50c; H. E. Graham, $4.25; J. G. Stokes, $1; K. Hellenthal, $5; J. E. Larson, $1.25; G. R. Grant, $1; H. H. Valentine, $2.65; A. B. Conklin, $1; J. Bruning, $10; A. Anderson, $2; Wm. Forbes, $1; J. P. Sorensen, $4; Naselli and Sundin, $1.25; W. P. Ames, $1.25; B. McMahon, $5; N. Halverson, $2; Julius Heinze, $10; Wm. Tibestart, $5; C. Biermuier, 25c; G. Barrett, $1; C. S. Wheeler, $1; J. P. Kocharowski, $1.60; A. M. Simons, $1; G. W. Post, $5; John Walters, $1; Charles W. Greene, $10; E. M. Stanglund, $2; H. Schoenfeld, $1; John Collins, $2; Chas. L. Breckon, $2; T. J. Morgan, $5; L. C. Landfield, $2.80; Oscar P. Neahans, $1; H. Leifschiz, $3.50; B. Heubeach, $1; A. H. Seeley, $5; Dr. Osborn, $1; 29th Ward meeting, $1.10; 14th Ward, 70c; 25th Ward, 69c; Wm. Hornung, $1. Total, $108.69. Total last week, $332.80. Grand total, $441.79.

NOON-DAY MEETINGS.

Meetings have been arranged for John Collins for a series of noon-day gatherings at big factory centers for all next week. The boys want to hear about Socialism. We must tell them the story. The demand on our Campaign Committee is taxing resources to the utmost. Everybody at it and always at it must be and is our slogan.

Get out to our campaign meetings. Bring your family and friends. Make the campaign one grand roar by the aroused proletarian army.

ABOUT REGISTRATION.

The following are given as a guide to any of the comrades who may not have been registered. See that your name is on the books and that a straight vote for Socialism is in the ballot box on Tuesday, April 4:

COUNTY COURT will sit to hear applications for registration on Friday, March 31, and Saturday, April 1, 1905.

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS sit to hear applications to be registered and to erase on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, March 28, 29 and 30, 1905, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 9 p. m.

APPLICATION TO COUNTY COURT to be registered shall be made on or before the opening of court, on Friday, March 31, 1905.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Splendid Campaign Being Arranged by Fine Working Committee.

The roll call showed ten wards missing. W. C. Benton was elected to the chair. The committee on halls and speakers reported 21 big meetings in 19 wards now arranged by the committee.

The question of a new form for the "Doughnut" was turned over to the secretary. On motion 20,000 platforms in Polish and German were ordered printed.

The question of printing 250,000 leaflets of Simons' article was turned over to committee on halls and speakers.

It was moved and carried that secretary be authorized to engage young lady assistant at $8.50 per week, and Fred Scholl, on halls and speakers, at $10 per week, for three weeks during campaign.

A committee of three was named to examine into validity of petitions.

The secretary was ordered to rent Brand's Hall for use in receiving returns on election night.

Reports of meetings from each of the wards were then taken, showing great activity. The following motion was carried: That the campaign committee request ward committees not to issue any campaign documents for the use of wards, but to use those issued by the city campaign committee.

The Twenty-second Ward leaflet was then read and offered for indorsement, but the motion was lost.

Meeting then adjourned for one week, to meet Friday, March 24, at Jung's Hall, 106 E. Randolph street, at 8 p. m. C. L. B.

The Socialist meetings held in different parts of the city during the past week have been largely attended by enthusiastic audiences of the Chicago wageworkers. The collections were good and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed at every gathering. Everything at present points to a large Socialist vote on April 4. Many persons have been asking the question, Will the Socialists be able to hold the big vote of last fall? We see no reason why it should not be not only held, but largely increased, if every Socialist will do his duty in placing the Socialist position squarely before the workers of Chicago during the next two weeks.

The February report of the Socialist National headquarters shows the income to have been $1,429 and expenses $1,448.

I will be glad to see the smiling face of any comrade who desires to see me at my new location, McVicker's Theater building, room 25, fourth floor, after April 1. Take elevator in theater entrance. A. B. CONKLIN.

OFFICIAL PARTY NEWS.

The Michigan State Committee submits the name of Philip Engel for the reserve list of national speakers and organizers.

* * *

The Massachusetts State Committee submits the name of Heinrich Bartel of Lawrence for the reserve list of national speakers and organizers. Comrade Bartel is a German speaker.

* * *

John M. Work has been re-elected national committeeman and W. A. Jacobs, 307½ Harrison street, Davenport, has been elected additional national committeeman of Iowa.

* * *

Received for the agitation fund since last report $16.43. Of this amount $10.07 was received from the Socialist propaganda fund of New Haven, Connecticut, C. Kahlenberg, Secretary. Previously acknowledged, $23.57. Total, $40.

