

The Number of this paper is 340. If the number on your label is 341, your subscription expires next week.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

Five Yearly Subscription cards, and "Evolution of Man" for \$2.00. Send Today.

VOL. VI

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1905.

NO. 340.

Elect Socialists and They Will Release Every Working Man Sentenced to Jail for Contempt of Court Without a Jury Trial, on a Writ of Habeas Corpus on the Grounds that It Is Unconstitutional.

WHY WE NEED SOCIALIST JUDGES TO INTERPRET OUR LAWS.

The Socialists are a hard lot to please. Yes, we are. We are continually asked what measures we want anyhow—whether we want public ownership measures, an income tax, an eight-hour day, etc. No, we do not care particularly about those measures, not enough to waste our principal strength on them. Then we are asked if we do not want honest men in office, competent men for judges, etc. No, we do not care anything about honest men, competent judges, etc. We have too many of that kind in office now. There is a great superfluity of them.

We care little for measures and still less for men. The only thing we care for is the class. We want to put the working class in full control of all branches of the government, but particularly of the executive and judicial branches. When that is done it will make no difference what the laws are. Just as now, with capitalist judges on the bench, it makes no difference what laws are on the statute books; some are nullified by the courts, others are modified or misinterpreted; so many others are disregarded that we have a technical term for them; they are called "dead letters." Then there are the new laws which courts are constantly making to offset statutes which are objectionable to the capitalist class. In other words, no law can be made which a ruling class will enforce against itself. This is axiomatic. There is a proverb among lawyers that it is a poor judge who cannot decide a case either way and give good reasons for his decision, too. It is not a question of ability, but a question of what the court's intention and purpose is with regard to the ever-raging conflict between the ruling class and the subject class. With our present judges there is a fixed intention and determination to maintain the capitalist class in power at all hazards. On vital questions it is folly to expect anything different.

With the working class in control of the courts there would be a fixed determination to support that class; all laws interfering with it would be declared unconstitutional, there would likely be a large number of "dead letter" laws; the interest of the working class would be the supreme law of the land, and as the working class would embrace everybody there would be no subject class. This would "promote the general welfare" in obedience to the constitution, which is now a "dead letter." This sounds like large talk. Yes, it is large talk and also very foolish talk unless it helps to impress upon your mind the magnitude of the task before us and the utter hopelessness of the working class so long as the capitalist class controls the courts. When a man has once realized this hopelessness and the further fact that at least in the United States the working class can combine their political power and free themselves, he has taken the short cut to Socialism. The philosophy of history, etc., can be learned later.

This insight into the fact that the courts are the real government is not new, but it needs to be repeated over and over again. William Morris in his "News From Nowhere," puts it in this way:—

"(H.) To what extent did the people manage their own affairs?"

"(I.) I judge from what I have heard that sometimes they forced the Parliament to make a law to legalize some alteration which had already taken place."

"(H.) Anything else?"

"(I.) I think not. As I am informed if the people made any attempt to deal with the cause of their grievances, the law stepped in and said, this is sedition, revolt, or what not, and slew or tortured the ringleaders of such attempts."

"(H.) If Parliament was not the government then, nor the people either, what was the government?"

"(I.) Can you tell me?"

"(H.) I think we shall not be far wrong if we say that the government was the Law Courts, backed up by the executive, which handled the brute force that the deluded people allowed them to use for their own purposes; I mean the army, navy and police."

But this truth proclaimed from the house tops still remains a secret and mystery to the mass of the people. Reader, are you able to undergo the mental awakening and transformation which is necessary to grasp this secret? If so, you will vote for the Socialist judges at the coming election, because they are the only ones who stand for the working class, and hence from our standpoint are the only honest and competent candidates before the people.

M. H.

WORKING CLASS UNITY.

BY EUGENE V. DEES.

The burning question of the hour is that of unity and by this I mean the unity of all workers for the overthrow of capitalism.

The country is full of object lessons demonstrating its imperative necessity. The attempts to unite the working class in the past have all failed, in the main, and at the same time it must be admitted that all have succeeded to some extent.

The philosophic insight of Karl Marx enabled him to foresee the absolute necessity of the unification of all workers of all countries, and the evolution of industry has made it so clear that only the mentally blind now fail to see it.

The interests of the working class are so self-evidently identical that their unity would seem to follow as a matter of course, but it is just here that the ingenuity and satanic cruelty of capitalism is taxed to prevent the workers from uniting and acting together to throw off the yoke of wage slavery, which keeps them in a state of brutal servility and subservience scarce a degree above the beasts of the field.

The trade union movement is filled with spies, spotters and sneaks, whose craven natures fit them for their damnable treachery in secretly betraying their brethren while wearing the union badge and pretending to be loyal to its principles.

The Socialist party has not yet developed sufficient power to be an actual menace to the capitalist system, but even now there are those in its ranks who will bear watching, and when the point is reached where the party becomes a contesting factor in the political field the same spies and traitors will infect its councils and attempt to thwart the honest efforts of the loyal comrades to unite the workers and keep them united in the struggle for emancipation.

But despite these dangers and dis-

culties through which the labor movement will be required to pass, and which are in fact necessary to its development, working class unity will be achieved, for only by this means can the impending revolution be accomplished and when the time comes all the obstacles to unity that may be thrown in its way by the hirelings of the capitalist class will be swept aside by the resistless march of the workers to the goal of freedom.

The central theme for Labor Day should be the unity, industrial and political, of the working class. Without this, failure is a foregone conclusion; with it, success is inevitable.

The last two years are replete with valuable experience for workers, organized and unorganized.

Practically every strike of consequence has been defeated; scores of unions have been disrupted; courts have encroached steadily upon labor unions until they are so hedged about that even if they had the power for successful resistance they would be helpless to exercise it in any way that would benefit the rank and file.

Besides this, the capitalists, manufacturers and employers generally have organized for economic and political action in the interest of their class and they are so conscious of their class interests and so responsive to them in every hour of trial that when there is a battle on they move with the precision of a well drilled army and not the slightest friction prevents complete unity of action; and this is why they are uniformly successful in sweeping the field and leaving their adversaries, the poorly organized and class-unconscious workers, a routed and demoralized mob, with their best fighters stark and dead where they fell to their tracks.

There can be no true and lasting working class unity that is not based upon sound principles and that does

not express sound working class economic.

The American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions, denying the class struggle and attempting to anchor the exploited workers to their exploiting masters on a mutually satisfactory basis of exploitation, will never effectively unite the workmen of the United States.

Its daily record bears testimony to its increasing impotency. It has numbers enough, but lacks solidarity. Numbers alone count for little and not even that little long.

Ten thousand class-conscious workers have far greater dynamic power than a hundred thousand whose only conception of unionism is to fawn at the feet of their masters and boast loudly of a great victory when the miserable wage pittance has been increased fifteen cents a week, or the defeated members allowed to wear their union buttons on the patched seats of their trousers.

There are certain so-called labor leaders who court the smiles and wiles of the capitalist class in the vain hope of effecting permanently harmonious relations between them and their floored and miserable victims. The working class will never be united on that basis nor under such leadership.

In the first place, true working class unity must be of the working class itself. It must be class-conscious and if it is this it will also be self-reliant, self-disciplined, determined and in the end victorious.



WHY NOT ELECT WORKING CLASS JUDGES?

not express sound working class economic.

The American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions, denying the class struggle and attempting to anchor the exploited workers to their exploiting masters on a mutually satisfactory basis of exploitation, will never effectively unite the workmen of the United States.

Its daily record bears testimony to its increasing impotency. It has numbers enough, but lacks solidarity. Numbers alone count for little and not even that little long.

Ten thousand class-conscious workers have far greater dynamic power than a hundred thousand whose only conception of unionism is to fawn at the feet of their masters and boast loudly of a great victory when the miserable wage pittance has been increased fifteen cents a week, or the defeated members allowed to wear their union buttons on the patched seats of their trousers.

There are certain so-called labor leaders who court the smiles and wiles of the capitalist class in the vain hope of effecting permanently harmonious relations between them and their floored and miserable victims. The working class will never be united on that basis nor under such leadership.

In the first place, true working class unity must be of the working class itself. It must be class-conscious and if it is this it will also be self-reliant, self-disciplined, determined and in the end victorious.

A thousand defeats may fall to its lot and each of them will but leave it stronger than before.

Next, there can be no perfect unity, no real solidarity except that which has both economic and political foundations.

The class-conscious trade union is absolutely essential to the class-conscious political party and both are indispensable to the labor movement if that movement is to mean unity and unity is to mean unconquerable determination to abolish wage-slavery and emancipate the working class.

Next, the form of the union must express the state of industry. The pure and simple union of twenty-five years ago is as completely out of date as are the tools that were in use at that time. That form of unionism is based upon tools that have long since been discarded and, upon conditions that no longer exist.

The concentration of industry and the combination of capitalists necessitate concentration in unionism unless unionism is to become as obsolete and useless as the trades from which it sprang.

The hundreds of old unions, more or less in conflict with each other and striving vainly to maintain their independent jurisdictions to the benefit only of the staff of salaried officers they support, and such walking delegates and agents as traffic in unionism to line their own pockets, bear sufficient testimony to their inefficiency and it is but a question of time until they must entirely disappear in that capacity.

The Industrial Workers recently organized at Chicago expresses clearly and logically the industrial demands of the working class up to date. This new industrial organization declares in favor of political action in waging the class struggle. It actually unites all workers so that any given industry is under the sole jurisdiction of a single union and the workers in any given department are assured of the united support of all their co-workers in the event of a strike or any other exigency that requires the united action of all.

This is the only kind of unionism

that will prevail against the capitalistic combinations of the present day.

The working class must be organized as never before—must be united as never before, and above all, class-conscious, economically and politically, as never before.

A single union on the industrial field and a single party on the political field, each the counterpart of the other and supplementing and strengthening the other, each supreme in its respective sphere, the union recognizing the need for political action and the party recognizing the need for industrial action, and both in harmonious co-operation with each other, is the great and imperative demand of this time and to bring this about every worker should bend all his energies and put forth all the ability at his command.

The office of the Chicago Socialist will be open until 9:30 p. m. Friday and Saturday of this week, in order that the comrades may call and get the special issue of the Chicago Socialist ordered by ward branches.

OUR BOOK OFFER

Send us a bunch of five yearly subscribers and we will send you the latest book out: "Evolution of Man."

The Russians are celebrating the advent of "peace" by massacring a lot more Jews.

Bumper crops this year. That means cheap bread and low price for coal this winter. Why?

How kind of the voters to give contractors a chance to make a roll in building a new courthouse.

Marshall Field is married. From this on doubtless each of his 5,000 employees will receive the full product of their labor.

Bishop Spaulding has a severe attack of stomach trouble, and it is feared he will die. Exactly what ails the workman.

Prosperity made it necessary for a young man to take passage in a locomotive water tank in order to reach the bedside of his sick mother.

Is your child among the thousands enrolled as a pupil in the public schools? Will each of your children go through the high school? Why not?

Great is John Mitchell. A coal miner thought he was President of the United States and Governor of Pennsylvania. The world of union labor reaches not beyond its officials.

A millionaire was blown to the ceiling of his garage by the explosion of his automobile. This is one of the ways of death that is saved to the worker by his poverty. Great is the blessing of being poor.

We see by a note from the County Secretary that the Socialist soap box orators are to take a vacation this week. They need a rest, and since there are several hundred officers of the law tacking up Socialist propaganda matter all over the city this week, the work is not likely to suffer much.

The railroads don't like that Panama canal. They know their material interests. If all the workers were as wise, the grafters would go out of business.

Words fail to express the contempt that we feel for union men who fawn before the minions of capitalism who wield the club that beats them and sends police to scab their jobs and break their strikes. The labor leaders who were instrumental in having Mayor Dunne as one of the labor day speakers must have lost the last vestige of self-respect, if they ever had any.

Words fail to express the contempt that we feel for union men who fawn before the minions of capitalism who wield the club that beats them and sends police to scab their jobs and break their strikes. The labor leaders who were instrumental in having Mayor Dunne as one of the labor day speakers must have lost the last vestige of self-respect, if they ever had any.

Words fail to express the contempt that we feel for union men who fawn before the minions of capitalism who wield the club that beats them and sends police to scab their jobs and break their strikes. The labor leaders who were instrumental in having Mayor Dunne as one of the labor day speakers must have lost the last vestige of self-respect, if they ever had any.

Words fail to express the contempt that we feel for union men who fawn before the minions of capitalism who wield the club that beats them and sends police to scab their jobs and break their strikes. The labor leaders who were instrumental in having Mayor Dunne as one of the labor day speakers must have lost the last vestige of self-respect, if they ever had any.

Words fail to express the contempt that we feel for union men who fawn before the minions of capitalism who wield the club that beats them and sends police to scab their jobs and break their strikes. The labor leaders who were instrumental in having Mayor Dunne as one of the labor day speakers must have lost the last vestige of self-respect, if they ever had any.

Words fail to express the contempt that we feel for union men who fawn before the minions of capitalism who wield the club that beats them and sends police to scab their jobs and break their strikes. The labor leaders who were instrumental in having Mayor Dunne as one of the labor day speakers must have lost the last vestige of self-respect, if they ever had any.

HOW THE JUDGES RULE THE UNITED STATES.

BY A. M. SIMONS.

In no other country on earth do the courts possess as much power as here. In no other country can a law which has been passed by the highest legislative authority and approved by the executive be vetoed by a court, under the excuse of "unconstitutionality." Nowhere else can a judge function as legislator, jury and prosecutor, and then sentence the prisoner, as do American judges in "governing by injunction."