* * *

Samuel Lovett has been re-elected national committeeman of South Dakota.

* * *

Both branches, German and English, of the Socialist Party of Newport News, Va., passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, The South offers an exceedingly fertile field for agitation for a German organizer, as there are many Germans in sympathy with Socialism; and,

"Whereas, The locals, Newport News, Richmond and Norfolk, Va., would be an excellent base for agitation; be it

"Resolved, That the agitation tour of Comrade Robert Saltiel, National German organizer of the Socialist Party, should be extended to the South; and,

"Whereas, The German comrades of the South, being in entire accord with the motion made by the German branch of the Socialist Party at Grand Rapids, Mich. (relative to agitation), be it further

"Resolved, To second the above motion by the German branch at Grand Rapids, Mich."

J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

STATE NEWS.

Now everybody get ready to distribute the "doughnut."

Comrade A. J. Anderson, secretary of the Springfield Local, sends in a large order for due stamps and reports that the Locals in the surrounding towns of Dundee and Aurora are actively pushing the propaganda.

The Belleville Local sends in an order for $5 worth of party due stamps, and announce that they are making big preparations for a meeting to be addressed by Mother Jones March 24, when they expect to get in some good educational work among the toilers.

A letter from Jacksonville to State Secretary Smith states the Socialists in that town have a full city ticket in the field and expect to give the old parties something to do if they succeed in fooling the workers into again voting to perpetuate their present hard conditions.

The Commune festival held at Brandt's Hall by our German comrades last Sunday night was a complete success, both socially and financially. Comrade T. J. Morgan was the principal speaker of the evening. We print a partial report of his address in another part of this issue.

The new membership records were all broken at the last meeting of the Cook County Central Committee. There were 325 new applications for membership in the different branches of Cook County. Also applications for three new charters, which were granted. This splendid showing for the month of February is undoubtedly due largely to the efforts put forth in carrying through our party primary work.

The Joliet Socialists have a full city ticket in the field. The Socialists were the first party to name their ticket in Joliet. There was an effort on the part of the radicals, Populists and other reform elements to get the Socialists to join with them and nominate some "good man," but Comrade Marlett writes us that they told these reformers that fusing with other parties was something Socialists would never do. The Joliet platform and program of action will be found in another column.

The comrades throughout the city and State will be sorry to learn that our State Secretary, Jas. S. Smith, is unwell and has been compelled to take a vacation for a few weeks. Comrade Smith is one of our most experienced campaign workers, and we will miss his counsel and help very much during the present campaign. His many friends will all join us in the hope that he will speedily recover his health and soon be back at the work he loves so well, the faithful devotion to which has temporarily broken him down. Comrade A. W. Mance will look after the State correspondence during Comrade Smith's absence.

The following comrades have been placed in nomination to date by the various locals and branches for national committeemen, representing Illinois on the national committee. Nominations will close on April 1: E. E. Carr, Danville; B. Berlyn, S. Stedman, John Collins, Jas. H. Brower, Elgin; T. A. Wakely, Jacksonville; S. A. Knopfnagel, Peoria; Sam Block, Peoria; W. J. McSweeney, J. F. Sanders, Bloomington; E. Untermann, Thos. J. Morgan, A. M. Simons, M. W. Simons, Jas. S. Smith, John W. Walker, Westville; Geo. B. Landwehr, J. H. Handy and L. Christ, Quincy; W. T. Mills, M. B. Harth, Glen Carbon, Wm. Koenigkramer, Stanton; A. W. Mance, A. S. Edwards, Frank Raisl.

ARVID G. ERLANDO,

Socialist Candidate for Alderman of the Seventeenth Ward.

Arvid G. Erlando, Socialist candidate for Alderman of the Seventeenth Ward, is by trade a shoeworker and is president of Local 213 of Chicago, Boot and Shoeworkers' Union.

Born in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1870, he became a Socialist sympathizer at the age of 15, through much reading during his school years and listening to speeches by propagandists of the early Swedish working class movement. His father, who was a retired farmer, gave the boy a liberal education. Intending that his son should become a scientific farmer, he entered the boy at the Lidsta Agricultural college after he had completed his primary and high school studies.

Two years of studying agriculture convinced the young man that farming was not to his liking. Then he abandoned his studies and went to work, being variously employed in the Swedish capital until he embarked for the United States in 1890.

Making his home in Worcester, Mass., he soon received employment in one of the shoe factories, where he learned his part of the shoeworkers' trade—that of laster. During his stay in Massachusetts he was instrumental in organizing several Socialist educational clubs among his fellow workers.

In 1902 he came to Chicago, taking up his trade in shoe factories here. He now is employed in one of the largest factories in Chicago. Upon his arrival here he immediately joined the Socialist party and since then he has been actively identified with the movement for the emancipation of the working class from capitalism.

His services always are in demand by his ward organization because of his tact, judgment and honesty and sincerity of his convictions. Strong in his defense of the principles of union labor, he also has worked untiringly for the spread of Socialism among his fellow unionists.

In recognition of his ability his local union successively has raised him from minor offices to the presidency of the local, in which capacity he now is serving his second term. Last year he represented his local in the national convention of the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union at Cincinnati. He also has represented his union in the Chicago Federation of Labor during two years.

As the Socialist candidate for State Representative in the Twenty-first Senatorial District last fall, Comrade Erlando received a larger vote than was cast for an avowed "reformer," whose cause was espoused by two social settlements.

Comrade Erlando is married and lives at 193 West Huron street. He stands squarely on the international Socialist program and on the municipal platform adopted by the Socialist city convention. If elected he will prove a valuable representative of the working class in the City Council.

AMERICA'S BEST METAL POLISH

It will Clean and Polish all metals easier and in less time than any other preparation on the market.
Put Up in 1 and 10 lb. Packages
STEFFEY, GEELSMARK & CO.
Sole Manufacturers. 921 Melrose St., CHICAGO

20th Ward

A SMOKER

Will be given by the Comrades of the 20th Ward at their headquarters, 943 W. Harrison St., Saturday Eve., March 25th. Arrangements are being made for a good time.

H. EICHE
ROOFS SHINGLED
AND REPAIRED
2505 DRAKE AVENUE

A. ABRAHAMSEN
Men's Furnishings and Shoes
1905 MILWAUKEE AVE.,
COR. CALIFORNIA AVE.

11th WARD

Everybody invited to attend a

"Smoker"

Given at Jussewitch's Hall, 21st and Paulina Streets, March 25th

Cigars and Refreshments Admission Free

GEORGE RAHN
BUILDERS' HARDWARE
Stoves, Paints, Oils and Glass
Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Works
General Jobbing. Phone Ogden 894
424 W. BELMONT AVENUE

For a German Newspaper, Read
NEUES LEBEN
SOCIALIST PARTY ORGAN
Price $1.00 Per Year. 50c for Six Months
Address NEUES LEBEN
117 Lake Street, - Chicago

FOR BOOTS & SHOES
GO TO
COMRADE
SOFUS ANDERSON
1688 MILWAUKEE AVENUE

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

B. BERLYN
Maker of High-Grade
Cigars
Hand Work only. Mail orders promptly filled
Tel. 6111 Hyde Park
662 E. 63d Street, Chicago

SUBURBAN UNION CIGAR and TOBACCO FACTORY
WESTERN SPRINGS, ILL.
Special Brand, EUGENE V. DEBS CIGAR
"Socialism will conquer the world."
Send me mail orders and prompt service is assured.
PETER KNICKREHEN, Prop.

Phone North 1307
The North Chicago Printing Company
All Kinds of Printing Done
German, English, Italian
143 Wells St. - Chicago

CHAS. WEBER
Manufacturer of
FINE HAVANA and DOMESTIC CIGARS
2527 Wentworth Ave., CHICAGO

HERZOG & SPINDLER
FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, TOOLS AND HARDWARE
579-587 W. Chicago Ave.
CHICAGO
Telephone Seeley 1945

TYPEWRITERS
New and Used
in perfect condition on five-dollar monthly payments; supplies of all kinds. Write me for price list and catalogue. Comrades all need typewriters. Only Union and Socialist Typewriter Concern in the Country.
O. T. ANDERSON, 409 Rialto Building, Chicago, Ill.

BUY
YOUR BOYS & GIRLS A HOME GYMNASIUM

It takes the place of a number of apparatus at one-fifth of the cost. Five different gymnastic devices. Each can be used separately or together and every individual device is perfect and adjustable. It can be fastened between doors, on porch, in basement, or any place. Write for Home Appliance Catalogue.
J. WILLIG
71 W. Washington Street
CHICAGO, ILL.
I manufacture everything that is used in the Gymnasium.

VISIT
REHTMEYER'S
FURNITURE HOUSE
815 to 819 West North Ave.
Our Credit System is the Easiest. Try it!

Blakeslee's Storage Warehouse
R. BLAKESLEE L. B. DUPEE
286-288 SOUTH WESTERN AVENUE
Cor. Congress Street, CHICAGO
Furniture and Pianos packed, moved and shipped.
Separate locked rooms for storage.
Furniture bought and sold.

RUDOLPH HOLTHUSEN
195 Mohawk Street
MANUFACTURER OF
High-Grade CIGARS
BOX TRADE A SPECIALTY

CHAS. CASEMIR
817 GRAND AVE.
BOOTS and SHOES

For Ladies, Gentlemen's and Children's
Fine Footwear
Go to Comrade J. BUSK
114 NORTH CENTER AVENUE

DR. J. M. ROUF
DENTIST SURGEON
187 WEST DIVISION STREET
between Ashland and Milwaukee Av. Hours: 9 to 12 m., 2 to 6 and 7 to 8 p. m.