How this came about is but part of the long story of the attainment of autocratic power by the capitalist class. It is too long a story to tell from the beginning. But it is safe to say that while the framers of the constitution had no intention of forming a government either by, or for the working class, still less did the majority of them intend to create a judicial autocracy.

It was intended that the power to declare any law unconstitutional should remain the function of the various States, and should be a part of the power to amend the constitution itself. But Alexander Hamilton, the leader of so much of a capitalist class as existed at that time, desired a strong central government, and through his manipulations the supreme court came to pass upon the "constitutionality" of laws. Then under John Marshall, who served as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court for almost a generation, this power was constantly widened. Then it was extended to the State supreme courts, and along with it went other and greater extensions of judicial power.

Soon it became evident to the ruling class that this was something very much in their interest. Here was a portion of the governmental machinery almost completely removed from the influence of the voters, and which by association and training was thoroughly capitalist. For the last generation at least it has been the settled policy of our economic rulers to extend the power of the judiciary.

No sudden steps were taken. Only as the need of new weapons were felt by the possessing class were new functions bestowed upon the judiciary. The longest and most important step of all was taken when in the midst of the desperate battle at Pullman in 1895 plutocracy felt its very foundation tremble. Then it was that "government by injunction" was invoked. It must always remain as one of the highest tributes that could be paid to any man that capitalism first drew this arm from its place to use against Eugene V. Debs.

From that day to this there has scarcely been a struggle of any importance between those who work and have not, and those who toll not but possess all, in which this weapon has not been used. Strike after strike has not been crushed, and hundreds of union men deprived of liberty, as well as the possibility of earning a living through the use of the injunction.

Along with this has also gone an ever-increasing extension of the use of the power to repeal laws by declaring them unconstitutional. Indeed it has been found much cheaper, convenient, and less disturbing to let the legislatures pass almost anything that the workers really set their hearts upon and then have the judges declare the act unconstitutional.

Naturally any power as valuable as the judiciary for the purposes of class rule will be carefully guarded. So it is that the "public opinion" of today has been carefully educated to believe that in the first place all judges must be selected from one particular body of men, the lawyers, who, since they must obtain their living directly from the capitalist class, can generally be depended upon to be "safe and sane," and free from any vagaries concerning the rights of property.

Then especial precautions are taken to spread the idea that these men are not to be considered as having anything to do with "partisan politics."

So it is that the very officers in whom the working class are most interested are placed outside the influence of workmen's ballots.

The Socialist party comes with no delusions on this or any other matter. It knows that here is one of the strongest citadels of capitalist power, and that its capture by the laborers is of fundamental importance. The Socialist party cares nothing for tradition and believes that in a matter of interpreting working class interests a working class blacksmith, machinist, printer or carpenter is better than a capitalist lawyer. If the workman judge injures his class it will be through ignorance, while the capitalist lawyer's knowledge is of value only to enable him to the better defeat the interests of the laborers.

At the coming judicial election, therefore, the Socialist party proposes to give the workmen of Chicago a chance to elect men who are pledged to use all this tremendous power of the judiciary in the interest of the class that does the work of the world.

If you are a member of that class you should know how to vote when election day comes around.

JURY TRIALS AND INJUNCTIONS.

BY SEYMOUR STEDMAN.

The Constitution of the United States and of the State of Illinois declares among other rights of the American citizen one of the most fundamental to be right of trial by jury.

It was so well established that the early legal writers have proclaimed its value to such an extent that few people in the United States ever feared that it could be taken away from them.

Not only are the rights and privileges enjoyed by the people destroyed by one fell swoop. It is always by slight and continuous encroachments and by indirect methods aided by some great public excitement and wave of prejudice that freedom is undermined and destroyed.

The Constitution of the State of Illinois provides that in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, to have a copy thereof, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed. This provision of the constitution is a declaration of what the American people regarded as an existing, living right of American citizenship. It was declared by the people of this State in their constitution that no insupportable despot might misunderstand its solemn import. If there had been an attempt by any class to completely overthrow trial by jury in all criminal cases, it would have resulted in a violent revolution, so a different and easier method is pursued.

The jury system has grown in very great disrespect among capitalists and especially in the trial of a case where members of the working class are charged with crime. The capitalists, desiring to find some method which would relieve them of the necessity of finding indictments and protracted trials, and, above everything else to abrogate trial by jury where working men are defendants, instinctively and intelligently recognize that in the United States courts relief could be had and they immediately proceeded to obtain a powerful method of defense and the problem naturally presented itself

how by an indirect method could the jury system be destroyed and receive judicial and administrative sanction. The occasion arose. A tremendous strike swept from the Middle West to the Pacific Coast. The railway service around Chicago was paralyzed, potatoes and ice were "out of sight" and the newspapers manufactured a multitude of lies. The banks of Chicago received truthful reports from their special detectives, but the public received inflated and exaggerated reports of strike conditions. The people outside of Chicago were alarmed for public safety and old soldiers volunteered to take up arms to shoot the strike into shreds. They believed that an insurrection was in progress in Chicago, which would require mighty armed forces to quell.

The time was ripe, public sentiment was willing to further a most dangerous proceeding, and Judge Woods issued an injunction. It was issued without notice to the defendants; it named a few people, but it ran against every one—every man, woman and child was a defendant to this bill. A strange proceeding this—a case pending in a court, to which you, the reader of this article, was as much a defendant as E. V. Debs or Wm. E. Burns. It was a blanket injunction. Upon a hearing before this court the defendants were tried upon affidavits, and people who had no notice of the pendency of the proceedings were not permitted to see the men who testified against them or to look into their records by cross examination as private detectives, hired spotters and subsequent witnesses in the service of the railroad companies. A jury trial was denied and the defendants, Debs, et al., were sentenced to jail.

This was the first attempt in the United States to send men to prison for a crime without a trial by jury. The courts, by a legal quibble, called it a "civil contempt," but the men were charged with committing acts which under the statute of the State constituted a crime, namely, a misdemeanor; but by calling the offense a "civil contempt," the courts presumed to deny constitutional rights to the defendants and sentenced them.

This was the first attempt in the United States to send men to prison for a crime without a trial by jury. The courts, by a legal quibble, called it a "civil contempt," but the men were charged with committing acts which under the statute of the State constituted a crime, namely, a misdemeanor; but by calling the offense a "civil contempt," the courts presumed to deny constitutional rights to the defendants and sentenced them.

This was the first attempt in the United States to send men to prison for a crime without a trial by jury. The courts, by a legal quibble, called it a "civil contempt," but the men were charged with committing acts which under the statute of the State constituted a crime, namely, a misdemeanor; but by calling the offense a "civil contempt," the courts presumed to deny constitutional rights to the defendants and sentenced them.

This was the first attempt in the United States to send men to prison for a crime without a trial by jury. The courts, by a legal quibble, called it a "civil contempt," but the men were charged with committing acts which under the statute of the State constituted a crime, namely, a misdemeanor; but by calling the offense a "civil contempt," the courts presumed to deny constitutional rights to the defendants and sentenced them.

This was the first attempt in the United States to send men to prison for a crime without a trial by jury. The courts, by a legal quibble, called it a "civil contempt," but the men were charged with committing acts which under the statute of the State constituted a crime, namely, a misdemeanor; but by calling the offense a "civil contempt," the courts presumed to deny constitutional rights to the defendants and sentenced them.

This was the first attempt in the United States to send men to prison for a crime without a trial by jury. The courts, by a legal quibble, called it a "civil contempt," but the men were charged with committing acts which under the statute of the State constituted a crime, namely, a misdemeanor; but by calling the offense a "civil contempt," the courts presumed to deny constitutional rights to the defendants and sentenced them.

how by an indirect method could the jury system be destroyed and receive judicial and administrative sanction. The occasion arose. A tremendous strike swept from the Middle West to the Pacific Coast. The railway service around Chicago was paralyzed, potatoes and ice were "out of sight" and the newspapers manufactured a multitude of lies. The banks of Chicago received truthful reports from their special detectives, but the public received inflated and exaggerated reports of strike conditions. The people outside of Chicago were alarmed for public safety and old soldiers volunteered to take up arms to shoot the strike into shreds. They believed that an insurrection was in progress in Chicago, which would require mighty armed forces to quell.

The time was ripe, public sentiment was willing to further a most dangerous proceeding, and Judge Woods issued an injunction. It was issued without notice to the defendants; it named a few people, but it ran against every one—every man, woman and child was a defendant to this bill. A strange proceeding this—a case pending in a court, to which you, the reader of this article, was as much a defendant as E. V. Debs or Wm. E. Burns. It was a blanket injunction. Upon a hearing before this court the defendants were tried upon affidavits, and people who had no notice of the pendency of the proceedings were not permitted to see the men who testified against them or to look into their records by cross examination as private detectives, hired spotters and subsequent witnesses in the service of the railroad companies. A jury trial was denied and the defendants, Debs, et al., were sentenced to jail.

This was the first attempt in the United States to send men to prison for a crime without a trial by jury. The courts, by a legal quibble, called it a "civil contempt," but the men were charged with committing acts which under the statute of the State constituted a crime, namely, a misdemeanor; but by calling the offense a "civil contempt," the courts presumed to deny constitutional rights to the defendants and sentenced them.

This was the first attempt in the United States to send men to prison for a crime without a trial by jury. The courts, by a legal quibble, called it a "civil contempt," but the men were charged with committing acts which under the statute of the State constituted a crime, namely, a misdemeanor; but by calling the offense a "civil contempt," the courts presumed to deny constitutional rights to the defendants and sentenced them.

This was the first attempt in the United States to send men to prison for a crime without a trial by jury. The courts, by a legal quibble, called it a "civil contempt," but the men were charged with committing acts which under the statute of the State constituted a crime, namely, a misdemeanor; but by calling the offense a "civil contempt," the courts presumed to deny constitutional rights to the defendants and sentenced them.

This was the first attempt in the United States to send men to prison for a crime without a trial by jury. The courts, by a legal quibble, called it a "civil contempt," but the men were charged with committing acts which under the statute of the State constituted a crime, namely, a misdemeanor; but by calling the offense a "civil contempt," the courts presumed to deny constitutional rights to the defendants and sentenced them.

This was the first attempt in the United States to send men to prison for a crime without a trial by jury. The courts, by a legal quibble, called it a "civil contempt," but the men were charged with committing acts which under the statute of the State constituted a crime, namely, a misdemeanor; but by calling the offense a "civil contempt," the courts presumed to deny constitutional rights to the defendants and sentenced them.

This was the first attempt in the United States to send men to prison for a crime without a trial by jury. The courts, by a legal quibble, called it a "civil contempt," but the men were charged with committing acts which under the statute of the State constituted a crime, namely, a misdemeanor; but by calling the offense a "civil contempt," the courts presumed to deny constitutional rights to the defendants and sentenced them.

This was the first attempt in the United States to send men to prison for a crime without a trial by jury. The courts, by a legal quibble, called it a "civil contempt," but the men were charged with committing acts which under the statute of the State constituted a crime, namely, a misdemeanor; but by calling the offense a "civil contempt," the courts presumed to deny constitutional rights to the defendants and sentenced them.

This was the first attempt in the United States to send men to prison for a crime without a trial by jury. The courts, by a legal quibble, called it a "civil contempt," but the men were charged with committing acts which under the statute of the State constituted a crime, namely, a misdemeanor; but by calling the offense a "civil contempt," the courts presumed to deny constitutional rights to the defendants and sentenced them.

This was the first attempt in the United States to send men to prison for a crime without a trial by jury. The courts, by a legal quibble, called it a "civil contempt," but the men were charged with committing acts which under the statute of the State constituted a crime, namely, a misdemeanor; but by calling the offense a "civil contempt," the courts presumed to deny constitutional rights to the defendants and sentenced them.

This was the first attempt in the United States to send men to prison for a crime without a trial by jury. The courts, by a legal quibble, called it a "civil contempt," but the men were charged with committing acts which under the statute of the State constituted a crime, namely, a misdemeanor; but by calling the offense a "civil contempt," the courts presumed to deny constitutional rights to the defendants and sentenced them.

This was the first attempt in the United States to send men to prison for a crime without a trial by jury. The courts, by a legal quibble, called it a "civil contempt," but the men were charged with committing acts which under the statute of the State constituted a crime, namely, a misdemeanor; but by calling the offense a "civil contempt," the courts presumed to deny constitutional rights to the defendants and sentenced them.

This was the first attempt in the United States to send men to prison for a crime without a trial by jury. The courts, by a legal quibble, called it a "civil contempt," but the men were charged with committing acts which under the statute of the State constituted a crime, namely, a misdemeanor; but by calling the offense a "civil contempt," the courts presumed to deny constitutional rights to the defendants and sentenced them.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

COLLINS
\$2.00 HATS
UNION MADE
NEW FALL STYLES
NOW ON SALE
S. W. Corner
Madison and La Salle Streets

"SOMETHING RIGHT NOW."

Vote for It and Get It. BY CHARLES H. KERR.

However fast events may move in the direction of Socialism, it will take years before the Socialist Party can control ALL the machinery of government...

Very true, now what of it? There are three possible answers. The Hearst newspapers say that we should therefore vote for an old party machine which promises "immediate municipal ownership" and other reforms...

The Anarchists say that we should not vote at all, but simply go on protesting against capitalism, and wait until the time is ripe for a sudden revolution...

But the Socialist Party says that we should vote at all times for Socialist candidates, elect as many as possible, and use whatever power we gain in the interest of the working class...

This fall we have to vote for judges. Suppose the working class should vote together and elect Socialist judges, what would happen? Could the Socialist judges do anything for the working class? Indeed they could...

There are two great changes which the Socialist Party proposes to make in the laws and in the way of enforcing them. One is to take control of so much of the machinery of production as is used collectively, so that every one may be able to get work and to get what he earns...

A little reflection may be needed before you see how revolutionary and how essential to the freedom of the working class this program is. The main duty of judges and policemen now is to protect the sacred rights of property...

For example, according to the capitalists' own newspapers a negro was locked up for five days not long ago, simply because certain policemen took it into their heads to search him, and found in his pockets a number of peculiar keys that they did not know the use of...

Let a man once be convicted of even a slight offense, and when he has served his term in prison and been discharged, the police, according to capitalist law as administered in Chicago, and as justified by the newspapers, Hearst's included, have the right to arrest him on suspicion...

The only unusual thing about the case of this negro was that he was not "known to the police" as having previously been convicted of crime. Let a man once be convicted of even a slight offense...

Let a man once be convicted of even a slight offense, and when he has served his term in prison and been discharged, the police, according to capitalist law as administered in Chicago, and as justified by the newspapers, Hearst's included, have the right to arrest him on suspicion...

Let a man once be convicted of even a slight offense, and when he has served his term in prison and been discharged, the police, according to capitalist law as administered in Chicago, and as justified by the newspapers, Hearst's included, have the right to arrest him on suspicion...

Let a man once be convicted of even a slight offense, and when he has served his term in prison and been discharged, the police, according to capitalist law as administered in Chicago, and as justified by the newspapers, Hearst's included, have the right to arrest him on suspicion...

Let a man once be convicted of even a slight offense, and when he has served his term in prison and been discharged, the police, according to capitalist law as administered in Chicago, and as justified by the newspapers, Hearst's included, have the right to arrest him on suspicion...

Let a man once be convicted of even a slight offense, and when he has served his term in prison and been discharged, the police, according to capitalist law as administered in Chicago, and as justified by the newspapers, Hearst's included, have the right to arrest him on suspicion...

Let a man once be convicted of even a slight offense, and when he has served his term in prison and been discharged, the police, according to capitalist law as administered in Chicago, and as justified by the newspapers, Hearst's included, have the right to arrest him on suspicion...

Let a man once be convicted of even a slight offense, and when he has served his term in prison and been discharged, the police, according to capitalist law as administered in Chicago, and as justified by the newspapers, Hearst's included, have the right to arrest him on suspicion...

Let a man once be convicted of even a slight offense, and when he has served his term in prison and been discharged, the police, according to capitalist law as administered in Chicago, and as justified by the newspapers, Hearst's included, have the right to arrest him on suspicion...

Let a man once be convicted of even a slight offense, and when he has served his term in prison and been discharged, the police, according to capitalist law as administered in Chicago, and as justified by the newspapers, Hearst's included, have the right to arrest him on suspicion...

Let a man once be convicted of even a slight offense, and when he has served his term in prison and been discharged, the police, according to capitalist law as administered in Chicago, and as justified by the newspapers, Hearst's included, have the right to arrest him on suspicion...

Let a man once be convicted of even a slight offense, and when he has served his term in prison and been discharged, the police, according to capitalist law as administered in Chicago, and as justified by the newspapers, Hearst's included, have the right to arrest him on suspicion...

Let a man once be convicted of even a slight offense, and when he has served his term in prison and been discharged, the police, according to capitalist law as administered in Chicago, and as justified by the newspapers, Hearst's included, have the right to arrest him on suspicion...

Let a man once be convicted of even a slight offense, and when he has served his term in prison and been discharged, the police, according to capitalist law as administered in Chicago, and as justified by the newspapers, Hearst's included, have the right to arrest him on suspicion...

Let a man once be convicted of even a slight offense, and when he has served his term in prison and been discharged, the police, according to capitalist law as administered in Chicago, and as justified by the newspapers, Hearst's included, have the right to arrest him on suspicion...

Let a man once be convicted of even a slight offense, and when he has served his term in prison and been discharged, the police, according to capitalist law as administered in Chicago, and as justified by the newspapers, Hearst's included, have the right to arrest him on suspicion...

Let a man once be convicted of even a slight offense, and when he has served his term in prison and been discharged, the police, according to capitalist law as administered in Chicago, and as justified by the newspapers, Hearst's included, have the right to arrest him on suspicion...

Let a man once be convicted of even a slight offense, and when he has served his term in prison and been discharged, the police, according to capitalist law as administered in Chicago, and as justified by the newspapers, Hearst's included, have the right to arrest him on suspicion...

Let a man once be convicted of even a slight offense, and when he has served his term in prison and been discharged, the police, according to capitalist law as administered in Chicago, and as justified by the newspapers, Hearst's included, have the right to arrest him on suspicion...

Let a man once be convicted of even a slight offense, and when he has served his term in prison and been discharged, the police, according to capitalist law as administered in Chicago, and as justified by the newspapers, Hearst's included, have the right to arrest him on suspicion...

Let a man once be convicted of even a slight offense, and when he has served his term in prison and been discharged, the police, according to capitalist law as administered in Chicago, and as justified by the newspapers, Hearst's included, have the right to arrest him on suspicion...

Let a man once be convicted of even a slight offense, and when he has served his term in prison and been discharged, the police, according to capitalist law as administered in Chicago, and as justified by the newspapers, Hearst's included, have the right to arrest him on suspicion...

Let a man once be convicted of even a slight offense, and when he has served his term in prison and been discharged, the police, according to capitalist law as administered in Chicago, and as justified by the newspapers, Hearst's included, have the right to arrest him on suspicion...

Let a man once be convicted of even a slight offense, and when he has served his term in prison and been discharged, the police, according to capitalist law as administered in Chicago, and as justified by the newspapers, Hearst's included, have the right to arrest him on suspicion...

derful vein of ore. Specimens of this new find were sent around to be tested by experts. Great chunks of it were exhibited in store windows. Your mine was declared an inexhaustible bonanza. Shares soared and then you sold out to another set of gullible folk and made millions in the little deal...

"Go on, I'm intensely interested in your work." "The other department of your work is 'coming down hard on the men.' When they ask for an eight-hour day in the dripping, steaming, smoke-laden mines, when they ask voters, decide that an eight-hour day shall be established by law throughout the State, then you exert your ability in buying up legislatures, courts, all departments of the civil government and hiring the militia from the State to shoot down miners or club them into the bull-pen..."

"Come, come now," Burnham laughed testily as Gunther took the sleeping babe from its mother's arms to put it to bed. "Did you teach her all this, Gunther? She knows more about the tricks of my trade than I do myself!"

"You'll have to get up early in the morning if you want to keep up with her on tricks!" Gunther remarked, laying the baby down carefully. "She was a school marm before she was a trained nurse. What the school boys and the invalids didn't teach her, she has learned lately, running women's clubs. But I'm not good at talking to millionaire oppressors. I'm going to leave that to her!"

"He's more at home on a soap-box with thousands of wage slaves around him listening to his call for a great revolution!" she said, archly.

As a man of the world, Burnham was punctilious in every grace of the social custom toward women; but he had never especially enjoyed their society for the very reason of the restraint to which he felt bound. In spite of the constant clash of ideas and war of words, he felt more at home with these two young people than he had ever felt with strangers before. His presence at all times of the day was taken as a matter of course; he was drawn into discussions as if he were an old friend while his consuming interest in his baby and her welfare was taken for granted by the young parents.

"We're raising this little cuss according to Hoyle," Gunther remarked, holding the dimpling smiling baby up high in one hand. "We take a snap-shot of him at least twice a month, and his mother makes records in the baby-book whenever the young idea has done some shooting!"

"The gall of the man!" she laughed. "That baby-book is more than half in his writing—a clear case of joint authorship which is to be given to the lad when he is fourteen years old. So you see we're planning ahead."

"Let's tune up a bit," suggested Gunther, later, taking the seat beside his wife. "All the chores are done for the night and if you're careful not to drown me out, I'll make it soft and tender." He led off with "Annie Laurie" in a fine baritone of considerable training to which she added an exquisite harmony.

When the impromptu duet was sung encores from the passengers gave an excuse for "The Marseillaise" and other songs of freedom. The last was "Nearer My God to Thee."

Burnham had not heard it sung since the simple Episcopalian service over his wife's coffin which seemed like yesterday as the song carried him back over the weeks.

"Go on, go on," he said, rising. He scooped beside the hammock in which his little one lay asleep. The older child lay in baby oblivion upon a bed of pillows.

When the singers had refused to respond to any more encores from the passengers, Burnham returned to his seat opposite the young people.

"Please do not take my question as an impertinence," he began, "but what are you planning to do, Gunther, when you get to Chicago?"

"Get my family settled as best I can and then strike out to find a job as an expert machinist," Gunther said frankly. "I want to get into some shop if possible where I might work up my model on the side. It will take a good six months, working at odd times, to finish that and get my application for a patent ready to send to Washington."

"Have you made any arrangements ahead for securing quarters?" asked Burnham.

"No, we'll go to some hotel for a day or two until I get a little flat furnished up," Gunther returned. "That's the way we poor folks do."

"My home in Chicago is a great empty place," Burnham began, apologetically. "I hope you will not refuse me the great pleasure of having you make it your home. I shall be at my club, but there will be trusty servants to see to your comforts. With Mrs. Gunther and the babies there it would seem full of life where now it is desolate."

Burnham looked at Gunther, who was evidently waiting for his wife to speak. He turned to Mrs. Gunther, there was a gleam of intense appeal in his somber eyes.

"I'm sorry, Mr. Burnham, but I should not draw an easy breath in such a place." The magnetic sincerity which he was beginning to know shone from her face. "I could not be happy in a grand house. I should be afraid of becoming used to the beautiful things which I so long to enjoy. But I do not want to enjoy them until I know that everybody has them. As it is, the beautiful pictures, the bits of bric-a-brac, the books, the rugs, all that idle money invested in dead things would cry to me in voices of children without food, or clothes, or shelter! The very stones at your door would cry in protest against ease for the shirker and squalor and starvation for the worker!"

"I'm afraid we'd be very unhappy there, Burnham, the two of us. I was leaving it to her and you see it's out of the question," Gunther spoke gently. "But do not be uneasy about your baby, if you care to leave her with us for a while. She's thriving like a little pink pig, as it is, and I see no reason why she shouldn't continue to improve even if she stays with poor folks a while to get a good grip on life."

"It wasn't the baby only," Burnham said, crestfallen, "for strange at it may seem, I was thinking of the difficulties confronting you!"

"Chicago is not likely to hold terrors compared with those we have left behind," she said. "Not for some years yet. We escaped from our prison and the swill which we were supposed to eat. Can you blame us for thinking that your solitude for our welfare would have been more opportune if we had experienced a little of it in Colorado?"

Burnham arose, his face firm with purpose. "It seems to me that under the peculiar circumstances it would have been but generous on your part to have accepted my offer," he said, rising to leave the car. Defeat at every turn was evidently an uncommon experience to him. His lips were set as he entered the telegraph office at the next station. "Hold the train a moment, conductor," he spoke with easy assurance. "I have a telegraph of some length to send."

(To Be Continued.)

THE RED FLAG RAISED.

A Case Which Shows that Socialists Do Not Believe in Sentiment.

Lake county has many popular summer resorts. It is fairly dotted with beautiful little lakes, around which are built summer hotels and almost numberless camping grounds.

One of the most beautiful of these is Deep Lake, situated near Lake Villa, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad. The guests at the Leland Hotel, which is situated on the banks of Deep Lake, and a large number of other "everybodies" who had left town during the hot weather have had some interesting neighbors this summer. One of our Thirteenth Ward Socialists, Comrade Hoedtko, went out there some weeks ago and rented camping privileges on the opposite side of the lake from a farmer and established a camp, which he named "Equality."

Now Comrade Hoedtko likes to work, but he is not particularly strong on working for a boss. Camp "Equality" being situated on the shores of a lake, the need of a boat was soon apparent. So Comrade Hoedtko sent for his foot chest, secured some lumber and proceeded to build one. After several weeks of patient but pleasant labor the boat was ready to be launched. She was a sailing craft with a mast two feet higher than any boat on the lake. The day she was launched was the happiest day in Comrade Hoedtko's life since his wedding day. On her trial trip she glided on the clear water of Deep Lake like a yellow leaf in autumn. Her speed astonished the skippers in charge of the other crafts, and they all steered into the landing at Camp "Equality" to take a look at her and talk to the man who had built her. She looked but one thing. She had no flag floating at her mast head.

All the other pleasure crafts had the Stars and Stripes flying. Comrade Hoedtko and his wife had been racking their brains to find a name for the boat. At last they decided. The day appointed for the christening came. A large number of Socialists from Chicago had been invited to spend Sunday, and take part in the ceremony. Mrs. Hoedtko, Comrade Hoedtko's wife, had been to the city. She had a parcel under her arm as she came down to the beach. The boat was christened "Equality" in the name of international Socialism.

The custom of breaking a bottle of wine was not dispensed with, but just to be sure that Socialists were not too closely bound by custom, the comrades drank the wine instead of splashing it on the deck. One thing was yet lacking. The "Equality" had no flag.

Comrade Mrs. Hoedtko unrolled the little parcel and unfolded a couple of yards of deep red bunting, which, in less time than it takes to write it, was hoisted to the mast head and floated in the breeze. What a cheer went up from that little group of Socialists at the sight of that little piece of red bunting floating in the wind. Of course there was no sentiment expressed in that cheer, for you all know that Socialists don't take any stock in sentiment. But just what it is that thrills a Socialist when he sees a red flag or hears the strains of the Marseillaise, I am not prepared to say, but it is not sentiment. It would never do to admit that.

All who had the pleasure of visiting Camp "Equality" thoroughly enjoyed the outing. If space permitted I would like to tell you a good joke on somebody at the camp, but since telling jokes is out of my line, I will leave that for Comrade Higgins to tell at the Socialist entertainments this winter.

It would do you good to see all these "everybodies" stare at our red flag. From Camp Equality.

Mattoon, Ill., Aug. 28, 1905.

Jas. S. Smith: Dear Comrades—Since I left Taylorville my meetings have turned out rather poorly. I met with a combination of unfortunate circumstances. I was in Pana Aug. 19. Had to abandon the meeting because of a street fair. Small crowd at Witt. Collection \$1.50. Sale of literature 50c. No meeting at Hillsboro Sunday, Aug. 20, because political meetings are not desirable on the Lord's day. At least that is what the people seem to think in the city of Hillsboro. Monday, Aug. 21, I tried to speak there again, but most of the people were attending a circus in J. Litchfield and the meeting was very poor. Collection 95c. No meeting in Litchfield on account of circus. I visited Comrade Perry in Litchfield and the organization is in very poor shape. In Sorento no preparations were made for me because the secretary claimed he never received information that I was coming. We held a pick-up meeting; the attendance was fine. Collection \$1.50. Sale of literature 50c. At Centralia I had no meeting. Centralia is certainly dead and the secretary forgot to make arrangements for a meeting. I could not reach the town till 7:30 at night, which is the only train running into Centralia from Sorento. Being too late for me to personally attend to holding a meeting, it had to be abandoned. I could do nothing towards the organization because of lack of time. My meeting in Salem was opposed by a street fair. I spoke to small gatherings afternoon and evening. Collection at both meetings were \$1.95. Literature sold, 75c. My coming was well advertised at Xenia. We had a monster meeting for a small town. Women and men were out in full strength. It shows that when the comrades do their part in co-operating with one another to get out a good crowd for a speaker, it can be done. Collection, \$2.80. Literature sold, \$3. No preparations seemed to have been made in Noble. So I did not go to that town at all. At Olney I called the meeting off because my Sunday meetings in rural villages have all proven unsuccessful. I had a chance to take in an excursion to Chicago and I was desirous of spending a few days home. So in place of being out in the State Aug. 26-27, I spent a few hours in Chicago. This morning I returned to Mattoon, but the secretary has failed to make any arrangements for a meeting. So it looks as though things will fall flat here. I shall try and do the best I can for fair meetings to-day and to-morrow. But when a speaker must do all the work when he comes to town, must advertise his own meetings and fails to get any support or co-operation in his work from the comrades in the town, he is supposed to be more or less of a failure. The day after to-morrow I shall depart for Decatur and my trip will be finished two weeks from to-day. Fraternally, ADOLPH HARRACK.

Comrades go to CURNEY'S for your FALL HATS, now ready, all styles, union made, \$2 and \$3. 97 E. Madison St., N. W. cor. Dearborn.

WM. C. KREINO FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER 357 W. DIVISION STREET S. W. COR. LINCOLN CHICAGO LINCOLN LIVERY TEL. WEST 009

SAMUEL BLOK Attorney at Law Suite 808, 809 100 Washington St. Title and Trust Building CHICAGO

E. MULLOY GAS AND STEAM FITTER Boilers Repaired, Gas Stoves and Furnaces Repaired, Plumbing and Sewerage 4345 Indiana Avenue Branch 167 Van Buren St. Phone 254 Blue

ANTON KROG Manufacturer of The "CLIMAX" CIGAR and Other Fine Brands 797 W. Dunning St., Logan Square, Chicago

TALLBURG'S Men's Furnishings and Hats 849 W. NORTH AVE. Near Washburn

ENGLEWOOD WINDOW GLASS CO. (INCORPORATED) Plate, Window, Mirrors, Art Glass, Etc. 822 W. 63d St., CHICAGO, ILL. RASMUSSEN & MARJAN, Props. Tel. 2562 Garfield

BLAKESLEE'S STORAGE WAREHOUSE 280-282 South Western Avenue Cor. Congress Street, CHICAGO. Furniture and Piano packed, moved and shipped. Separate locked rooms for storage. Furniture bought and sold.

L SOMMERFELD UNIONS' HEADQUARTERS 102 W. NORTH AVE. TEL. BUREAU 300

E. Q. HOWTING Retailer Order for ALL KINDS OF EXPRESSING & MOVING COAL AND WOOD Delivered to any part of the northwest side 11 M Office and Yard: 2101 Elston Avenue

Dr. Howatt & Bassett Dentists Established 1897 1228 Milwaukee Avenue Cor. Robey St. and North Ave. CHICAGO

Learn Telegraphy and R. R. Accounting \$50 to \$100 per month salary assured our graduates under bond. You don't pay us until you have a position. Largest system of telegraph schools in America. Endorsed by all railway officials. Operators always in demand. Ladies also admitted. Write for catalogue. MORSE SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, Cincinnati, O.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Atlanta, Ga.; La Crosse, Wis.; Texarkana, Tex.; San Francisco, Cal.

Credit Furniture House SAM GUMBINER 120 AND 230 MILWAUKEE AVENUE

OHIO LUNCH ROOM 180 North Clark Street ALWAYS OPEN J. J. ERICKSON, Prop.

KERWIN BROTHERS Printing PLUGGERS LEAFLETS BOOKETS STATIONERY 302 Dearborn Street, Chicago

Commercial Restaurant GEO. KNAB, PROP. 69-71 FIFTH AVENUE 83 MONROE STREET

Comrades go to CUNNEY'S for your FALL HATS, now ready, all styles, union made, \$2 and \$3. 97 E. Madison St., N. W. cor. Dearborn.

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 Telephone Market 1233 Res. 6235 Madison Avenue Telephone Hyde Park 1227

PETER SISSMAN LAWYER Suite 328, Chicago Opera House Building 112 Clark St., CHICAGO Residence 86 Evergreen Avenue TELEPHONES—MAIN 793; SBELEY 1888

Stedman & Soelke COUNSELORS AT LAW 94 La Salle Street, Chicago

M. H. TAFT ATTORNEY AT LAW Suite 58, 99 Randolph St., Borden Block Telephone, Central 2813 CHICAGO

The North Chicago Printing Company All Kinds of Printing Done German, English, Italian 148 Wells Street CHICAGO

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

All Kinds of First-class BAKERY GOODS at Lowest Prices at JOHN AIRD'S BAKERY 714 Van Buren St.

FOR BOOTS & SHOES GO TO COMRADE SOFUS ANDERSON 1689 MILWAUKEE AVENUE Telephone Market 98

NICKELSEN CHRISTMAN GENERAL MERCHANDISE 11 MILWAUKEE AVE COR. WESTERN AVE

FOR FIRST-CLASS TAILORING AT THE RIGHT PRICES GO TO COMRADE OLSON 42 Monroe St., Palmer House

GO TO J. & E. HAUK THE ONLY UNION MILLINERY IN CHICAGO Up-to-Date Styles and First-Class Work at Reasonable Prices 1063 Lincoln Avenue Telephone Gracefield 398.

DRS. RADCLIFFE, HART & FOSTER DENTISTS 629 W. Chicago Ave Tel. Ogden 1947

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

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

H. BLITZ High-Grade Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing 821 W. NORTH AVE.

GRAND PRIZE CONTEST!

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST offers the following prizes to the parties sending in the most subscriptions for the period of three months from Sept. 15, 1905 to December 15.

Table with 4 columns: Prize, Amount, Description, Amount. First Prize, One Mirror Stand, 85.00; Second Prize, Gent's Gold Watch, 30.00; Third Prize, Ladies' Gold Watch, 30.00; Fourth Prize, Set of Dishes, 15.00; Fifth Prize, Selected Socialist Book, 5.00.

The prizes will be given to the persons sending in the largest amount of money on the basis of five yearly or ten half-yearly subscribers for \$2.00.

WEST SIDE AUDITORIUM. Taylor St. and Center Ave. SEPT. 9 and 10 Coeur D'Alene The Only Socialist Play in the United States Under the personal direction of J. W. BARTELS, the Socialist Orator-Actor All tickets sold for Aurora Hall will be honored at West Side Auditorium Tickets for Sale at office of the Chicago Socialist

We have a few boxes of Old Conn. B. L. Second Wr. which we will offer at 35c on the scale, net cash, until sold.

Watch this space in next issue.

METZGER & COMPANY 204 E. LAKE STREET, CHICAGO



MILWAUKEE AND ASHLAND AVENUES

The West Side's Largest Clothing Store

Visit Our Shoe Annex Ladies', Men's & Children's Shoes

JOHNSON BROTHERS 1634 to 1650 MILWAUKEE AVE. WEST OF ARMITAGE

Granite Tea Kettle No. 8, special, this sale, only 39c. Knives and Forks for this sale, 39c per set.

PRE-INVENTORY SALE \$2 and \$1.50 Shirts \$1.15 Straw Hats at Half Price

BIG CLEARING SALE LOT OF MEN'S SUITS WORTH \$9 AND \$10 ALL AT \$3, \$4.50 AND \$5

Korbel's Wines RECOMMEND THEMSELVES WINE VAULTS: 684-686 W. 12th ST.

BETTER THAN EVER SILVERSTEIN & WEINSTEIN'S SHOES

For a German Newspaper, Read NEUES LEBEN SOCIALIST PARTY ORGAN

B. BERLYN MAKER OF HIGH-GRADE CIGARS

BEDEL'S ORCHESTRA 6665 Sangamon Street

CHAS. CASEMIR 817 GRAND AVE. BOOTS and SHOES

SOCIALIST NATIONAL STATE ACTIVITIES INTERNATIONAL

GENERAL PARTY NEWS.

The amendments to the constitution submitted by Local Des Moines, Iowa, have been endorsed by Local Flint, Mich., Baltimore, Md., Reading, Pa., Jerome, Ariz., Newport News, Va., and Columbus, Mo., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Charter have been granted to Tulsa, Ok., and Enville, Ind. Ter. members. James P. Carey has been nominated for Governor of Massachusetts.

Referring to the monthly report cards for locals, State Secretary Palmer of Missouri says: "The National Office has carefully prepared a monthly report card for the secretaries of locals to fill up not later than the 5th of each month, and mail to the State Secretary."

National Committeeman Lewis of Arkansas, through the National Secretary, calls the attention of the National Executive Committee to motion No. 17 adopted 1904.

Upon a referendum in Minnesota, on the revocation of the charter of Local Minneapolis, the State Secretary reports the vote to have been 347 yes and 25 no.

A subscription is being taken by the comrades of Haverhill, Mass., for the benefit of the wife of ex-Mayor Parkman B. Flanders.

John W. Clayton—Sept. 10, St. Louis, Mo.; 11, Murphysboro, Ill.; 12, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; 13, en route; 14, Potosi, Ark.; 15, en route; 16, Little Rock.

WISCONSIN. Correspondent—E. H. Thomas. The Socialists will be well represented among the Labor Day speakers in Wisconsin.

The Social Democratic Aldermen in the Milwaukee Common Council are still energetically fighting the lighting plant franchise.

Comrade Melms, chairman of the Social Democratic committee of Milwaukee county, is now busy employed in appointing comrades as ballot clerks and inspectors for the municipal primaries and election in this city.

Branch 1 of Fond du Lac will hold a picnic on Sept. 3, with Comrade F. J. Weber as orator of the day.

daily receiving many letters expressive of sympathy and approval of the Milwaukee comrades in the present "Wisconsin" controversy.

The Labor Day edition of the Social Democratic Herald will be issued under the auspices of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council.

There is a considerable demand for the publication of Comrade Victor L. Berger's articles on the "Fighting of the People" in book form.

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

CAREY FOR GOVERNOR.

Socialist's of Massachusetts Nominating a Complete State Ticket—Frank P. Mahoney, of Boston, for Second Place.

Massachusetts Socialists met in convention in Paine Memorial Hall, Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 13.

Only one candidate beyond Carey—Robert Lawrence, of Canton. He received seven votes; that of the gathering of delegates made the population of the Haverhill man unanimous.

The Socialist party of the State of Massachusetts, assembled in convention, pledging its fidelity to the principles of the international platform of the Socialist party of the United States.

Recognizing the fallacy of all mere administrative reforms which the entire economic basis of society is fraudulent and dishonest, the Socialist party as the political expression of the working class is unalterably opposed to the continuance of the administration of the common affairs of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PURPOSE OF REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS THE SAME. "Despite the apparent shallow and unimportant differences of the purpose of the Republican and Democratic parties is the same: the protection of the capitalist class in the possession of those economic privileges by which the working class is rendered economically helpless and unable to employ itself."

"Of this fact the workers of Massachusetts have recently had convincing and humiliating proof. The strike of the textile workers of Fall River for a decent and sea-respecting livelihood began under a Republican administration.

"As a mere revolt against so callous and inhuman an administration, but without intelligent revolutionary purpose, once again the voters of the Commonwealth elected a Democratic governor. Snarling under a sense of wrong and panting for immediate relief, large numbers of the workers ignored the political standard of their own class and voted for a capitalist candidate, who declared his working class sympathies and appealed directly for their suffrages.

From all present appearances there is likely to be a large increase in the Socialist vote in Massachusetts this fall.

ROBERT SALTIEL ELECTED.

The Illinois Volksblatt Publishing Company at its general meeting last Saturday night elected Comrade Robert Saltiel editor and manager of Neues Leben.

Neues Leben is a German paper published by the German Socialists in Chicago. It is in the third year of its existence and is doing good service for the cause of Socialism among the German speaking population of Illinois.

The Russian-Japanese war is over. The class struggle is still on, with ever-increasing vigor.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

"Eleven years ago," said Mother Jones to me lately, "I went to Joplin, Mo., to put the doctrines of Socialism before the wage-slaves there. I was getting subscribers for the Appeal to Reason and working for an interest in the cause of Socialism around the smelter and other industrial plants located there. I succeeded in putting in quite a number of Appeals. Many damned the paper as an 'Anarchistic sheet, and ridiculed me for coming down."

"Only one man and his charming wife there was who agreed with my doctrine. His name was J. Rabble. In their home I found shelter when every one else was afraid of me. That was eleven years ago."

"On August 15, 1906, I spoke in Joplin again. At the station I was welcomed by a large delegation of revolutionary Socialists. They gave me a warm reception and Comrade Rabble again invited me to his delightful Socialist home where his wife and children are imbued with the true spirit of Socialism. It is in such homes as Comrade Rabble's that the young men and women are being reared who will help to hoist the banner of 'The Great Idea' over every section of our country."

"Where eleven years ago, I was avoided as a dangerous agitator I found now the Odd Fellows Hall packed and overflowing with an enthusiastic audience. The president of the Trades Council of the State Federation came to clasp hands after the meeting and promised to work for the new day."

"At Webb City I spoke on August 12 to an audience of 2,000 people on the street. Eleven years ago all were afraid of me, though I held a meeting. Now the editor of one of the local papers shook hands with me and encouraged me in doing 'the grand work.' More than a hundred Socialist books were sold and as many more might have been disposed of. They made me promise to return to them for more extended work among them soon. It was inspiring to see the faces light up with hope and enthusiasm as I tried to explain to these wage slaves that although the bones of the victims of capitalism in their section would pave the way for many miles, the hope lay in the fact that we are waking at last. These long years the workers have built blocks and churches for their masters; they have given them luxurious homes, and have been content to live in hovels."

In those old days Mother Jones went without pay on her own risk. There was no three dollar contract with any organization for the workers in the field. The agitator was glad to find a kindred spirit among the workers who offered shelter for the night.

B. S. W. CITY AND COUNTRY. Some inquiries answered by a Comrade in the Country. Editor Chicago Socialist: I have been asked by a number of comrades about the advisability of buying a home in the now well-known Michigan fruit belt.

Having resided here near Benton Harbor four years, my experience and observation may be of some benefit to those who are tired and disgusted with the life of a city wage-earner and are contemplating a change.

The working farmer everywhere today is up against the capitalist system as hard, perhaps, as any other class of workers. "The system" is robbing him right and left. He is deprived in large measure of the social advantages necessary for normal development and even health. The farmer usually works too long hours to properly care for his health, while his margin of profits is so narrow that he is the victim of the landlord, the same as the city worker. But I believe that many city wage-workers could by a small investment secure, say, one or two acres of land on some trolley or railroad line within easy reach of the big cities and on this tract build a summer home which could be occupied perhaps eight months of the year, while the remainder of the year could be spent more profitably in the city.

By this arrangement a kitchen garden could be cultivated which would afford vegetables for a family and would allow an escape from the unhealthfulness of the city during the hot season. Again, by providing tents and better conveniences such a home could be made to accommodate a few summer boarders which would help pay the current expenses, etc.

But to buy a place in the country of a few acres and expect to farm it for profit is quite another thing. In most cases it will prove a disappointment. Prices to the farmer are usually so low that they must struggle for a mere existence, besides farming is a business which requires years to learn and is very laborious.

I wish every radical thinker could as much as possible employ himself or herself. Working for a boss usually has the effect of cowering the worker. By providing a country home as I have outlined would at least give the worker the advantage of partial independence and would more thoroughly acquaint him with the conditions under which the great toiling mass of farmers are living to-day, and which must be converted to something better than capitalism before we can reasonably hope for anything better.

Land adapted for summer homes should be procured at a cost of \$50 to \$200 an acre, and the improvements made anywhere within the range of the purchaser's purse. Location is an important item and the prospective purchaser should, if possible, reside in the neighborhood a few weeks or months before buying. If continuous life in the city is undermining health no better venture can possibly be made than a summer home, however unprofitable. HENRY E. ALLEN, Benton Harbor, Mich., July 28, 1905.

The Store of Values and Varieties

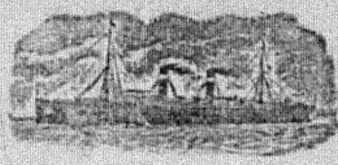
Our many patrons regard us as such—we always aim to show a complete assortment of new things and sell them at the lowest prices. If you are not a patron of this store you should be.



DRY GOODS CLOTHING SHOES 6222-6230 HALSTED STREET



KUEHNE & PEARSON Largest Retail Florists on the Northwest Side



Comrades: For Steamship Tickets to or from any part of Europe or United States, call or write to E. M. STANGLAND 332 GRAND AVENUE CHICAGO

Frank G. Westlund, 158 W. 24th St., Chicago

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

Own Your Own Home Don't Pay Rent or Interest.

Write for Particulars to the FRATERNAL HOME PURCHASING AGENCY, 4th Floor Loan and Trust Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

NOW LET EVERYBODY SING! Songs of Socialism, Ninety-six Pages of Rousing New Socialist Song.

Highly endorsed by our leading Socialist workers. "One song alone, 'The Marxian Call,' is worth the price of the book. It should be in every Socialist home and local."—Appeal to Reason.

Send 25c today for a sample copy to the E. R. JENKINS PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 82 1/2 Cherry St. Battle Creek, Mich.

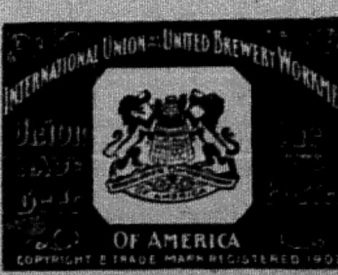
DON'T GO ARMED LIKE A HIGHWAYMAN Get the Wonderful Pencil Pistol (Pat.) to Protect Yourself from holding men, burglars, mad dogs, etc. Entirely concealed in palm of hand. The holder won't know you're loaded. 4 in. long. 2 1/2 oz. nickel steel. Has driven 22 short caliber bullet through 5 inch plank at 25 ft. PRICE \$1.50 postpaid. (No personal checks.) I. ANDREW LARSEN, 101 W. Erie St. CHICAGO Write Now For Illustrated Folder Free. Agents Wanted.

My Mamma Told Me



Everything I wear was made on the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company 72-74 WABASH AVENUE



Varicocele Restoration to a sound and healthy condition is the result of my method of treating this common ailment, when neglected, dangerous disease. My treatment, or the cure that surgically follows it, relieves all the pain and physical distress. If you are afflicted by this treatment that has cured in thousands of cases, and will in yours, consult me and receive my personal attention.

HERZOG & SPINDLER

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

V. SCHVAB UP-TO-DATE Union-made Footwear 723 W. NORTH AVE.

THIS LABEL INTERNATIONAL 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.

WORKINGMEN'S FURNITURE FIRE INSURANCE Established 1872. Membership 16,700. Applications for membership every Tuesday between 8 and 10 p. m. at Trades Union Hall, 65 N. Clark St. Apply to A. HOFFMANN, 1105 West 12th St. The safest and cheapest fire insurance in the U. S.

A. ABRAHAMSEN Men's Furnishings and Shoes 1902 MILWAUKEE AVE., 602 CALIFORNIA AVE.

EXCEL TEA CO. Sellers of Coffees and Butter 207 E. NORTH AVE. 739 W. NORTH AVE.

J. GOEBEL LADIES' TAILOR 205 Lincoln Ave. Between Webster and Garfield Aves. Tel. 2554 Black CHICAGO

GO TO COMRADE J. B. ROHWER 1728 N. Clark St. Artistic Footwear

THIS LABEL INTERNATIONAL 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.

We Want Agents for the OLIVER Typewriter

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

The Oliver Typewriter Co., 730-800 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

NOTICE OF SOCIALIST PRIMARY ELECTION.

Public notice is hereby given that on September 16, 1905, Socialist Primary Elections will be held in the various Primary Election Districts in the City of Chicago and Town of Cicero, in accordance with and at the various places set forth in a call which was filed in the office of the Board of Election Commissioners on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1905. Said call sets forth:

That the Primary Election is to be held in the City of Chicago and Town of Cicero, Cook County, Illinois.

That the name of the political party to hold such Primary Election is "The Socialist Party of Cook County."

That the headquarters of the Central Committee of said party is located at 163 Randolph Street, Chicago.

That the said Primary Election is to be held on Saturday, the sixteenth day of September, 1905, for the purpose of electing delegates to Judicial and Sanitary District Conventions as hereinafter set forth.

Table with 4 columns: NAME OF CONVENTION, PLACE OF CONVENTION, TIME OF CONVENTION, DATE OF CONVENTION. Rows include Judicial and Sanitary District Conventions.

Table with 4 columns: NAME OF CONVENTION, PLACE OF CONVENTION, TIME OF CONVENTION, DATE OF CONVENTION. Rows include various wards (First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth) and their respective election districts, judges, and clerks.

Table with 4 columns: NAME OF CONVENTION, PLACE OF CONVENTION, TIME OF CONVENTION, DATE OF CONVENTION. Rows include various wards (First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth) and their respective election districts, judges, and clerks.

Table with 4 columns: NAME OF CONVENTION, PLACE OF CONVENTION, TIME OF CONVENTION, DATE OF CONVENTION. Rows include various wards (First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth) and their respective election districts, judges, and clerks.

Table with 4 columns: NAME OF CONVENTION, PLACE OF CONVENTION, TIME OF CONVENTION, DATE OF CONVENTION. Rows include various wards (First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth) and their respective election districts, judges, and clerks.

Table with 4 columns: NAME OF CONVENTION, PLACE OF CONVENTION, TIME OF CONVENTION, DATE OF CONVENTION. Rows include various wards (First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth) and their respective election districts, judges, and clerks.

Table with 4 columns: NAME OF CONVENTION, PLACE OF CONVENTION, TIME OF CONVENTION, DATE OF CONVENTION. Rows include various wards (First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth) and their respective election districts, judges, and clerks.

JUDGES AND CLERKS. Judge—Eric Robinson, 212 W. North av. Judge—John Wysocki, 704 Noble st. Judge—Peter K. Hoff at. Clerk—Anton Sieber, 225 Cleaver st.

FOURTH DISTRICT. Comprising Election Precincts 17, 18, 19, 20, 21. Polling Place, 35 McCreynolds st. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS. Judge—O. Beckel, 35 McCreynolds st. Judge—J. Jacobson, 39 N. Halsted st. Judge—B. Blawie, 356 W. North av. Clerk—Harry Black, 71 Brigham st. Clerk—A. W. Wallace, 25 McCreynolds st.

FIFTH DISTRICT. Comprising Election Precincts 21, 22, 23, 24. Polling Place, 214 W. Division st. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS. Judge—Fred Rapp, 35 Fowler st. Judge—Charles Hallbeck, 508 N. Robey at. Judge—H. W. Wickett, 39 Potomac av. Clerk—Kasten Kampson, 48 Crystal st. Clerk—M. Wilcher, 49 Potomac av.

SIXTH DISTRICT. Comprising Election Precincts 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Polling Place, 190 W. Blackhawk st. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS. Judge—Andrew Dunmer, 44 W. Division st. Judge—Aug. Crapawski, 635 Holt st. Judge—John K. M. May, 44 W. Division st. Clerk—Andrew Nelson, 90 W. Division st.

SEVENTH DISTRICT. Comprising Election Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

JUDGES AND CLERKS. Judge—Albert Trister, 438 S. Halsted st. Judge—Phillip Solomon, 82 Bunker st. Judge—Michael Calais, 414 W. Polk st. Judge—Jacob M. Wexler, 114 Banker st. Clerk—David Sherman, 439 S. Jefferson st.

SECOND DISTRICT. Comprising Election Precincts 2, 3, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19. Polling Place, 297 W. Polk st. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS. Judge—John T. Hamilton, 234 Wells st. Judge—Robert Daniel, 297 W. Polk st. Clerk—Israel Pomeroy, 232 S. Halsted st. Clerk—Emanuel Felder, 344 S. Morgan st.

THIRD DISTRICT. Comprising Election Precincts 14, 26, 27, 28, 29. Polling Place, 211 Blue Island av. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS. Judge—Sam Rosenberg, 188 Blue Island av. Judge—Sam Rosenberg, 211 Blue Island av. Judge—Ben Benjamin, 300 W. Taylor at. Clerk—Joseph Feldman, 25 Newberry av. Clerk—Joseph Weinstein, 315 S. Morgan st.

FOURTH DISTRICT. Comprising Election Precincts 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13. Polling Place, 344 W. Harrison st. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS. Judge—John Kowalski, 305 W. Harrison st. Judge—Thomas Maloney, 330 W. Harrison st. Judge—H. W. Fisher, 200 Aberdeen st. Clerk—Peter K. Hoff at. Clerk—A. Banach, 234 Vernon Park pl.

FIFTH DISTRICT. Comprising Election Precincts 7, 8, 9, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Polling Place, 474 W. Taylor st. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS. Judge—Abe Berger, 39 Kilbuck av. Judge—Abe Linder, 37 H. Lincoln st. Judge—M. L. Mulgan, 358 S. Center av. Clerk—C. L. Lundberg, 308 S. Center av. Clerk—Jacob Epstein, 277 S. Center av.

SIXTH DISTRICT. Comprising Election Precincts 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

JUDGES AND CLERKS. Judge—John Kowalski, 305 W. Harrison st. Judge—Thomas Maloney, 330 W. Harrison st. Judge—H. W. Fisher, 200 Aberdeen st. Clerk—Peter K. Hoff at. Clerk—A. Banach, 234 Vernon Park pl.

SEVENTH DISTRICT. Comprising Election Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171

NOTICE OF SOCIALIST PRIMARY ELECTION.

Public notice is hereby given that on September 16, A. D., 1905, Socialist Primary Elections will be held in the various Primary Election Districts in the County of Cook, outside the City of Chicago and town of Cicero, in accordance with and at the various places set forth in the following application, which was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Cook, State of Illinois, on August 29, A. D. 1905, which elections will be opened at 12 o'clock noon and continued open until 7 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,)
COUNTY OF COOK,)
CHICAGO, August 25, 1905.

To THE COUNTY CLERK OF COOK COUNTY, ILL.
The Socialist Party of Cook County, Illinois, makes application to hold a Primary Election in the County of Cook, outside the City of Chicago and Town of Cicero, and for such Primary Election the following is submitted to you:

The name of the Political Party to hold such Primary Election is "The Socialist Party of Cook County, Illinois."

The headquarters of the Central Committee of said Party is located at 163 Randolph Street, Chicago.

Said Primary Election is to be held on Saturday, the 16th day of September, A. D. 1905, for the purpose of electing Delegates to Judicial and Sanitary District Conventions as hereinafter set forth.

That the notice for said Primary Election be published in the Chicago Socialist, a newspaper published in the City of Chicago.

NAME OF CONVENTION.	PLACE OF CONVENTION.	TIME OF CONVENTION.	DATE OF CONVENTION.
Judicial Convention.	Brand's Hall, Clark and Erie Streets.	10 o'clock P. M.	Sept. 20th, A. D. 1905
Sanitary District Convention.	Brand's Hall, Clark and Erie Streets.	10 o'clock P. M.	Sept. 20th, A. D. 1905

TOWN OF BARRINGTON.	TOWN OF HANOVER.
FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Barrington. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.	FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Hanover. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.
BERWYN TOWNSHIP. FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Albert Finkbeiner. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.	TOWN OF LEMONT. FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1. Polling Place, City Hall. Name of Proprietor, City of Lemont. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.
BLOOM TOWNSHIP. FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, John Schaefer. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.	TOWN OF LEYDEN. FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Leyden. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.
TOWN OF CICERO. FIRST DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Cicero. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.	TOWN OF LYONS. FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Lyons. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.
TOWN OF BREMEN. FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Bremen. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.	TOWN OF RIVERSIDE. FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Riverside. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.
TOWN OF CALUMET. FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Calumet. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.	TOWN OF MAINE. FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Maine. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.
TOWN OF ELK GROVE. FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Elk Grove. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.	TOWN OF NEW TRIER. FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of New Trier. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.
TOWN OF EVANSTON. FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Evanston. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.	TOWN OF STICKNEY. FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Stickney. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

TOWN OF NILES.	TOWN OF NORTHFIELD.	TOWN OF NORWOOD PARK.	TOWN OF OAK PARK.	TOWN OF ORLAND.	TOWN OF PALATINE.	TOWN OF PALOS.	TOWN OF PROVISO.	TOWN OF RICH.	TOWN OF RIDGEVILLE.	TOWN OF SCHAUMBERG.	TOWN OF STICKNEY.	TOWN OF THORNTON.
FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Niles. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.	FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Northfield. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.	FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Norwood Park. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.	FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Oak Park. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.	FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Orland. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.	FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Palatine. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.	FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Palos. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.	FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Proviso. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.	FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Rich. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.	FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Ridgeville. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.	FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Schaumburg. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.	FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Stickney. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.	FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Thornton. 1 Delegate to Judicial Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

WILLIE, THE CRIMINAL.

A STORY BY E. M. S.

"I now sentence you to the State penitentiary for the term of your natural life."

The judge sat down, and the seventeen-year-old culprit looked around in a dazed manner, but otherwise betrayed little emotion or interest in what the judge had said.

The evidence of guilt was plain, there was no extenuating circumstances, the boy had killed a man, the prosecuting attorney said that the boy was a degenerate, and he was sent to the penitentiary, there to wear out his life in the monotonous work of a convict.

Servant-year-old, already a convicted convict, a danger to society, now young to hang, and so sent to a living death!

And the world goes on in its mad career for pleasure or wealth, never minding the boy, nor inquiring how it happened, that a boy of his age could become a degenerate criminal, nor what must be done to save other boys from following in his footsteps.

If the reader will follow me, we will retrace our steps, so to speak, eighteen years, and visit a little cottage in — street.

In a pleasant living room sits Mary Reynolds, a young girl, waiting for her husband to come home from work. The home is comfortably furnished, Mary is a good housekeeper and William is proud of her and his home. He is an industrious, hardworking longshoreman, and after several years of saving was now rejoicing in a cozy home, pretty wife, and steady work. No wonder he came home cheerful and gave his wife a hearty kiss.

"Well, Mary, how are you and what have you been doing all day?"

"This was his usual question, and then they would tell each other of the day's happenings."

Only instead of answering she went over to the bureau-drawer and produced a tiny little girl.

"What a beautiful baby! What a beautiful baby, Mary! Look at that! Say, what do you look like in it?"

"She's my dear, it's going to be a boy, and we will call him Willie. I was just thinking when you came, what a pleasure it will be to see him grow into a strong, good-hearted man like yourself."

"All right, just as you say, but come, let us have supper and then take a trip to the park. It will do us both good."

Four years have passed and little Willie is now a chubby boy, playing in the street or back alley, whenever weather permits.

Much had changed in these four years. The little cottage is now almost lost between large tenement houses, and not far away looms up big piles of lumber, and here and there fall chimneys are belching forth volumes of black smoke. What a few years ago had been green prairie was now the place for refuse of all kinds, and worst of all, the city had lately begun to use an old abandoned quarry as a garbage hole, and the stench from this place was at times almost

to make profit out of the needs and wants of their fellow beings, so long will this continue.

But to advocate the abolition of capitalism is a "crime" against present business interests, and to talk to the working people about a state of society, where they would be free men and women rather than wage slaves as to-day, where their homes would be secure, where work would be a pleasure rather than a curse, where the results of their labor would belong to themselves rather than to the "boss," where the fear of want would not be known, where poverty and crime would be reduced to a minimum, where sickness, caused by polluted air, adulterated food and insanitary surroundings would be impossible, where recreations, the pleasure of art, music and the benefits of science would be the heritage of every child—a state of society, such as the prophets and seers of olden times have seen in their visions—to talk of these things to the working people is to become a "disturber," a "tamener of class hatred," a "radical," a "dangerous demagogue," a Socialist.

For "business" must not be disturbed, our present society is ordered by an Allwise Providence, and it is sacrilegious to attempt to overturn it!

This "business" knows no law, no rule except one, and that is the "Rule of Gold."

"Business," with its corrupting influence on its "captains" and trail of misery, shame, crime and death in its tanks!

"Business," secure behind laws of its own making, defended from attack by lawyers and judges, and blessed by some of the "holiest" of his, who said: "Ye be all brethren!"

Morality, sanitary enactment, the physical and mental welfare of the common people—all must be measured by the Rule of Gold—does it pay?

But this society, which asks first and last, "does it pay?" forgets to ask: "what about the boys and girls, who are being ruined?" "Does that pay?"

Yes, Willie was a degenerate, but who and what made him what he became?

Take the same child and give him normal conditions of life: good food, pure air, pleasant surroundings, books, pictures, healthy exercise, proper education, and work suitable for his years, and this degenerate would have grown up to become a good citizen and a useful member of society.

This was forcibly brought home to William one evening, when Willie was about fourteen years old. Coming home from work, he heard that Willie had been arrested for destroying game boards of an old fence in the neighborhood. He immediately went to the ward politician to get the boy out on bond, and on his way home he came across a crowd of workmen, who was listening to a soap-borator.

He had never before paid any attention to these, but now he stopped.

The speaker was just saying that the horses of the rich were cared for better than many children of the poor, he dwelt on the wretched tenements, where the poor had to live, the adulteration of food, the lack of pure air, and the consequences in sickness, breaking up of homes, all as results of unjust social conditions. The talk appealed to William, and he listened with rapt attention, while the speaker pictured to his audience, the social state as working people ought and could live in.

He showed that the natural resources were unlimited, and that with modern machinery every man could make sufficient to support himself and family in luxury. He spoke of the happy homes, pleasant surroundings, and the perfect physical and intellectual life, that was possible for every one, but which was now denied them.

William stood as one in a trance, he seemed to feel the sweet presence of his wife, the picture of his home rose before him, he heard her dying words, he saw her sadly pointing to Willie, and resolved if possible to save his boy from utter ruin. But now the speaker had changed his subject. He was pointing out to the working people, that they must unite at the polls, and secure control of the powers of government in their own hands, before they could hope for any relief from present conditions.

Tom was elected, the company through bribery, forgery and boodle secured the franchise, worth millions, and our present institutions of private graft were saved since more!

A few days later Willie and some of his chums were sent to the workhouse to "do time" for stealing a few old boards.

And William, unconstitutionally helped to achieve both results!

It was useless to follow the career of Willie in detail any further. Even his own father had to admit that he was a tough boy, and that he could not control him.

All attempts made by well intentioned people to save him and others like him, were based on the theory, that he was a bad boy, to be restrained and if necessary punished to protect society.

That he was the natural result of his environment, a victim to wrong social conditions never once entered their minds.

It is, of course, a dangerous doctrine that our economic conditions are responsible for the degeneration. This would uproot all present political institutions, the treatment of criminals, it would deny the doctrine of "total depravity," but worst of all, it would undermine the sacred right of property, which must be defended against any and all human rights!

The competitive system, based on private ownership of capital, with its wage slavery, its gotten wealth and undeserved poverty, must not be questioned.

Let the unequal struggle go on!

Poverty, misery, sickness, sorrow and untimely death, physical, mental and intellectual ruin, the brothel, prison and the gallows—all are the necessary results of a social system, which is defended by the press, protected by our laws, and blessed by the pulpit!

Yes, the evidences were conclusive, the judge and jury agreed with the prosecuting attorney, that Willie was a criminal, and according to the law, he must suffer the consequences, and under our insane jurisprudence, that means punishment.

But were all the evidences introduced?

The story of this one crime was graphically told, but what about the countless crimes committed by society, by depriving him of a mother's care?

What about the filth and stench, the physical and moral rotteness of the slum?

What about the guilt of a community, where the very air of the poor is poisonous?

What about the children of a city, who are deprived of proper school facilities?

What about the insane system of treating young boys as criminals for their boyish pranks, and commit them to institutions where they are thrown in company with confirmed criminals?

What about the whole spirit of our criminal code, where the object sought is punishment, rather than reform?

Where a criminal is looked upon as a dangerous beast, to be whipped, rather than as a physical and moral sick, needing the care of a physician?

Our legal machinery is efficient to "catch" criminals, and also to "make" them, our "reformers" are very anxious to "suppress" crimes, and our dear brethren of the pulpit are very zealous to "save" the soul of the criminal, but to abolish the economic causes that produce the criminal and the so-called "lower" classes—why, that is visionary, revolutionary, impractical, irrelevant, Socialist!

"Wo, unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithes of mint, and anise, and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy and faith: these ought ye to have done and not leave the other undone."

Yes, Willie, the criminal, was sentenced for life by the judge and jury, according to the law and evidence, but Willie, the victim, will some day sit in judgment on the present criminal society as represented by the judge and jury.

"And I say unto you, that it shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom, in the day of judgment, than for thee."

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED.

Constant Reader:

The answer to your request for information as to the percentage of unemployed in this country will be found in the following published in the Social Democratic Herald a short time ago:

The eighteenth report of United States Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright must have been somewhat displeasing to this capitalist government of ours, for it was allowed to get "out of print" with remarkable dispatch. Some of the statistics contained in the report, however, have been gathered together and present some striking official admissions. This shows that while in 1890 8% per cent of the people were employed all the time, and 15 per cent only part of the time, in 1900 the number of unemployed part of the time increased to 22 per cent and then went on increasing so that in 1903 it had grown to 45 per cent, or nearly half. In another part of the report a table is given showing the causes of idleness—the working class, of course, not the rich—and the following figures are given: Establishment closed, unable to get work, 56,936; valuation, 6,475; weather, 2,257; strike, 2,071; accident, 1,691; not given, 6,088; and—please note this last one—drunkenness, 26, about one out of four hundred. This sort of explodes that old slander on the working class that men would have plenty of work to do if they didn't spend their time round saloons.

It is now up to the makers of dictionaries and encyclopedias to add a supplement to their works explaining the new meaning of the terms municipal ownership and immediate, as they are interpreted by Mayor Dunne.

J. I. M.

Yes, stranger, that's Jim. He was only a tramp—just a rovin' an' roamin' an' worthless scamp—An' that on th' slab's all th' rest o' 'em. An' all that they know is, his name was Jim; But I kinder suspect on th' other shore They've recorded his name, an' a hell lot more.

"It seems that th' feller was stealin' a ride on Number Four's cowcatcher, there outside. When th' engineer saw in th' dusty whirl, Th' stoppin' form of a 'fay' c'm' with might an' main, Wh' was pickin' up on' with might an' main, Hee mind on her work an' her lack o' th' train.

"God help me!" he cried, as he threw his weight 'T reverse, 'n' levers—but all too late, For fear was struck, an' a feeble cry Reached th' engineer as th' train went by. 'I killed th' fat'—an' his eyes were dim With tears, as th' train went back fr'—Jim.

"Th' tramp was driv' in, but good as dead, I saved th' fat'—Jim—Jim!" he said; "I pushed her away fr' th' track, an' say, I must 'a' slipped—an' he passed away."

An' that on th' slab's all th' rest o' 'em—An' was only a tramp—just a tramp—walloo Jim!"

—Baltimore News.

Tom was elected, the company through bribery, forgery and boodle secured the franchise, worth millions, and our present institutions of private graft were saved since more!

A few days later Willie and some of his chums were sent to the workhouse to "do time" for stealing a few old boards.

And William, unconstitutionally helped to achieve both results!

It was useless to follow the career of Willie in detail any further. Even his own father had to admit that he was a tough boy, and that he could not control him.

All attempts made by well intentioned people to save him and others like him, were based on the theory, that he was a bad boy, to be restrained and if necessary punished to protect society.

That he was the natural result of his environment, a victim to wrong social conditions never once entered their minds.

It is, of course, a dangerous doctrine that our economic conditions are responsible for the degeneration. This would uproot all present political institutions, the treatment of criminals, it would deny the doctrine of "total depravity," but worst of all, it would undermine the sacred right of property, which must be defended against any and all human rights!

The competitive system, based on private ownership of capital, with its wage slavery, its gotten wealth and undeserved poverty, must not be questioned.

Let the unequal struggle go on!

Poverty, misery, sickness, sorrow and untimely death, physical, mental and intellectual ruin, the brothel, prison and the gallows—all are the necessary results of a social system, which is defended by the press, protected by our laws, and blessed by the pulpit!

Yes, the evidences were conclusive, the judge and jury agreed with the prosecuting attorney, that Willie was a criminal, and according to the law, he must suffer the consequences, and under our insane jurisprudence, that means punishment.

But were all the evidences introduced?

The story of this one crime was graphically told, but what about the countless crimes committed by society, by depriving him of a mother's care?

What about the filth and stench, the physical and moral rotteness of the slum?

What about the guilt of a community, where the very air of the poor is poisonous?

What about the children of a city, who are deprived of proper school facilities?

What about the insane system of treating young boys as criminals for their boyish pranks, and commit them to institutions where they are thrown in company with confirmed criminals?

What about the whole spirit of our criminal code, where the object sought is punishment, rather than reform?

Where a criminal is looked upon as a dangerous beast, to be whipped, rather than as a physical and moral sick, needing the care of a physician?

Our legal machinery is efficient to "catch" criminals, and also to "make" them, our "reformers" are very anxious to "suppress" crimes, and our dear brethren of the pulpit are very zealous to "save" the soul of the criminal, but to abolish the economic causes that produce the criminal and the so-called "lower" classes—why, that is visionary, revolutionary, impractical, irrelevant, Socialist!

"Wo, unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithes of mint, and anise, and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy and faith: these ought ye to have done and not leave the other undone."

Yes, Willie, the criminal, was sentenced for life by the judge and jury, according to the law and evidence, but Willie, the victim, will some day sit in judgment on the present criminal society as represented by the judge and jury.

"And I say unto you, that it shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom, in the day of judgment, than for thee."

Tom was elected, the company through bribery, forgery and boodle secured the franchise, worth millions, and our present institutions of private graft were saved since more!

A few days later Willie and some of his chums were sent to the workhouse to "do time" for stealing a few old boards.

And William, unconstitutionally helped to achieve both results!

It was useless to follow the career of Willie in detail any further. Even his own father had to admit that he was a tough boy, and that he could not control him.

All attempts made by well intentioned people to save him and others like him, were based on the theory, that he was a bad boy, to be restrained and if necessary punished to protect society.

That he was the natural result of his environment, a victim to wrong social conditions never once entered their minds.

It is, of course, a dangerous doctrine that our economic conditions are responsible for the degeneration. This would uproot all present political institutions, the treatment of criminals, it would deny the doctrine of "total depravity," but worst of all, it would undermine the sacred right of property, which must be defended against any and all human rights!

The competitive system, based on private ownership of capital, with its wage slavery, its gotten wealth and undeserved poverty, must not be questioned.

Let the unequal struggle go on!

Poverty, misery, sickness, sorrow and untimely death, physical, mental and intellectual ruin, the brothel, prison and the gallows—all are the necessary results of a social system, which is defended by the press, protected by our laws, and blessed by the pulpit!

Yes, the evidences were conclusive, the judge and jury agreed with the prosecuting attorney, that Willie was a criminal, and according to the law, he must suffer the consequences, and under our insane jurisprudence, that means punishment.

But were all the evidences introduced?

The story of this one crime was graphically told, but what about the countless crimes committed by society, by depriving him of a mother's care?

What about the filth and stench, the physical and moral rotteness of the slum?

What about the guilt of a community, where the very air of the poor is poisonous?

What about the children of a city, who are deprived of proper school facilities?

What about the insane system of treating young boys as criminals for their boyish pranks, and commit them to institutions where they are thrown in company with confirmed criminals?

What about the whole spirit of our criminal code, where the object sought is punishment, rather than reform?

Where a criminal is looked upon as a dangerous beast, to be whipped, rather than as a physical and moral sick, needing the care of a physician?

Our legal machinery is efficient to "catch" criminals, and also to "make" them, our "reformers" are very anxious to "suppress" crimes, and our dear brethren of the pulpit are very zealous to "save" the soul of the criminal, but to abolish the economic causes that produce the criminal and the so-called "lower" classes—why, that is visionary, revolutionary, impractical, irrelevant, Socialist!

"Wo, unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithes of mint, and anise, and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy and faith: these ought ye to have done and not leave the other undone."

Yes, Willie, the criminal, was sentenced for life by the judge and jury, according to the law and evidence, but Willie, the victim, will some day sit in judgment on the present criminal society as represented by the judge and jury.

"And I say unto you, that it shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom, in the day of judgment, than for thee."

NOTE—The list below gives the ward, day of holding, place, and name and address of the Secretary. Unless otherwise noted all meetings are at 8 p. m.

1st—1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 531 S. State, basement, L. Conscience, 1902 State.

2nd—Tuesdays, 2341 State, Robert Kuth, 222 Cottage Grove.

3rd—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

4th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

5th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

6th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

7th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

8th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

9th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

10th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

11th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

12th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

13th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

14th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

15th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

16th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

17th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

18th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

19th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

20th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

21th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

22th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

23th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

24th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

25th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

26th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

27th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

28th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

29th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

30th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

31st—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

NOTE—The list below gives the ward, day of holding, place, and name and address of the Secretary. Unless otherwise noted all meetings are at 8 p. m.

1st—1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 531 S. State, basement, L. Conscience, 1902 State.

2nd—Tuesdays, 2341 State, Robert Kuth, 222 Cottage Grove.

3rd—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

4th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

5th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

6th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

7th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

8th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

9th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

10th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

11th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

12th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

13th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

14th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

15th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

16th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

17th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

18th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

19th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

20th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

21th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

22th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

23th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

24th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

25th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

26th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

27th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

28th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

29th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

30th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

31st—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

NOTE—The list below gives the ward, day of holding, place, and name and address of the Secretary. Unless otherwise noted all meetings are at 8 p. m.

1st—1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 531 S. State, basement, L. Conscience, 1902 State.

2nd—Tuesdays, 2341 State, Robert Kuth, 222 Cottage Grove.

3rd—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

4th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

5th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

6th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

7th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

8th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

9th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

10th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

11th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

12th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

13th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

14th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

15th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

16th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

17th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

18th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

19th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

20th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

21th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

22th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

23th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

24th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

25th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

26th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

27th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

28th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

29th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

30th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

31st—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

NOTE—The list below gives the ward, day of holding, place, and name and address of the Secretary. Unless otherwise noted all meetings are at 8 p. m.

1st—1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 531 S. State, basement, L. Conscience, 1902 State.

2nd—Tuesdays, 2341 State, Robert Kuth, 222 Cottage Grove.

3rd—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

4th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

5th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

6th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

7th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

8th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

9th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

10th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

11th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

12th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

13th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

14th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

15th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

16th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

17th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

18th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

19th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

20th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

21th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

22th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

23th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

24th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

25th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

26th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

27th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

28th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

29th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

30th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

31st—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

NOTE—The list below gives the ward, day of holding, place, and name and address of the Secretary. Unless otherwise noted all meetings are at 8 p. m.

1st—1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 531 S. State, basement, L. Conscience, 1902 State.

2nd—Tuesdays, 2341 State, Robert Kuth, 222 Cottage Grove.

3rd—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

4th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

5th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

6th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

7th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

8th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

9th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

10th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

11th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

12th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

13th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

14th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

15th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

16th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

17th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

18th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

19th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

20th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

21th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

22th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

23th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

24th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

25th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

26th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

27th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

28th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

29th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

30th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

31st—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

NOTE—The list below gives the ward, day of holding, place, and name and address of the Secretary. Unless otherwise noted all meetings are at 8 p. m.

1st—1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 531 S. State, basement, L. Conscience, 1902 State.

2nd—Tuesdays, 2341 State, Robert Kuth, 222 Cottage Grove.

3rd—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

4th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

5th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1/2 Rock.

6th—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4621 Cottage Grove, A. Florentia, 3411 State, 412 E. 30th.

7th—Tuesdays, 3411 State, Mrs. E. DeLagard, 3317 State.

8th—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2521 S. Halsted, Mae's Hall, David Walker, 2504 France, 100.

9th—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3003 Monroe, at Fred's Hall, Peter Cunniff, 3734 1

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

Published every Saturday at 106 E. Randolph St., R. 18, cor. Randolph and La Salle Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

Subscription Rates: One year \$6.00, Six months \$3.50, Three months \$2.00.

Editorial Announcements: To secure a return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed.

Editor: A. W. Mahow, Business Manager: Lewis Dalgard; State Sec: J. S. Smith, C. L. Breckon, County Secretary.

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

ATTENTION, NON-SOCIALISTS.

This issue of the Chicago Socialist will be placed in the hands of tens of thousands of working men in the city of Chicago and Cook County who are not regular subscribers.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that this paper is published by the Socialist Party of Cook County in the interests of the working class.

You have read a great deal of late about Socialism in the capitalist papers. Now it is the studied policy of those who control and inspire the utterances of the capitalist press to persistently misrepresent Socialism.

We say it means an end to their power for this reason: Most Socialists are members of labor unions, the economic organization of the working class.

Is it not apparent to you that so long as we fight the capitalist only on the economic field with the strike and boycott, where we are the weakest and they are the strongest that our chances of victory are very slim?

Do you not realize that so long as you permit the employing class to control all the powers of government, especially the executive and the judicial power, that if they are willing to draw on this power together with the fact that they have unlimited economic power (money and property), that our defeat is certain?

Now it is the purpose and policy of this paper to go among the workers and persuade them to use their votes to take control of the political powers themselves.

This is what frightens the capitalists and causes them to malign and misrepresent Socialism and Socialists. This is why they call us Anarchists and demagogues.

Now if you are a working man, and not a Socialist, we do not ask you to become one without first investigating what Socialism stands for, and its feasibility and practicability.

The vote for the Socialist Party in this country has grown as follows: 1892, 21,512; 1896, 36,275; 1900, 68,424; 1902, 225,900; 1904, 493,338.

Send 50 cents to the Chicago Socialist, 103 Randolph street, R. 12, and get the Chicago Socialist for one year, and get a view of what Socialism is from Socialists.

SCENTS DANGER.

The Evening Post, which circulates on the boulevards, avenues and mansion-lined streets, bewails the fact that the Socialist primaries will cost Cook County \$15,000.

It is too bad that to tax the capitalists' property to raise the election officials go about the city tacking up Socialist propaganda.

It is anything but consoling to the capitalists to see any portion of the working class becoming conscious of the source of their power to exploit the toilers.

If the workers would only be content to fight with the old method of the strike and boycott, the capitalists know they can defeat them if it comes to a show down.

And if it does cost two or three millions, as in the late teamsters' strike, they pay the bill and consider it a good investment.

WHAT HE WANTS.

We are in receipt of a letter from a working man, appealing to the Socialist party for assistance in obtaining protection from capitalism.

Now, this company has the work done by men and women in the work shops whenever they are compelled to work for a living.

When you get through reading this paper, hand it to some other wage slave. It is likely to awaken him to the necessity of electing working class judges to interpret the laws.

When you get through reading this paper, hand it to some other wage slave. It is likely to awaken him to the necessity of electing working class judges to interpret the laws.

Dear Sir: We ask the Socialist Party, which says that it is fighting for the right and freedom of humanity, all over the world, to seek to get a bill through Congress that will have the security of every man and woman's life in the work shops whenever they are compelled to work for a living.

WORKERS IN THE FIELD.

Read the list of prizes for our three months' contest.

Local Philadelphia orders ten copies per week for one year and remits for same.

Comrade Mathien, Chicago, sends in a bunch of suits, and we wish we had many more workers like him.

Local San Francisco make their monthly remittance for their weekly bundle.

Comrade Geo. Kohler, Chicago, captured a bunch of scraps for the Chicago Socialist.

Thirty-first and Thirty-third Ward Branches, Local Philadelphia, take 50 copies per week and remit for same.

Send us a club of five yearlies with \$2 and we will send a copy of "Evolution of Man," by Bolchee, or copy of the "Sale of an Appetite," by Paul Lafarge.

Ten yearlies or twenty half yearly suits and "Recording Angel" for \$4.

Comrade Perry Wyatt orders 500 copies of the Campaign Edition.

Comrade A. E. Briggs, Elk Grove, Cal., sent us \$1.65 last week for sample copies.

Comrade L. Gordon, of Chicago, went out exclaiming, with the result that we are now preaching Socialism to several more of the unconverted.

L. Yansky, Chicago, takes 500 copies of the Campaign Edition.

Comrade Rieke, of the Thirty-fifth Ward, is out after the Co-operative Commonwealth. He knows that to make an intelligent workman a Socialist it is only needed to show him what Socialism stands for.

Comrade Rector, Monarch, Mont., always remembers us with a good bunch of subs. A club of five is Comrade Rector's contribution this week.

JURY TRIALS AND INJUNCTIONS.

The character of this proceeding did not end with Judge Woods. From one end of the country to another this new weapon of injunctions was seized upon by the capitalist class.

The theory of an injunction, no matter what its effect, is not that the corporation which petitions for the injunction has a business which is injured by a strike, but that there are numerous laborers whose labor power he wishes to buy and who are interfered with by the strikers.

Injunctions have accomplished three things. First it fixed the ownership of the employer in the life of men who desire to "seeb" for him, because their labor power is their life.

Second, it took away from the accused the right to see and cross-examine the witnesses against them, mere affidavits being used for the prosecution.

Third, it took away from the accused the right of trial by jury and gave the judge the exclusive privilege of determining the guilt or innocence of the accused and also of fixing the extent of the punishment, without the right of appeal.

The judiciary is often far more important than the Legislature. It is an advantage to make a law, but it is an equal if not greater advantage to control the power of interpreting that law.

In the city of Chicago, injunctions have proved very beneficial to employers and extremely disastrous to employees. The judges who are selected by the capitalist class and elected by the working class are performing their proper functions in the interest of the capitalist class by issuing all the injunctions that are necessary and by seeing to it that the defendants are pronounced guilty and properly jailed.

The reply to this condition is the election of Socialist judges. The judge who will refuse to sentence a man for contempt for any act which was not committed in the presence of a jury, and further, if any judge in the County of Cook in the interest of the capitalist class should sentence any one to jail or to pay a fine for a contempt of court, it is the duty of the Socialist judge to release that man upon a writ of habeas corpus.

The platform of our party should so declare and the candidates should be bound to it. It may be well to bear in mind that we are not fighting to maintain the liberty guaranteed by the constitution of this nation and State, but to re-establish that fundamental right of which we have been deprived.

Reform has started in earnest in the Chicago waterworks department. Five day laborers have been discharged for "loafing on the job."

The notorious, high-priced loafers who hold their jobs through political pull are still unreformed.

STREET MEETINGS.

Owing to the very great shortage of speakers, and the seeming carelessness with which many of the speakers treat their appointments, it has been thought best to make no official appointments this week.

Ward captains should arrange to call at headquarters Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, for the ballots for their respective wards.

Ward captains should arrange to call at headquarters Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, for the ballots for their respective wards.

Ward captains should arrange to call at headquarters Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, for the ballots for their respective wards.

Ward captains should arrange to call at headquarters Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, for the ballots for their respective wards.

Ward captains should arrange to call at headquarters Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, for the ballots for their respective wards.

Ward captains should arrange to call at headquarters Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, for the ballots for their respective wards.

Ward captains should arrange to call at headquarters Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, for the ballots for their respective wards.

Ward captains should arrange to call at headquarters Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, for the ballots for their respective wards.

Ward captains should arrange to call at headquarters Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, for the ballots for their respective wards.

Ward captains should arrange to call at headquarters Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, for the ballots for their respective wards.

Ward captains should arrange to call at headquarters Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, for the ballots for their respective wards.

Ward captains should arrange to call at headquarters Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, for the ballots for their respective wards.

Ward captains should arrange to call at headquarters Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, for the ballots for their respective wards.

Ward captains should arrange to call at headquarters Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, for the ballots for their respective wards.

Ward captains should arrange to call at headquarters Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, for the ballots for their respective wards.

Ward captains should arrange to call at headquarters Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, for the ballots for their respective wards.

Ward captains should arrange to call at headquarters Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, for the ballots for their respective wards.

Ward captains should arrange to call at headquarters Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, for the ballots for their respective wards.

Ward captains should arrange to call at headquarters Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, for the ballots for their respective wards.

Ward captains should arrange to call at headquarters Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, for the ballots for their respective wards.

Ward captains should arrange to call at headquarters Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, for the ballots for their respective wards.

Ward captains should arrange to call at headquarters Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, for the ballots for their respective wards.

Ward captains should arrange to call at headquarters Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, for the ballots for their respective wards.

Ward captains should arrange to call at headquarters Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, for the ballots for their respective wards.

Ward captains should arrange to call at headquarters Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, for the ballots for their respective wards.

Ward captains should arrange to call at headquarters Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, for the ballots for their respective wards.

VOTE AT THE PRIMARIES.

BY C. L. BRECKON.

This edition of the Chicago Socialist contains the list of judges and clerks in the various districts of the wards of the city and townships of the county.

What a heroic task it is for our workmen to do a bit of work necessary to our advancement and political education! Every judge and clerk that sits in his judicial position for this primary represents at least five miles of travel for each one, or 6,250 miles, and pretty nearly that many hours of time, in order to enable you and I to come to the polls and cast our ballot for the delegate that shall name us some workmen candidates that will interpret the law in the interest of ourselves and our class.

I am sure that if you and I could only understand the power and force of organization, every mother's son of us would within twenty-four hours sign an application card for membership in the Socialist party and find ourselves with shoulders to the wheel to use this powerful engine in the interest of our homes and our little ones.

Comrades, our emancipation depends upon our intelligent use of the ballot, and we should hail with great delight every new opportunity that crosses our path for its use.

When you go into the booth take a good look at the men stationed there. They are officers of the court for one whole day. They are all workmen, too. Take another good look at them. There are twelve hundred and fifty of them doing business under the law and by authority of the court.

But as you gaze at them let your thought take a deeper trend and go way beyond the mere question of the looks of these men and consider what would be the sensation if workmen occupied the benches in this county as its judges before whom your case and mine should come for adjudication.

The absurdity of the thought makes you smile. But why is it absurd? Simply because we have always been doing the other thing—putting the men who work the workers on the bench. Yes, we have done that same thing. Our votes are the very ones that have elected all former judges in this county to office.

Remember this, that in casting your ballot at the Socialist party primaries you are electing men to go into a workingman's convention and nominate six workmen as candidates for judges at this fall's election.

In remembering this you and I will be getting close home to the very root of the whole matter of all our industrial evils and misfortunes.

This edition of the paper has for its sole and only object to tell you and me of this fact. Each one of the subsequent editions of the paper will be telling us of the same fact.

We have been very slow to learn, and no wonder, we have been so very busy in getting and keeping our job. We have been anxious about the job we held not because we are so very fond of hard and nerve-racking toil, but because this was the only thing that stood between us and starvation.

In fact, we are both so tired when we have finished another day's work that we are scarcely able to think for ourselves and our families.

When we go into the polling place to cast our ballot we will find everything very orderly there. It will be no trouble at all to vote. The whole affair will go as smooth as clock work.

The reason it will go so nice and smooth is because there is organization back of every part of this primary. Our lawmakers at Springfield provided all the details and saw to it that you and I should have the right to cast our ballot in the most business-like way imaginable.

They have done their work well in providing the groundwork for an organization.

But you and I can have but very little to do with it.

THE SENSE OF SOCIALISM. Inequality of fortune is one of the greatest curses of society. It is the cause of class distinctions and antipathies. Socialism is the only remedy.

Under a proper economic system, every man, woman and child would enjoy all necessities, comforts and luxuries and have plenty of leisure for the cultivation of all the graces of life. Socialism is the system.

Under capitalism the industrial arts are used to increase the wealth of capitalists; under Socialism they are used to abridge the labor of the working class, producers and distributors.

Experience has taught the workingman that his rich and lordly master uses his wealth and consequent influence and power exclusively in his own interest. Hence the trades unions and other labor organizations, which seek to check the selfishness, greed and avarice of callous and brutal employers. Hence the rise and rapid growth of the Socialist party.

When those who are now called the working classes become the social and political equals of the ruling classes—which they will certainly do under socialism—the latter will be compelled to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, and all parasites will perish. Neither money, nor stocks, nor bonds, diamonds, etc., will buy a loaf of bread; only the time check would be evidence of a man's right to the products of the labor of others.

The capitalist insists on the subordination and dependence of the laborers. Socialism demands that they be self-dependent. The theory of the capitalist is that he must be in loco parentis, i. e., in position of a parent to his employees, and that he shall regulate them and do all of their thinking for them, while they must be industrious and respectful in return.

The intelligence of producers and distributors, the real working men, now demands intelligent and economical systems of production and distribution based upon an exchange of labor.

Get busy for the campaign—it is the only way to your industrial liberty.

Now for the campaign—the industrial revolution is working overtime. You will have to get busy to even keep it in sight.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Forces that Make for Socialism in America—A Lecture Delivered at Cooper Union, New York City, by John Sprague.

- TABLE OF CONTENTS. I. Socialism an International Movement. II. Growth of the Socialist Vote. III. The Organized Socialist Movement. IV. Blind Economic Forces. V. The Trust Problem. VI. The Poverty Problem. VII. Bubbles and Poodles. VIII. Capitalist Domination of the Old Political Parties. IX. The War of the Classes. X. Growth of the Social Conscience. XI. The Responsibility of Increasing Power.

This book is handsomely printed on paper of extra quality and will be mailed to any address for ten cents.

OTHER 10 CENT BOOKS. Merrie England, by Robert Blatchford. More than a million copies sold. Easy reading, charming style. A good book to start with if you don't stop with it.

Autocracy's Statistics, by H. L. Bliss. Exposes the methods by which Carroll D. Wright juggles the census figures so as to make laborers think they are prosperous.

Crime and Criminals. The best thing Clarence S. Darrow ever wrote. Shows the economic causes of crime and the fact of capitalist class rule in a way that will make Socialists out of almost any readers who are not too well treated by capitalism.

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, by Frederick Engels. Aveling's translation, including the important introduction omitted from other editions. One of the classics of Socialism.

The Day of Judgment, by George D. Herron. A masterly analysis of the revolutionary crisis now impending in America, and a plea for concerted action on the part of the working class to meet the emergency.

Frederick Engels, His Life, His Work, and His Writings, by Karl Kautsky. Translated by May Wood Simons. Contains valuable information on the beginnings of the Socialist movement.

Socialism and Human Nature, by Murray E. King. A complete refutation of the oft-repeated argument that Socialism is contrary to human nature.

Socialism, What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish, by Wilhelm Liebknecht. Translated by May Wood Simons. One of the most important works of the great German Socialist.

No Compromise: No Political Trading, by Wilhelm Liebknecht. Translated by A. M. Simons and Marcus Hitch. Shows the necessity of guarding the working class character of the Socialist party.

Communist Manifesto, by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. An indispensable book for every Socialist. Our edition is by far the handsomest ever printed.

For Russia's Freedom, Personal reminiscences of Katharine Breskovsky, put into literary form by Ernest Paole. An absorbing story throwing light on the "underground" revolutionary movement in Russia.

The Root of All Kinds of Evil, by Rev. Stewart Sheldon. A remarkable work by a veteran Protestant minister who, without studying the literature of Socialism, has worked out for himself the conclusions reached by the Socialist philosophy.

Class Struggles in America, by A. M. Simons. Historical materialism applied to the history of the United States.

The Socialist Movement, by Rev. Charles H. Yall. One of the best summaries ever written of the principles of International Socialism.

These 15 books, or 15 copies of any one of them, will be mailed to any address for one dollar. Stockholders in our co-operative publishing house can buy these books at 4 cents each including postage of 4 cents each if sent at purchaser's expense; so cheaper by the hundred.

PROFESSOR SOMBART ON CAPITALISM IN AMERICA.

"The United States is the promised land of capitalism. Here for the first time are all the conditions requisite for its full and perfect ending. Land and people were never before created so favorably to its higher evolution." With these words, Prof. Werner Sombart, of the University of Breslau, and the author of "Socialism and the Socialist Movement in the 19th Century," begins a most remarkable study of "The Historical Development of the North American Pre-capitalism," in an article in the first chapter of which appears in the September number of the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW. It is safe to say that this article will attract widespread attention. It shows how every social situation, public opinion, and intellectual expression of America is an outgrowth of capitalism. Even the working class organizations bear the stamp of the capitalist movement.

Paul Lafarge, who, with John Burns, led the famous London dockers' strike, and who, since that time, has been one of the most prominent figures in Europe, and who is now actively engaged in the Australian workmen's organization, writes as "The Political Position of Labor and Socialist Parties of Australia," showing exactly to what extent Socialism is really a part of the policy of the labor party of that country. This article is supplemented by a report of the last convention of the Federal Labor Party of Australia, which adopted a more Socialist position than any of its predecessors.

Paul Lafarge contributes one of his remarkably clever and sarcastic sketches concerning the "Bribes of the Horse and the Bribes of Man."

The series of articles on "Marxism," by H. Bondin and on "The Evolution of the Theory of Evolution," by Ernest W. Termann, have interesting installments in this number.

The price of the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW is ten cents a copy or a dollar a year, with no discount to any one.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR SEPTEMBER. To any reader of the Chicago Socialist calling at our office during September we will give the five books described in this column and a year's subscription to the International Socialist Review, all for \$1.50. If the order is sent by mail, 50 cents must be added for postage, making \$2.00. This subscription can be increased to include the back numbers from May, so as to take in all of Comrade Bondin's articles on Marxism.

CHARLES H. KERR & CO., 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.