GO TO
J. & E. HAUK
THE ONLY
Union Millinery
IN CHICAGO
Up-to-Date Styles and First-class Work at Reasonable Prices.
1063 LINCOLN AVE.
Tel. Graceland 395

THE RECORDING ANGEL

To-day, March 25, is the last chance to take advantage of the special combination offer of the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW one year and a copy of Brenholtz's novel, THE RECORDING ANGEL, both for a dollar. After to-day the price of either will be a dollar. Letters mailed to-day will be accepted as coming within the time limit.

We are obliged to furnish copy for this advertisement early in the week, and it will therefore be necessary for us to put on till next week the announcement of the exact day when copies of THE RECORDING ANGEL will be ready for delivery. Our present expectation is that they will be ready on the 29th, but the promises of printers and binders under capitalism are notoriously uncertain, and we may be disappointed. The advance orders already received amount to over 500 copies, nearly all to separate addresses, so that it will take us some days to fill all the orders after the book is out.

THE EVOLUTION OF MAN.

This illustrated book by Wilhelm Boelscher, translated by Ernest Untermann, is fully described in the last column of last week's Chicago Socialist. Type is now being set on it, and we expect to have it ready April 20. The price will be fifty cents. Send this amount now and you will get the book when published, and will also get three different issues of the International Socialist Review, and four different issues of the Pocket Library of Socialism. Chicago readers are requested to call at our office if possible, instead of sending by mail. Those who call may make their own selection of magazines and booklets under this offer.

"MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP."

There is urgent demand just now for some concise statement of the Socialist position on the question of municipal ownership. Nothing better can be had at present than two issues of the Pocket Library of Socialism, No. 16, Socialists in French Municipalities, translated from official reports, and No. 24, What the Socialists Would Do if They Won in This City, by A. M. Simons. These booklets sell for five cents each, and our stockholders get them at eighty cents a hundred by calling for them, or a dollar a hundred postpaid. Only a few of the ward branches of Local Chicago have as yet subscribed for stock. This is probably because the plan is not yet generally understood, since a very little activity on the part of a branch in selling Socialist books will make enough profit on sales to pay for the stock and turn a surplus into the treasury of the branch. Most important of all, the sale of the literature of international Socialism will strengthen the party far more than giving leaflets away.

ABOUT LEAFLETS.

If you want leaflets, however, we have them at a small fraction of what they cost elsewhere. We have on hand between forty and fifty thousand four-page leaflets, of five different titles—Who Are the Socialists? Labor Politics, Why Join the Socialist Party, Socialism Defined by Socialists, and Compensation. While they last we offer them at thirty cents a thousand if called for at our office or sent at purchaser's expense; sixty cents a thousand if sent at our expense.

SOCIALIST STICKERS.

We have these in packages of 200 assorted, 25 each of eight kinds, for 25 cents; 1,000 assorted for a dollar. Stockholders get 200 for 15 cents, or 1,000 for 60 cents. Those who have tried them know they bring results. Local Joliet used 5,000 last fall.

"FORBIDDEN BOOKS."

This is the title of a sixteen-page booklet containing a little introduction addressed to laborers, and descriptions of the most important Socialist propaganda books. We can supply these booklets with our name on or with the lower half of the front page left blank for 15 cents a hundred; no cheaper by the thousand. Or we can supply them with a special address printed on the front page at 30 cents for the first hundred and 20 cents for each additional hundred. If to be sent by mail, 10 cents a hundred must be added for postage.

Watch this column next week.

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY,
56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

Two Socialist Novels

A few months ago there was in the English language no socialist novel worthy the name (Utopian novels do not count.) To-day there are two excellent novels, both clearly expressing the socialist thought yet different enough to supplement each other.

REBELS OF THE NEW SOUTH, by Walter Marion Raymond, is a story of outdoors, of the free and strong nature developed in the comrade-life of socialists. It is a novel of to-day, not a prophecy, yet it is in a sense a picture of the life that is coming.

THE RECORDING ANGEL, by Edwin Arnold Brenholtz, is a tense, dramatic story of the real class struggle in which the workers of 1905 are living. There is no mysticism about the book; the "Angel" is a graphophone, which records certain indiscreet words of a trust magnate.

Either book, substantially bound in cloth, will be mailed for one dollar.

For $2, provided this advertisement is mentioned, we will mail both books, and will also send the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW for one year. The Review is worth a dollar a year to any thinking socialist. A sample copy and a book catalog will be mailed for six cents in stamps.

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 56 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO