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THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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NO. 358.

CHILD LABOR CAUSE AND CURE.

Child Labor Inspectors Tell Their Experience — Say Public Press Is Cowardly—Greed the Incentive for Working Children.

Child labor and the enforcement of the child labor law was the subject discussed at the meeting of the Commonwealth Club last Friday night. The speakers were Mrs. Florence Kelley of the Consumers League and Edgar J. Davis, chief factory inspector of child labor in Illinois. Mrs. Kelley was the first speaker. She compared the laws of New York State with those of Illinois. She stated that while there was not so much difference in the laws in the two States, the New York law provided a much more efficient method of enforcing the law and makes the penalty for ignoring or evading the law much more severe.

In New York no child can go to work unless it measures up to a certain physical standard, can get a certificate of health and can demonstrate to the sanitary officer that it has been to school the required length of time and can read and write the English language, etc. If the child is unable to pass this examination it is not allowed to go to work for wages until it is sixteen years of age. New York has provided special schools for these backward children over 14 years of age and under 16.

Mrs. Kelley has spent twenty years endeavoring to protect the children of this country from the evil results of early child labor. She told the members of the Commonwealth Club that while things were far from perfect, that great improvement had been made in the child labor laws and also in the method of enforcing them.

Mrs. Kelley thinks that no child should be permitted to go to work under 16 years of age without a certificate from a strict board of health and educational examiner.

While Mrs. Kelley was telling how the board of health examiner did his work in New York there was a smile crept over the faces of many of those present. Then there was whispering and bending of heads and more smiling. What was it all about? Well, it was like this: Mrs. Kelley was explaining the New York method of examining applicants for qualification to go to work. She told how the first thing the health officer did when a child applied for permission to go to work was to stand the child against the wall and ascertain if it was of the required height; if it wasn't, the speaker said, that settled it; the child must go back to school. Now, what was there about this to make the serious, scientific and philosophic members of the Commonwealth Club smile? You say you can't guess? Well, it was the presence of genial, big, little Comrade Walter Thomas Mills, who had been the speaker before the club the previous evening and had to stand on a chair to see over the heads of his audience when they were sitting down. Some one had remarked that if that rule had always been in force, Mills never would have been let out of school. None appeared to enjoy the joke any better than Comrade Mills. Mrs. Kelley is an earnest speaker, whose life is absorbed in her work of saving the children of the country from the worst features of the hell on earth produced by the fierce competition of the profit system and private ownership of the means of life.

Mr. Davis, the present factory inspector of Illinois and successor of Mrs. Kelley, then told of his experience in the work of attempting to enforce the child labor laws in this State. He admitted the correctness of the statement of Mrs. Kelley that Illinois was behind New York in the effectiveness of her child labor laws and the means of enforcing them.

Mr. Davis told of some of the good work that had been accomplished and many of the amusing and instructive incidents connected with the work.

Mr. Davis told how his department had succeeded in abolishing the child slavery in the glass factories at night. He said that work that had been previously done by children for 40c per day was now being done by adults at a cost of from \$1.25 to \$1.40 per day. He showed that before this had been accomplished it was necessary to bring criminal indictments against some of the glass factory owners, as they paid but little attention to mere fines for disobeying the mandates of the child labor law. SHOWS COWARDICE OF NEWS-PAPERS.

Mr. Davis related one incident that should open the eyes of many people who still believe that the public press is "independent" and not slavishly controlled by the advertising interests. Mr. Davis told how Rothschild & Co. and Siegel, Cooper & Co. had been found guilty of having grossly broken the child labor law and been punished for it by fines aggregating over \$800 for some 90 offenses.

Yet they had never been able to get any of the big dailies in which these firms advertised to print the news of these prosecutions and fines. But in cases where firms had been prosecuted and convicted which did not advertise in the dailies they told the news in big head lines.

Another incident that was both amusing and interesting that Mr. Davis told was an experience he had in Peoria. He had been informed through the mails that the child labor laws were being grossly broken and evaded in Peoria. The factory inspector investigated with the result that there was wholesale production. It came out in the evidence that 28 of those found guilty were the husbands of women connected with the Associated Charities Society of Peoria.

Mr. Davis stated that during the past

year they had found over 3,000 children working on false certificates. It was brought out in the discussion which followed the speeches that the one thing that is now most necessary is practically uniform child labor laws in the different States of the Union. This the speakers said the National Association of Factory Inspectors are endeavoring to bring about.

What a blot it is upon present day human society, that with all our control over the forces of nature, "success in life" only comes to those who smother all human feelings and ruthlessly grind the souls and bodies of helpless little children into profits and dividends.

What an indictment against the daily press, "that great engine of progress and civilization" that it is so cowardly and mercenary to show up the rich law breakers who murder children by long hours of toil in defiance of the law.

Do you wonder why we are Socialists and want to abolish the profit system? Children have their lives stunted, blighted and blasted because it is a little more profitable to work them than it is to employ adults. Under the competitive profit system the man who is in business succeeds who will let nothing stand between him and profit or big dividends. The man who is "weak" enough to let any human sentiment enter his place of business goes down and out and must go and batter at the door of the place owned by the most brutal (in business) and ask for permission to work.

Such are the ripe fruits of capitalism, even its own servants being judge. Socialism alone offers the only adequate remedy.

Working people, awake! You alone have the power to put an end to this hideous nightmare that the system breeds.

SWEET CHARITY.

"Millions for defense, not one cent for tribute," shouted Patrick Henry. Millions for sweet charity, not one cent to remove poverty, shout the legions of capitalism. The Criside Kirmess came off on time last Tuesday, the opening night. It netted \$18,000 for twenty-five babies in a hospital on Fullerton Avenue. To raise this \$18,000 doubtless, at a fair valuation, fully \$150,000 has been spent. Society ladies were present in great numbers with startlingly new dance steps and amazingly brilliant costumes. It took five pages of the Chicago Tribune to tell the story of beauty and dazzling splendor—so, says the "people" of Chicago had devoted themselves to this noble work. The great ladies have been filled to overflowing in gratuitous advertising, all presumably in defense of babies made helpless by stinging poverty. These same papers could not give a single line to tell the story of how Rothschild & Co. and Siegel, Cooper & Co. had been fined some \$1,500 for the violation of the child labor law. Fined for making more poverty in babies of a little older growth. The pretty dresses and the fancy dances of the society belles have each and all been made possible, in the interest of one set of babies, by the fierce exploitation of another set. Thus the high-class face of modern nineteenth century civilization.

As these people see social affairs, sweet charity is noble, but could they ever get a glimpse of their real position, one might more would be made to stop the CAUSES producing poverty and give these ruddy society firms something more ennobling to think of than how to make a parade of themselves in costumes wrung out of the blood of infants to put cribs at the disposal of another set of babies, who in turn may furnish the blood to weave other costumes for still another crisside kirmess somewhere hence.

Say, comrade, did your wife participate in the crisside kirmess? Why not?

THE DERELICTS OF CAPITALISM

Everybody works but father. And he sits around all day. Feet propped up to the fire. Smoking his pipe of clay. Mother takes in washing. So does Sister Ann. Everybody works at our house But my old man.

To a tune that lingers in the memory so runs a vaudeville ballad that has a passing popularity. We laugh as we hear it. We laugh at the picture the words conjure. It is a good joke on the old man.

But did it ever occur to you that there is sadness in the lines, that there are reasons why the support of the household no longer rests on father, that his idleness is not voluntary but enforced? There is silver in father's hair; his shoulders may be bowed with the toll he has done, and perhaps there is the suspicion of rheumatism in his walk. He is strong yet, and healthy, and willing to work, and where is the man who is no longer young to get a job? The time was that not until he was 60 was a man considered too old to work. But gradually the limit has been reduced to 55 and then to 50, and now the dead line is around 45. A man who holds a position at this age may retain it, but let him be reduced to the necessity of seeking a new job—how cold the world becomes to him, how scant is its courtesy! His fitness may not be questioned, his experience is beyond any doubt, but his white hair, once a badge of honor, is against him, and a younger man gets the place. All that is left for him to do is to sit, "feet propped up to the fire, smoking his pipe of clay," while the support of the household devolves upon his wife and children. He would work if he had a chance. He would care for his loved ones and keep his children longer in the schools. But what is he to do when the door of opportunity is closed to him?

The public mind has been poisoned against the old man, against the man who has accumulated years and skill and yet work for his bread. It is a cruel, cowardly, cold-blooded, heartless, mercenary and wrong. The young man may

Bloody Sunday Celebration THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF COOK COUNTY

WILL HOLD A

Monster Demonstration on Monday, January 22

AT

NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL

All Party and Revolutionary Organizations Pledged to Participate, Good Speakers, Street Parade Planned

The Executive Committee have planned for a monster demonstration on Monday, Jan. 22, at 8 p. m., at North Side Turner Hall, 257 North Clark street, near Chicago avenue.

There will be a number of meetings held on Sunday in various parts of the city, all of which will plan for participation in this monster Russian demonstration meeting on Monday, Jan. 22, the anniversary of the day that our Russian brothers begged the "Little Father" for recognition, and were shot down in cold blood for their civility.

It is expected at this meeting to gather up all the forces of the city and concentrate them at this hall, thus filling to overflowing the North Side Turner Hall, and making the streets ring with the revolutionary songs of the proletariat of Chicago.

The West Side comrades will form for parade at Halsted and Randolph, and at 7:25 march in a body with banners to corner of Randolph and La Salle, where the procession will be joined by the South Side comrades, thence north on Clark, where the North Side contingent will "fall in" at Clark and Kinzie. From that point the entire procession will march with flags flying and banners unfurled to the hall, singing revolutionary songs and keeping step to the martial tunes of militant Socialism.

The speakers will be Steadman, Morgan, Simmons, Sissman, Smiley and others in Russian and Jewish language. A collection will be taken to aid the Russian revolutionists, every penny of same except cost of hall rent, being thus pledged.

Every party organization in the city is urged to plan at once for attendance in a body. Let us make this occasion such an eye-opener as will serve notice on the financial czars of America that there is something in the Revolutionary blood of America more potent than merely throwing tea into the Boston harbor, or tossing the yoke of King George into oblivion. Let us prove our fitness to cast off the tyranny of the exploiter by organizing for political conquest of America in the name of the workers, the producers of all wealth.

Up and doing. The hour has come in America for a new Declaration of Independence. Let us make this occasion the hour that shall signal its entry. Twenty thousand people should be in the procession on Monday night, Jan. 22, 1906.

JOIN THE FORGES FOR POLITICAL AND INDUSTRIAL LIBERTY

think it increases his chances to have the old man out of the way of his promotion. But will not the limitation apply to him also, in time, and will not the effect be to make him a derelict when he should be at his best, and to make laborers of his children when they should be still at school?

Smile at the ballad if you will and in the pride of your youth and strength laugh at the old man as he "smokes his pipe of clay," but let the smile be of tenderness, the laugh be not of contempt. Think of the humiliation that must gnaw at the old man's heart, of the sorrow in his soul that he is no longer the bread winner, and merely because he is old. There used to be glory in gray hairs and strength in the years of experience, and why should there not be still—Grand Rapids Herald.

50 cents will buy a reserved seat at the West Side Auditorium to hear Jack London, the world famous revolutionary Socialist.

When Henry Rogers doesn't feel like answering what he considers impertinent questions he just doesn't answer them. Rogers knows that it is money that talks and that having plenty of the long green he is not likely to be sent to jail six months for contempt of court.

There will be no war in Europe over a million dollars' worth of Morocco trade unless the working people of both France and Germany are fools.

PRODUCTION VS. CONSUMPTION.

Suppose that the capitalist class kept the whole means of production always in operation up to their full and ever increasing capacity, and, further, suppose that the present ratio of consumption remained the same, what would happen? Why, this: The world would become so glutted with the unseasoned products of labor that it would become impossible within ten years for human beings to move on the surface of the earth, and all the while millions of the very people who produced these things would be dying for the want of them. All schemes of reform are founded on the false assumption that more production is wanted. What is really needed is a greater effective demand from the real market—the working class, by investing them with purchasing power in proportion to their production. Capitalism will not and cannot do this. Collective ownership and control and production for use can alone do this, and that is Socialism. —Sydney People.

A chorus of well-trained young ladies will render some popular songs at the vaudeville and ball given by the Third Ward branch at Federation Hall, 2354 State street, Saturday evening, Feb. 3.

Suicides galore. One stock broker suicided because he is broke, and another is a suicide because he feared he would "go broke." Competition develops men, you know.

And now, according to the report of Assistant Corporation Counsel Sutherland, Chicago's graft bill foots up to \$5,000,000, and this is only the money end of it. Impure water, corrupted citizens, death and disease are the social results recorded.

It seems, after all, that it is not so much the voice of the fruit grower that is raised against the private refrigerator car companies as it is the death wail of the commission men, who, like the horse when he saw the automobile go by, said, "I see my finish."

The old parties in Milwaukee are preparing to unite in a single party in the coming municipal election in that city for the purpose of defeating the Socialists. There is nothing like a strong Socialist vote to bring harmony among the old party grafters and apollomen.

Was there ever such a muddled, twisted and tangled skein of yarn as the Chicago traction mixup? If the Chicago people were not more patient than Job ever thought of being, some one would get hurt.

Our optical department, under the personal management of Dr. Clawson, is being well patronized by the comrades who want strictly first class work at a moderate price. A. B. Conklin, 25 McVicker's building.

95 PER CENT. IMAGINATION.

Just how little dependence can be put in the reports of labor meetings published in capitalist newspapers when it suits the purpose of the mouthpieces of capitalism to discredit organized labor will be evidenced by an investigation of what really took place at the meeting of the Federation of Labor last Sunday. The following are the head lines that appeared in one of the morning papers last Monday morning. They are similar to those which appeared in the others:

MADDEN GETS IN.

Labor Ruler Takes Control of Meeting of Unionists.

Corps of Sluggers Aids Him to Dominate Gathering of Federation.

Wild Scene Attends Seizure of Chair by the Stenographic Faction Leader.

President of Organization Is Thrown from His Seat Amid the Wildest Clamor.

Aided by Friends, Usurper Seizes Gavel and Directs the Deliberations.

Police Stationed in Hall Watch the Proceedings, but they Refuse to Restore Order.

WHAT REALLY TOOK PLACE.

A reporter of the Chicago Socialist started out to verify the truth of the newspaper report of the row at the Federation meeting Sunday. But all who were present laughed at the newspaper report of what took place and said that 95 per cent of it was pure imagination.

Miss Catherine Goggin, one of the delegates to the Federation from the Teachers' Federation, was present throughout the meeting and gave the following account of what took place. When a Chicago Socialist reporter called on Miss Goggin she stated that she was at the Federation meeting last Sunday from start to finish. She was shown the account of the meeting in one of the morning papers. She read the head lines printed above and laughed. She said: "Well, that is the first I have heard

of anything of the kind, and I was there."

Miss Goggin then told just what she saw and heard at the meeting. She stated, "that Vice President McCracken called the meeting to order and that everything ran smooth until the chairman read the list of judges and clerks for the Federation election. Then a large number of delegates began clamoring for the floor all at once. It was the Madden faction objection to the judges and clerks. The chairman was unable to bring the delegates to order, so appointed a number of assistant sergeants-at-arms. To this the sergeant-at-arms objected, claiming that he should be allowed to select his own assistants. Then there was another clamor for the recognition of the chair by delegates. Some one got the floor and moved that the meeting adjourn. The motion was put and carried, the Madden faction voting no. At this time many of the delegates left the hall, but Madden and his followers walked to the platform and called the remaining delegates to order and appointed a committee of the Madden faction to protest against the list of judges and clerks appointed by Vice President McCracken."

Miss Goggin said there was plenty of noise, but how any reporter who had any regard for the truth could make any such a report of what took place at the Federation meeting last Sunday as appeared in the daily papers it is hard to understand. When Miss Goggin was asked what she considered the motive was for such gross misrepresentation of facts her answer was: "It is simply a part of the general policy of employers and the newspapers they control to misrepresent organized labor and bring it into disrepute."

Miss Goggin said the reason the police did not interfere was simple, because there was no cause for interference. This, when read in connection with what Child Labor Law Inspector Davis told before the Commonwealth Club last week, printed in another column of this paper, should open the eyes of the workers to the real power that controls the news columns of our daily papers.

A REVOLUTIONARY MARTYR.

There took place on the 20th of October in the city of Sebastopol an extraordinary funeral attended by almost the entire population. It was the occasion of the burial of those peaceful citizens who on the night of the publication of the Imperial Manifesto of liberation to prisoners sought peaceably to carry this news of freedom to the prisoners and were shot down by the troops. In spite of the tens of thousands who had assembled the order at the grave was remarkable. The energetic objections of the municipal representatives had succeeded in keeping away the military and police.

After the dead had been given over to the earth and the speeches of the Mayor and other prominent citizens were finished Lieutenant of Marines Schmidt stepped forward to the grave. His appearance aroused the greatest interest in the thick mass who had peopled the neighboring hillocks with thousands of uncovered heads. During the last few days Schmidt had become well known as a political agitator and worker for freedom. Although not a member of the City Council, he had been invited by the Mayor to take part in the sessions and the advice which he had given there had brought him great popularity among the workers.

As the silence of the grave extended throughout the people this speaker, exhausted by continued tireless agitation, began to speak with a low but deeply impressive voice:

"Only prayers are thought to be fitting at the grave, but the words of love and the sacred consecration which I wish to lay upon you here have much in common with a prayer. When the joy at the rising sun of freedom filled the souls of those sleeping ones around whose grave we stand their first impulse was to hasten with all rapidity to those who lay in prison, because of their efforts for freedom and who therefore in this hour of universal rejoicing found themselves robbed of this greatest good. Taking with them the message of joy they hastened to the prisoners. They sought to set them free and for this were murdered. They wished to share that highest good of life—freedom—and therefore were themselves robbed of life. What a hideous crime, what an immeasurable and useless sorrow! Now their souls look down upon us and dumbly question, 'What will you do with this good of which we have been forever deprived? How will you use your freedom? Can you promise us that we shall be the last sacrifice of despotism; and if we would give peace to these restless souls we must swear that we will do this. I swear to them,' rang out his voice, 'that we will never yield a hand's breadth of the human rights that we have already conquered. I swear to this,' said the speaker with uplifted hand, 'I swear to this,' rang back the many thousand voices. 'We swear before them that we will devote our whole strength, our whole soul, our whole life to the attainment of freedom. I swear this.' 'I swear this,' repeated the host. 'We swear before them that we will devote our whole strength and our whole life absolutely to the working class! I swear this.' 'I swear it,' sounded back from the assemblage amid sobs. 'We swear that there shall no longer be among us Jews, nor Armenians, nor Poles, nor Tartars, but from now on only equal, free brothers, of a great free Russia,' and once more the people shouted back, 'I swear this.' 'We swear that we will follow this to its end, until we have attained universal, equal suffrage for all.' 'I swear to this,' came back. There no longer stood before the people simply a speaker, but a mighty tribune, whom the ten-thousand-headed mass were ready to follow. 'We swear before them,' and the words fell from the lips of the speaker, as though cut from steel. 'That if universal suffrage is not given to us we will proclaim once more the general strike throughout all Russia. I swear to this,' concluded the speaker.

AN OLD SONG—REVISED.

The King was in his counting house, A loosing out his money. The Drones were in the syndicate, A stealing golden honey. And still the King was fingering The gold of greed's computing. While all the Bees of Industry Made honey for his booting.

The Queen was in the parlor. Some other Queens anouncing With games of royal indolence. Who's chiefest charm was losing. The Maid was in the laundry, A washing with endurance The morals of the Mutual That held the King's insurance.

And all the shaven lackeys, In smart and slavish liveries, Were standing in the icy wind, A waiting—stiff and shivery. But still the King kept jingling His fast increasing dollars. To buy his slowly starving slaves A stronger set of collars.

(THE NEW.)

The King within his counting house Is counting out his hours. The Queen has seen the emptiness Of all her passing powers. The Drones that suck the dripping sweat, The stupid idlers' honey, Ah, will they swell in arrogance When Men are more than Money?

The Maid that scrubs and scours Their reeking, rotten scandals, Has put another kettle on To scald the scaly vandals. The lackeys that have lacked for long The heart for braver knocking, Have I not to keep the cradled hope Of Liberty a rocking.

And so we sing this simple song About our Royal Master, With college to continue it In better voices, and faster. For when a song grows popular, Tho' Kings are hard of hearing, They join the chorus, plainly clad, And lose no chance for cheering. GEO. E. BOWEN.

CUT-THROAT COMPETITION.

First Crackman—'Wot d'ye tink o' dat? Dere ain't nuttin' in dis life but some receipts for life insurance premiums. Second Crackman—'Say, I'm goin' ter quit dis business. Dere's too much competition nowadays.—Cleveland Leader.

\$1,000.00 Subscription Contest

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RULES FOR CONTEST:

The above prizes will be given to persons sending in the most money for subscriptions during the period named. Subscriptions will be accepted at the rate of five yearlies for \$2.00. Subscription cards will be sold at the rate of five yearlies or ten half yearlies for \$2.00.

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HOW A SOCIALIST SEES THINGS.

By Walter Thomas Mills.

THE INEVITABLE IN RUSSIA.

Whatever else happens in Russia the inevitable is sure to happen, and it is inevitable that change shall come. It is inevitable that change shall come for the better, because nothing could be worse than the combined political and industrial despotism which heretofore has ruled and cursed the lives of the one hundred and forty millions of Russian toilers.

All races of men have passed from the later stages of barbarism into civilization through paths made historic by unutterable slaughter. The Jews have suffered in Russia as have no others, but the Jews themselves came into the realization of their ancient nationality through Canaanish slaughter more inhuman than anything which has yet occurred in Russia.

The Anglo-Saxon nationalities made a record of blood and fire at the hour of their birth and through the four centuries of their early training which the Muscovites have not yet approached in the cruelty and outrage of his current barbarities.

The record can be followed round the earth and among all races of men. In one's recollection from the butchery of Russia he should remember "the pit whence he is digged," for whoever he is his own ancestry in a similar stage of civilization did all that Russia has done and even more. It is inevitable that change should come. It is historic that change can come to barbarian communities only by the shock of war. Blessed are the barbarians whose wars are fraught with the birth pangs of a nobler civilization.

All wars are wars of conquest. One may strive to rule another, and he may also strive to rule himself, and he who ruleth himself well is greater than he who taketh a city—ruling others. Russia's war with Japan was the spirit of the Russian master seeking to extend his mastery over the lands and lives of others. The present Russian revolution is the spirit of the Russian freemen striving to overthrow at home an outgrown military mastery which the fortunes of war had extended from a single warlike tribe to a like military despotism covering all of Russia. But even Russia is becoming civic and industrial instead of military, and it is inevitable that the old tribal despotism of the Muscovites should yield to the rising national life of the new day.

The Muscovites said they would not

yield and have fought long and hard for their ancient power. The anarchists of the type of Tolstoy and Kropotkin said let the military despotism be withdrawn and let the tribes return to their ancient village communities with local self-government and voluntary co-operative enterprises within limits so small that all may have a share and voice in all the communal life of all.

De Witte said the ancient military despotism must go, but he holds that the same despotic organization which has ruled in camp and field shall still rule in the shop and market. When railway grants were asked for De Witte advised the Czar to build and own the roads himself. When the private saloon business had made itself a public nuisance he urged the Czar to run the saloons himself. When mines, steel mills and oil wells were to be built or opened or operated, he told the Czar to use the public credit and run these things himself. And so it results that under the Czar, acting with the advice of men like De Witte, Russia leads the world in the government ownership of industries and markets. De Witte urges the Russians to renounce the despotism of the military camp, but to retain this same despotism, the same use of the public credit and the public power in industry and commerce which the Muscovites have used so long in war. His is the program of that "coming slavery" which Herbert Spencer mis-called Socialism.

The Social Democrats in Russia, as do the Socialists everywhere, oppose the military despotism of the Czar. It is outgrown and out of place anywhere. They oppose the constructive anarchy of Tolstoy and Kropotkin. The world will never go backward to communal enterprises, co-operative or otherwise; it will go forward instead until all the earth is one great workshop and one great market place. They oppose the industrial despotism of De Witte which denies democracy in the management of the publicly owned industries of the Czar. It is this spirit of liberty which refuses to surrender to industrial despotism in Russia. It is this spirit of liberty which makes Russian revolution inevitable. It is because the Russian Socialists will not surrender to the military despotism of the Czar, to the industrial despotism of De Witte nor content themselves with the communal projects of the constructive anarchists that they are moving the thought of the world as it has not been moved for a hundred years.

CORRESPONDENCE

DISCUSSION IMPORTANT AND TIMELY.

Editor Chicago Socialist.

Comrade Debs' article, reprinted in last issue of Chicago Socialist, deserves earnest and serious consideration, as it touches points of vital importance that must be threshed out, the sooner the better. I feel that I have a word to say on the subject, and to avoid being misjudged or misinterpreted it is only necessary for me to state that I have been a constant advocate of unity with the S. L. P. for years and introduced a resolution in the City Central Committee of Local Chicago to instruct our National Committee to do so long before our last national convention.

As to the position taken by Comrade Debs on "Hearings" and its effect on the organized Socialist movement, there is hardly a Socialist but what will agree with him in his conclusions, but he raises two points that appear to him as a "source of weakness" and therefore necessarily a criticism. These two salient points deserve thorough elaboration. True it is that Socialist meetings and Socialist speakers have been disturbed by vulgar rowdies, but the "vulgar rows" have invariably been one-sided. The S. L. P. members cannot help but admit their zeal, faith and integrity, bound up in the cause they revere so much, combined with the fear that the Socialist party (as the S. L. P. official organ) over and over again iterated and reiterated) is not a genuine party of Socialism, etc., etc., caused them to disturb our meetings, insult our speakers and consequently offend our friends.

Yet the acceptance of this position involves treason to one of the most fundamental principles of the Socialist movement. It is by no means follows that if better officials could be chosen by a small body of "experts," that it would be to the best interests of the party to pursue this method. Efficiency which is purchased at the expense of democracy is a dear bargain. Few errors are more subtle than this. It is one to which the most faithful workers are prone. A committee or body of officials come to be especially familiar with some particular kind of work, when an approaching election threatens to supplant them with what they believe to be less competent persons. Two lines of conduct are open to them. One is the slow, tiresome one of educating the membership to a recognition and appreciation of the work and the workers who have done it; the other is the much easier way of taking the power of interference from the membership. "Our familiarity with the work makes us better able to judge than they, why should they be permitted to interfere?" is asked. "We know the individuals who are to be chosen as members of the National Executive Committee better than the rank and file, so we will choose them for the members." It is much easier to say and to carry into effect, than to set about telling of the good work that has been done by those "obscure individuals whom the members would overlook," although they are so very efficient, and thereby assist in educating the members to the qualifications of these "unknowns." Incidentally I would like a few examples of these brilliant unknowns who have been chosen by the other method.

At bottom this is essentially the doctrine that a "benevolent despotism is the best of all governments." It is identical with the argument which defends an aristocracy because they have been "trained to govern." It is a part of the bourgeois demand for "efficiency" as the essential in the government ownership of industry and administration of offices. But the Socialists of the world have always maintained that democracy was a far higher principle than efficiency, and that if either must suffer it should be the latter. That the worst democracy is preferable to the best despotism is a sound principle, or else the whole philosophy of Socialism is bulled on the sand.

This anti-democratic tendency grows rapidly. Already we see "demagogues" who "run democracy into the ground" while any insinuation that our benevolent rulers would form "cliques," or "rings" is lese majeste. However well meaning these good comrades may be who seek to "save the party from its friends" in order that it may be run on efficient lines, they will soon find that such doctrines and methods do not fit in with the educational propaganda of Socialism. Soon the leaven of democracy implanted in the educational field will cause a stratification in their philanthropically ruled party, and the "intellectual bureaucracy" will find itself in the position of a general staff without an army, out of touch with the membership and walling about the apathy and indifference of the rank and file.

No, it doesn't pay, comrades. Even if you are convinced that God in his infinite wisdom has committed the Socialist party to your care, still you had better ask the membership to help you out of the position in our ranks cannot solve the problem. New Jersey is already debating the question. Likewise several local organizations. But after all is said and done, we will still find that unity will depend upon the actions and decisions of New York, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cleveland and even Chicago. I am heartily in favor of fraternal discussion meetings between Socialists for the consideration and free discussion of the various points of disagreement in the hope that order, co-operation and harmony may evolve out of the chaos. M. KAPLAN.

SOCIALISM AND DEMOCRACY.

I may be mistaken, and I certainly hope I am, but it seems to me that there is a growing tendency in the Socialist party, especially within official circles, to distrust democracy. The opinion was freely expressed during the discussions on the recent referendum concerning the election of the National Executive Committee and the National Secretary that a select body was more capable of choosing those than the entire membership. This attitude was particularly in evidence among what might be called the "intellectuals" and the "bureaucrats" of the party. Even those who defended the democratic side of the argument seemed to think it concluded in evidence against the referendum if it could be shown that more effective officials would be chosen by the other method.

Yet the acceptance of this position involves treason to one of the most fundamental principles of the Socialist movement. It is by no means follows that if better officials could be chosen by a small body of "experts," that it would be to the best interests of the party to pursue this method. Efficiency which is purchased at the expense of democracy is a dear bargain.

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Farwell answered. The following is a reply to an article by John V. Farwell in the "Bottle Ground of Modern Thought," printed in the Record-Herald of last Sunday. That the article in question attracted considerable attention is evident by the number of letters received at the office of the Chicago Socialist calling attention to it. The one thing that Mr. Farwell demonstrates beyond a shadow of doubt in his article is that he has no conception of what Socialism means and appears to have very little conception of the meaning of words or their relation to each other. It appears from Mr. Farwell's article that he got his knowledge of Socialism from the editorials of the Chicago Chronicle.

FARWELL ANSWERED.

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Chicago, Ill., Jan. 8, 1906. We meet with many surprises in life, and after a time we get used to some very heavy jobs; but in last Sunday's Record-Herald the job was so unusually severe that I shall reply, though as a rule I go bumping along regardless of the lumpy way.

Mr. Farwell raps Socialism—or that is the heading of one paragraph in his article, "Raps Socialism." Well, maybe he does, but he didn't in that paragraph, nor in any other one that I saw in print. He raps away at something, but it is not Socialism, for his writing indicates very plainly that he does not know what Socialism is, else he would not class it as anarchy and as a twin devil to bad government in Europe. The "dividing up" process that so many of Mr. Farwell's class are alarmed at is not any part of the Socialist doctrine, but is capitalistic; they (the capitalists) are wanting the laborer to divide up the product of his toil with them, while they do nothing but deal in arithmetical problems of division and subtraction. The laboring man wants only the product of his labor, no dividing up. He can get along without the capitalist, but the capitalist can't get along without the laborer. The capitalist's dollars attached to shovels and laborers attached to the tools can build anything, and then the capitalist gets the result of their labor, and that sort of "dividing up" is going on all around us to-day, but Mr. Farwell overlooks that sort of division.

Mr. Farwell advises young men to study history in statistics. They are and old ones, too, but they are arriving at entirely different conclusions from Mr. Farwell's. When laboring men month after month, practicing the most rigid economy, living on food entirely different from what enters Mr. Farwell's kitchen, living in rooms poorly lighted and ventilated, and then at the end of the month to have nothing but receipts bills to show for it, to such people it's useless to give advice about "history in statistics," for they know all about them; they are making them.

"Brotherhood of Man" and "Fatherhood of God" are far away cries to the man who toils ten to twelve hours daily, year after year, and sees others who do not toil get the results of his labor. The "Fatherhood of God" and "Brotherhood of Man" sounds all right, but it works a little rusty, although it's been in use sixteen hundred years.

Socialism is not a twin devil to anything; in fact, it is not a twin at all, but it's the only child of economic and industrial evolution and stands for all that is good and pure and peaceful in the world to-day.

Socialism is a scientific economic theory that demands the public ownership and control of the means of production and distribution. Study it, reason about it, and then if you cannot understand it and believe in it, don't blame us. We didn't make you.

J. S. CROW, M. D. If there is war between France and Germany over the Morocco relations it will be in spite of every effort of the Socialists of both Germany and France. The Socialists of both countries know that the working man will be the ones to get killed to no purpose. Socialists are not adverse to fighting if it is necessary, but they want to fight, if they must fight, for the privilege of living on the earth as free men. Socialists know that the working men of the different countries have no cause to fight each other. They also know that the working class of each country must sooner or later, in one form or another, fight the class war to a finish and abolish the parasitic class, either by exterminating them or making them go to work and produce their own living.

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THE LONG DAY.

Extracts from a Review of the Story of "The Long Day," by Jack London in the San Francisco Examiner.

Here is a true book. It is a human document. It contains the working out of a problem. Here is a young woman, clean and wholesome, thrown upon the world friendless in New York City. There is nobody to help her. She must depend upon herself.

What will this young woman do? How will she get about it? What will happen to her? This is the problem that was faced by the young woman who wrote "The Long Day." Homesick and lonely, with only a small sum of money between her and destitution, she found herself in a cheap boarding house.

The girl was 18 years old and practically penniless. There was nothing abstract about her problem, nothing difficult of comprehension. First, she must work or starve. Second, she must find the kind of work upon which she would not starve, for there were many working in New York City who starved at the same time.

In the ancient world, where men ran naked, killed with their hands and drank blood from their enemies' skulls, one worked for oneself. If he were hungry there was nothing between him and work. He went into the forest and killed his meat, caught his fish, picked his berries, or scratched the ground in spare moments and planted seed. But it is different in the modern world. The modern world is cultured and civilized and very complex. So complex is it that something interposes between work and the individual who wants work. An individual wants to work because he is hungry. But work is done by machinery, and machines do not grow on bushes. Machines are owned, and before the hungry individual can go to work he must get permission from the owner of a machine.

After all, the mere getting of work she did not find difficult. The trouble lay in getting work the wage of which would keep her alive. Two dollars and a half a week was the wage offered by the men who were willing to let her work on their machines. After she had paid a dollar for her room, this would leave her a dollar and a half with which to buy food, pay car fare, keep herself clothed and have a good time.

So she tried to find a machine the owner of which paid a better wage. In order to make her last several dollars hold she began to ill-treat her body by starving it.

"Bread and butter and black coffee for breakfast, bread and butter for lunch, bread and butter for supper—this was my daily menu for the weeks that followed, varied on two occasions by the purchase of a half pint of molasses."

At last she was compelled to take what offered—\$3 a week, while learning, in a paper-box factory.

She was without money, and that night slept in a police station. It was during this period that she learned what was to her the antithesis of poverty—the absolute impossibility of personal cleanliness and of decent raiment. For remember, soft and tender reader, these are single blocks in New York City in which live five hundred babies, to say nothing of men and women, and in which there is not a single bath tub. And remember that dirt is degradation and a sin against the flesh.

For sufficient reasons the author left the paper-box factory. She got a job at making artificial flowers at \$3.50 per week. Here she worked a month, and here the long day ran on into the night.

Then the author got work in a steam laundry, shaking out the napkins and garments as they came from the steam wringer. Her wage was \$3.50 per week, while learning, \$4 when she had learned.

It was the afternoon of the first day that the author had passed into that condition which is familiar to all who toil like beasts—the work trance. That night she came to herself walking along the sidewalk. "I realized that I had just passed out of a trance—a trance superinduced by physical misery—a merciful sub-conscious condition of apathy, in which my soul as well as my body had taken refuge when torture grew unbearable."

And all this for \$3.50 per week, \$4 when she had become a skilled hand! And here ends "The Long Day." It is a record of conditions of which we Americans can scarcely be proud. It is a record to be read by the ten thousand millionaires who live in New York City. It is a record to be read by every patriotic American who sings "My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty," and who thinks that the United States cannot be improved upon. And it is a record to be read by every person who is not a coward and who is unafraid to face the truth.

And, having read the book, let every one ponder upon this: There is now, to-day, being utilized in the United States, 30,000,000 horse-power. Engineers compute each horse-power as equivalent to the work of eight men. Here is energy eight times greater than that possessed by the naked savage. Who will dare to say that the working girls of New York City, tens of thousands of them, are eight times more comfortable and happy than the naked savage? And who will dare to say that at least they are as comfortable as the naked savage?

MASTERS AND SLAVES. The exploiting capitalist is the economic master and the political ruler in capitalist society, and holds the exploited wage worker in sovereign contempt. No master ever had any respect for his slave, and no slave ever had or ever could have any real love for his master. —Eugene V. Debs.

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The Germ of Man in Plants, 50c
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IS MAN IMMORTAL?

A symposium embracing the views of a large number of persons on the question of immortality has been prepared for publication in book form, and we present herewith the views of Eugene V. Debs, who was solicited to contribute to the work: Your communication was received during my absence from the city. The question you ask is a large and serious one, and it is doubtful if in the hurry of the moment I can make myself intelligible to yourself and readers. I am so busy with the affairs of this life, so much concerned with the wrongs that exist here, and with the suffering that prevails now, and so profoundly impressed with the sense of duty I owe myself and my fellow-man, here and now, that I have but little time to think of what lies beyond the grave; and but for the earnestness and anxiety so apparent in your letter, I should feel obliged to decline the attempt to answer such a question, which at best must still remain unanswered.

The most scientific minds have thus far failed to demonstrate the immortality of human life, and yet the normal being, the wide world over, be he learned or ignorant, wise or foolish, good or evil, long for, yearn for, hunger and hope for, if he does not actually believe in, life everlasting; and this seems to be to present the strongest proof that immortality is a fact in nature.

There are many truths that are not demonstrable to the ordinary senses and yet they are so obvious and self-evident that it were folly to attempt to deny or contradict them.

Coming more directly to your question, as to whether I, my personal, intellectual, conscious self, shall continue to live after my body goes back to dust, I confess I do not know, nor do I know of any means of knowing, but as I, in that narrow capacity, am infinitesimally insignificant, it is a question which does not greatly concern me.

I believe firmly, however, in the immortal life of humanity as a whole, and

as my little life merges in and becomes an elementary part of that infinitely larger life, I may, and in fact do, feel secure in the faith and belief in immortality.

Men are small, but MAN is tall as God himself. The universal life is eternal and will bloom with perennial glory after all the planets wheel dead in space. EUGENE V. DEBS.

DO YOU WISH TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY?

The Chicago Socialist goes every week to several thousand persons who are favorable to Socialism, but do not belong to the organized Socialist party. All of these ought to join the organization. To carry out our principles, it is necessary to have a large, well-disciplined, and self-governing body of Socialists to conduct the year-round campaign. Our party is not run by leaders. It is not controlled from above, but it keeps to the right path—because it depends on its organized rank and file for guidance and for support.

If you are a Socialist, we want YOU! It is your DUTY to join, to do your little part in the work, to contribute your little share to the expenses, and to exercise your equal influence in selecting the party's candidates, framing its platform, controlling its officers, and directing its whole policy. The dues vary in different scales from 15 cents to 25 cents a month—5 cents going to the National Committee, 5 cents to the State Committee, and the rest to the local or its subdivisions. When a member is unable to pay by reason of sickness or unemployment, he is excused and does not lose standing.

If you can contribute more, of course, there is always use for it, but is not required. You will be expected, if you join, to attend the monthly or fortnightly meetings of your local or branch and to give some of your leisure to the work of the party—for the greater portion of the work is done by volunteers.

DON'T DELAY. FIND OUT WHERE YOU BELONG, AND JOIN NOW. For information as to the time and place of meeting of the branch which you should join see Cook County Branch Directory, if you live in Cook County. If elsewhere, the State of Illinois, address State Secretary Jas. S. Smith, 158 Randolph St., Chicago.

If in any other State, a card of inquiry to National Secretary A. H. Barnes, 299 Dearborn Street, Chicago, will bring you a prompt reply, giving the address of your State Secretary and other needed information.

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"THE NEW CHIVALRY" was the story, "New Chivalry," that was run as a serial in the Chicago Socialist, will soon be published in book form by the Chicago Socialist. The price will be single copies 10 cents. To publishers and agents \$4.00 per hundred. Send all orders to the Chicago Socialist, 163 Randolph Street.

FOR A GERMAN NEWSPAPER, READ Neues Leben. Socialist Party Organ. Price \$1.00 Per Year. 10 cents for Six Months. Address NEUES LEBEN, Room 15, 143 E. Randolph St., Chicago

15% to 33% DISCOUNT ON ALL Trimmed Hats and Millinery Novelties. J. & E. HAUK. 1033 LINCOLN AVENUE. TELEPHONE, GRACELAND 305

To the Parents If you want strong, healthy children, with well shaped feet, buy the NATURE SHOES. They will study, play and rest better if their feet are not cramped in poor shaped shoes. For further particulars ask J. BUSK, 114 N. Center Av.

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THE FIREMAN AND SOCIALISM.
 The Chicago fire department is a municipal utility that is owned and controlled by the city of Chicago. The firemen are municipal employees, and are on duty twenty-four hours a day. They are now, and have been for years, agitating for a 12-hour day, which should be sufficient to satisfy even the rapacity of capitalist greed. But it appears that it doesn't, for all the powers of capitalism in this city are opposed to the double platoon system in our fire department for which the firemen are struggling.

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

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

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

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

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

A fireman \$1.00
Miss Cappel 50
Miss Ida Cross 1.00
Seymour Stedman 50
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Geo. C. Maier, Chicago \$1.00
P. R. Peterson, Chicago 4.50

What a glorious career Emperor William of Germany might have in leading a million fool Germans to kill a lot of Frenchmen if it were not for the "unpatriotic" Socialists in the country over which he claims to rule by divine right.

ART AND ART LITERATURE.
 Our experiment in publishing Socialist fiction in pamphlet form promises to be greatly encouraging, as "The New Chivalry," lately appearing as a serial in the Chicago Socialist, is bringing in favorable comments from all sides. Comrade Ernest Untermyer and his wife, in a letter of encouragement to the author, have this to say on art in general and this little story in particular.

Comrade Helen Untermyer writes: "I meant to write to you as soon as I had finished your story, 'The New Chivalry,' but the sickness of Mr. U left me no time to do so. He does not need my attention any longer and I take great pleasure in telling you how much I have enjoyed your story. I do not agree with Comrade London in saying your story is not art." When you come to analyze art, you will find that art is indefinite. Nowadays art deals mostly with the imagination. To me art is the action in which the mind with its whole strength, love and beauty seeks to help another creature. Therefore that part of your story, in which the woman nourishes the strange little baby, was quite a piece of art to me. I am confident that your story will be liked by non-Socialists as well as by Socialists. Wishing you all success, I am yours for the Revolution, Helen Untermyer, Orlando, Fla."

Comrade Ernest Untermyer writes: "Don't worry about London's or C. T.'s ideas of art in literature. C. T. is certainly too bourgeois to be a competent judge of art from a proletarian standpoint, and Jack seems to be a little affected by his good luck. Never mind them. Go right ahead and work according to your own inspiration, and let your readers decide whether they like your art best, or Jack's or C. T.'s. I can see quite a genuine, natural art (if I may use that term) in your work, and appreciate it. Fraternal, Ernest Untermyer."

Editor Chicago Socialist:
 The Canton, Ill., branch condemns Comrade Wilschire for saying there is no argument against municipal ownership on the ground that he thereby confuses the issue. As the platform declares for municipal ownership is it not Canton that confuses the issue? Which is the better authority on doctrine, the platform or the Canton branch?
 C. F. H.

THE EMERGENCY FUND.
 The responses to the Emergency Fund for our fight in the courts and to push the work of agitation and organization has been very good. The chances for victory on the primary are looking very bright. At least we can be certain that our action in this regard will serve notice on the powers that be that we are very much alive. Fill out the following blank and mail same to headquarters with largest possible amount you can give toward this fund:

Splendid progress is being made. The campaign for 1906 has already begun. With a captain in every precinct and a man at every post and sufficient funds to make things "go," there can be no question of the splendid results that shall follow in the spring and fall campaigns of 1906.

The following are the receipts to the Emergency Fund:

Total last week	..... \$134.10
T. G. Roberts	..... 2.00
Two T's	..... 10.00
Cash	..... 50
Wm. Hebrans, 1st No 1412-2601	..... 8.00
J. S. Thormann	..... 1.00
A friend	..... 5.00
M. Harris	..... 1.00
Cash	..... 1.00
C. H. Hale	..... 1.00
C. E. Kirkland	..... 1.35
M. Jucker	..... .50
W. S. Ellis	..... 1.00
Total	..... \$167.45

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

Name _____
 Address _____

SECRETARY'S REPORT.
 Receipts—Due stamps, \$46.00; delegate dues, \$7.50; campaign fund, \$38.35; literature sales, \$2.00; from entertainment committee, \$152; total, \$240.90.

Expenses—Due stamps, \$30; postage, \$2.00; supplies, \$1.65; secretary's salary, \$20.00; office expense and rent, \$10.00; for voucher, \$4.00; deficit last week, \$70.52; balance on hand, \$94.30; total, \$240.90.

Stamp Account—On hand last week, 137; purchased, 300; total, 437. Sold, 354; balance on hand, 83.

JACK LONDON ON JAN. 28.
 The West Side Auditorium has been engaged for Sunday afternoon, Jan. 28, for a lecture by Jack London. This magnificent hall is located at the corner of Taylor street and Center avenue. The building can be reached by the Twelfth street line, Taylor street, Center avenue and Metropolitan L. The Center avenue and Taylor street lines run past the door. The Twelfth street line is one block south. Take elevated to Center avenue station, south on Center avenue to building. Jack London is widely known through his many books. He is undoubtedly one of the most revolutionary thinkers of our day. He will give the audience that packs the hall something worth while thinking about. The general admission will be 25c. Reserved seats 25c extra. The proceeds of this lecture will go into the organization fund. Tickets will be on sale at headquarters, Address Chas. L. Breckon, 163 Randolph street. There's a limit. Buy early. First come, first served.

MASQUE BALL TICKETS.
 Will all comrades holding masque ball tickets kindly make every effort to get same to headquarters at once? Each comrade has a charge of \$2.50 against his name for a book of tickets. It is the only way to square this account is to get the tickets in. Not more than 50 per cent of the tickets have been returned. Kindly mail or deliver at once all tickets in your possession.

MEETINGS THIS WEEK.
 Pretzken's Hall, 8 p. m., Friday, Jan. 12, Maxwell and Halsted. Speaker, Dr. D. Mendon.

Pope's Hall, 8 p. m., Friday, Jan. 12, Maxwell and Jefferson. Speaker, Morris Seckind.

Sunday, Jan. 14, 8 p. m., 3517 State street. Thos. J. Morgan with his famous chart lecture.

Monday, Jan. 15, 8 p. m., Neighborhood House, 67th and May streets. Samuel Bloek will speak.

Sunday, Jan. 28, 2 p. m., West Side Auditorium. Jack London of Oakland, Cal., will lecture on the Social Revolution. Tickets 25 cents, reserved seats 25c extra. Address Chas. L. Breckon, 163 Randolph street, room 15.

Sunday, Jan. 14, 2:30 p. m., Chicago avenue, 2:30 p. m. Speaker, C. E. Kirkland.

Sunday, Jan. 14, 2:15 p. m., Twelfth street. Samuel Bloek. "The Russian Revolution and Massacre of Jews."

PARTY MEETINGS.
 The Northwestern Jewish speaking branch of the Socialist party will give a series of lectures at Liberty Hall, 63 Emma street, between Milwaukee and Ashland avenues. All are welcome. Free admission. The following are the dates and subjects:

Thursday, Jan. 18, A. Bianco. Subject, "Trade Unionism in America."

Thursday, Jan. 25, Mr. Melina. Subject, "Religion and Socialism."

Thursday, Feb. 1, T. J. Morgan. Subject, "Law and Government."

NATIONAL PARTY NOTES.
 Fred L. Schwartz, 1701 Center avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., and J. W. Adams of Wilmerding, Pa., have been elected members of the National Committee.

Report is at hand that National Committee member Lena Morrow Lewis of California is seriously ill in Los Angeles. Mail will reach her, address general delivery, Los Angeles, Cal.

The Omaha resolutions published Sept. 16, since last report have been endorsed by Local Lyman, Wash.

The joint convention of Oklahoma and Indian territories, held Dec. 28, 29, 30, of this month, was a marked success. By a recent referendum of the territories J. E. Snyder was elected State Secretary; Kate O'Hare, organizer; J. Haged, 2 Reno street, Oklahoma City, Okla., and G. F. Bentley, Duncan, Ind. Ter., were elected members of the National Committee.

John C. Chase, 64 E. Fourth street, New York City, has been re-elected State Secretary, and U. Solomon, same address, has been elected temporary treasurer.

The apportionment for members of the National Committee compiled and published Jan. 1, shows there will be fifty-eight members of the National Committee in place of fifty-five the previous year.

Colorado and Kansas each will have one member in place of two; Ohio will have three as against two for last year; Michigan will have two as against one last year; Ohio two as against two; Oklahoma two as against one; Wisconsin three as against two.

The National Committee is now voting upon the election of a National Executive Committee, composed of seven members and a National Secretary. Vote will close Jan. 22.

Reports from Minnesota are to the effect that the State convention on February 22 will be well attended. Fifteen locals have already elected delegates. The State Secretary reports receipts for dues to Dec. 27, \$110.90, or \$85 more than in any other full month in the history of the State movement.

Numerous reports from locals are reaching the National Office from nearly every State in the Union announcing their intention to observe Jan. 22, "Bloody Sunday," in keeping with the action of the International Socialist Bureau, and the proclamation of the National Executive Committee.

Dates for national lecturers and organizers for the coming week are:

Teofilo Petrella (Italian)—Jan. 14, Calumet, Mich; 15, en route; 16-17, Racine, Wis.; 18, Kenosha; 19-20, Coal City, Ill.

John W. Clayton—Jan. 14, Arlington, Wash.; 15, Granite Falls; 16, en route; 17, Rochester; 18, Vancouver.

A few applications for National Organizer Teofilo Petrella (Italian) from Missouri and Kansas are on file in the National Office. It is the hope that his tour may be extended farther west and applications are hereby solicited.

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

WARNING.
 Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 13, 1905.

Dear Comrade—I take occasion to write you about a fellow by the name of Emil Pollock, who came here about a year ago. Said he is a Socialist. He got small loans of comrades and myself, who gave him all in all \$50. He always claimed that he gets answers from Germany. He is said to have gone to Chicago. So I warn you. Fraternal.

L. ZIMMELSTEIN, 520 J. street, Sacramento, Cal.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
 The next regular meeting of the Executive Committee will occur on Monday, Jan. 15, at 6:30 p. m. Matters of great importance are to be settled. All members urged to be present sharp on time.

C. C. MEETING.
 The next regular meeting of the Central Committee will take place at 55 N. Clark street, on Sunday, Jan. 14, at 2 p. m. The old committee will close up its affairs and adjourn sine die, and the new will elect officers and plan its work for the coming year. Be on time.

REPLY TO DR. GREER.
 The following is a copy of reply to Dr. Greer's letter to President Roosevelt, as published in last week's Chicago Socialist: Dr. Robert Greer, Maywood, Ill.: Sir—Your communication of the 12th instant to the President in reference to the publication, "Lucifer," has been referred to this office and will receive due consideration. Respectfully,
 T. H. HITCHCOCK, First Assistant Postmaster General.

SOCIALISM AND COLLEGE MEN.
 Jack London to Address Meeting of College Students in New York. The Intercollegiate Socialist Society is planning a large meeting for the college students of New York and Brooklyn. The meeting will be addressed by Jack London. His subject will be, "The Socialist Message to College Men." The society has called upon all Socialists in New York who are college men or who are in any way in touch with educational work or with college students to do all they can to bring the students in New York and Brooklyn to hear and learn of the real operations and aims of Socialism.

SOCIALISTS WIN SIX SEATS.
 In the recent election in Dresden, Saxony, the Socialists won six seats. This was a gain of one seat. In view of the restrictions and inequality of the suffrage it is a striking success.

All society was at the Cribside. Who's who in America?

ELECTED SOCIALISTS ACTIVE.
 Socialist Representatives Fight for Every Advantage.
 Old Parties Likely to Unite in Effort to Defeat Socialists—Anything to Perpetuate Capitalist Exploitation.

The Social Democratic Aldermen of Racine in the last meeting of the City Council introduced a resolution looking towards municipal ownership of the Racine water works. The plan of the Social Democrats is, first, that the City Council appoint a committee to confer with the owners of the local water works system and ascertain the price at which they would sell the works at the expiration of their franchise; secondly, to submit to the people the question of buying or building municipal water works, this to be voted upon at the next municipal election in April this year, and thirdly, that a two mill tax on all taxable property be levied for this purpose. Of course, the old party Aldermen oppose the measure in toto.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin, Republican, says that "two separate political conferences have been held within the past few days with the idea of organizing a citizens' movement for the spring campaign to oppose the Social Democrats in the city election. Democrats, stalwarts, and half-breeds took part in one of the gatherings. The business men of the city do not want the Social Democrats to carry the city next spring, and from the outlook at present they acknowledge that there is danger of that result. Rather than run the risk of turning the city over to the Socialists, they want to forget for the time being their jealousies and differences and unite on a man whose character and influence will be a guarantee against any political or factional schemes and who will administer the affairs of the city in a business-like way."

We thought we should drive the two old parties together, but did not expect that desirable result quite at this stage of the game.

Comrade Brennan Hunt will speak in Brodhead Jan. 14 and 15, in Monticello the 16th, in Whitewater the 18th, in Racine the 20th, and in Green Bay the 21st.

Teofilo Petrella, the Italian organizer and lecturer, will speak in Milwaukee Jan. 7 and 8, in Racine the 16th and 17th, and in Kenosha the 18th.

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

SOCIALIST MEETING ON SHIPBOARD.
 The Voice of Socialism is Heard on the High Seas.

At a meeting held on board the steamship Lucania on her last voyage from New York to Liverpool the following resolution was unanimously carried:

Resolved, That this meeting, comprising 90 per cent of the steerage and many second-cabin passengers of the steamship Lucania, now on the high seas, hereby denounce the atrocious treatment of our fellow workers in Russia by that country's present rulers, and are resolved to use all our efforts to establish international Socialism, satisfied that only under such a system of international co-operation can international war and the poverty of the world's workers be abolished. We therefore say, with Karl Marx, "Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a world to gain!" Also resolve that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Socialist press of the world.

The chairman was Davy Hamilton of Scotland. Speakers in English, Fred Bower of Liverpool and Niagara Falls in Russian, Yiddish and Polish, Israel Kalki of Russian Poland; in Swedish, Pontus Fredriks of Gothenburg; in Norwegian, Anderson. Supporters of resolution, Cormack McDonnell of Newry, Ireland; Munro of Blackburn, and Vincent and Weaving of Birmingham, England. Questions were asked and answered. Audience, 200, no room for more. Meeting closed with three cheers for the Brotherhood of Man.

I. W. W. NOTES.
 A mass meeting will be held under the auspices of the I. W. W. at Aurora Hall, corner Huron street and Milwaukee avenue, Monday evening, Jan. 22, at 8 p. m., to commemorate the anniversary of the massacre of the working men in St. Petersburg on what is now universally known as "Bloody Sunday." Speakers will be W. E. Trautman, A. M. Simons and others. All invited. Admission free.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, ATTENTION.
 The anniversary of Bloody Sunday will be commemorated at Workmen's Hall by a joint meeting of all members of the I. W. W., the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor party. Good speakers will address the meeting and a collection in aid of the Russian revolution will be taken up.

F. O. STUMPF, Secretary Committee.

REPLY TO DR. GREER.
 The following is a copy of reply to Dr. Greer's letter to President Roosevelt, as published in last week's Chicago Socialist: Dr. Robert Greer, Maywood, Ill.: Sir—Your communication of the 12th instant to the President in reference to the publication, "Lucifer," has been referred to this office and will receive due consideration. Respectfully,
 T. H. HITCHCOCK, First Assistant Postmaster General.

THE BUSINESS-MAN POLITICIAN.
 "Do you think this government is safe?" answered the sordid politician. "It's possibilities for paying dividends haven't been scratched yet."—Washington Star.

H. H. Rogers does not fear the courts. He named his judges. The latter serve him. He is the government.

F. W. ROEPSTORFF & CO.
 6222-6230 HALSTED ST.
 Phone Wentworth 488

CLEARING SALE
 Judge of the Savings Possible by these few items.

MEN'S SUITS, Worth to \$10..... **\$5.55**

MEN'S SUITS That sold at \$15 and \$18, now **\$12.00**

BOYS' SUITS, Odds and ends, broken lots, 2-piece and assorted styles. Choice at..... **\$1.35**

MEN'S TROUSERS, \$2.50 and \$3 values..... **\$1.89**

Your Eyes Tested FREE
 By DR. CLAWSON, the Expert Optician

We mean just what we say. If you would like to know the condition of your eyes call and see us. You will be under no obligation to buy glasses. Dr. Clawson will candidly tell you the condition of your eyes and then it is "up to you" to do the rest. We want you to feel perfectly free to ask any questions you may desire and they will be answered to the best of our ability. We want to sell you glasses if you need them and feel able to stand the pressure, which will be light.

YOURS TO LIVE AND LET LIVE.
 A. B. CONKLIN, Room 25, McVickers Bldg.

Korbel's Wines
 RECOMMEND THEMSELVES
 WINE VAULTS: 684-686 W. 12th ST.
 Telephone Canal 88

H. GEISENHEIMER
 Men's Overcoats IN ANY STYLE
 THE SAME IN Men's Clothing
 BOYS' LONG OVERCOATS..... \$2.50 to \$4.00
 Repair Shop for Shoes and Clothing
 6 and 8 Arcade Bldg., Pullman, Ill.

ARTISTIC FOOTWEAR
 FOR FALL AND WINTER
 Suitable for Any Occasion
 AT
SILVERSTEIN & WEINSTEIN
 280 W. 12th St., near Halsted

GET YOUR GARMENTS MADE BY
The Co-Operative Tailoring &
 GENERAL MDS. CO.
 Permission Given to Organize Agents Wanted Everywhere
 We also furnish samples to anybody on request
 CHAS. TYL, Manager 772 SOUTH HALSTED STREET

HEINEMANN'S
 989-991 MILWAUKEE AVE.
 Complete Line of PENINSULAR Heating Stoves and Ranges
 ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
FURNITURE AND RUGS
 AND General Household Goods
 At Less than downtown Prices
 SPECIAL LOW PRICES 800 ON SPECIAL EASY TERMS

JOHNSON BROTHERS
 1634 to 1650 MILWAUKEE AVE. WEST OF ARMITAGE
GREAT CLEARING SALE
 IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
 All Odds and Ends of Merchandise Must go at any Price
 Save your coupons, they are worth money. Redeemable in all kinds of merchandise, except Groceries
 CLOSED SUNDAYS

Don't forget vaudeville and ball given by the Second and Third Ward branches for the benefit of the Chicago Socialist.

Sick watches cured by Conklin.

WISDOM
 suggests the importance of smoking a good Havana cigar

THE OGDEN SQUARE CIGAR
 IS better than any 10c cigar on the market only 5c each a box of 25 for \$1.25 postage prepaid

DAVE L. ROBERTS
 Socialist Cigar-maker
 1613 W. 63rd St. Chicago, Ill.

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

A. ABRAHAMSEN
 Men's Furnishings and Shoes
 1908 MILWAUKEE AVE., COR. CALIFORNIA AVE.

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, 60 N. Clark St. Apply to A. HOFFMANN, 1186 West 18th St. The safest and cheapest fire insurance in the U. S.

Repairing a Specialty. Work Called for and Telephone, Douglas 7884
 Comrades, Buy Your Shoes From
SAM MORE
 BOOTS AND SHOES
 Open Daily from 7:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Saturdays from 7:30 a. m. to 11:00 p. m.
 3552 Cottage Grove Avenue

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 well defined 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 a further essential, but not 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.
 1700 N. WABASH ST., CHICAGO, ILL. U. S. A.

CHAS. CASEMIR
 817 GRAND AVE.
 BOOTS AND SHOES

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

Published every Saturday at 168 E. Randolph St., E. 15. cor. Randolph and La Salle Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

Subscription Rates: One year \$3.00, Six months \$1.50, Three months \$0.75.

The Chicago Socialist is published under the control of Local Chicago of the Socialist Party of Chicago, a corporation without capital stock...

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS: To secure a return of unused manuscript postage should be enclosed.

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

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.

In the Saturday Evening Post of Jan. 6 Mr. J. Ogden Armour publishes an article on the subject of the private freight car system.

Mr. Armour says that the refrigerator car came into existence because it was much cheaper to ship dressed meat than it was to ship live stock on the hoof.

Mr. Armour states that, properly speaking, the first refrigerator car was an ice box on wheels with a cargo of meat heaped upon the ice and coming directly in contact with it.

He then describes how the refrigerator car service expanded from the meat business to carrying fruit and produce from the orchards and fields and putting it upon the markets in a better condition than it had before been possible to do.

Mr. Armour makes out a strong case for the privately owned refrigerator system under existing conditions and probably very largely tells the truth when he says "the fact of the matter is that the whole agitation started against the private refrigerator car system originated with the commission men of the country and not with the growers.

We are inclined to believe Mr. Armour is in the main correct when he says that it is the commission men rather than the fruit growers who are raising all this howl about privately owned refrigerator car lines.

As Socialists we are naturally against the private ownership of all the means of production and distribution, whether it is railroads or refrigerators.

men are going the way of all organs that no longer have any function to perform. The struggle at present, which is attracting so much attention, is that between the great capitalists, who control the trusts, and the small dealers and middle class men who are being squeezed out of existence.

The nation must own the trusts. It now begins to look as though the printers will succeed in their effort to secure the shorter working day for which they inaugurated the general strike in the book and job shops Jan. 1.

It is competition that breeds the slums and for us untold millions of human beings in this and other lands to suffer all the horrors of unemployment at times and forces those who are employed to go the pace that kills to hold the job.

Workers in the field. Comrade E. Rosenstein, Chicago, reports \$1 for subs for the Chicago Socialist.

A MIDDLE CLASS PIPE DREAM. The Rev. C. A. Patton, pastor of the Ann Arbor Congregational church, delivered a remarkable sermon to his congregation last Sunday, part of which is printed in the Ann Arbor News.

Mr. Patton says, first, this new Socialism condemns utterly the fearful inequalities that exist among men; second, the new Socialism claims that a large part of this inequality rests upon actual wrong doing and injustice.

There is nothing particularly new in what Mr. Patton said in his sermon. It is the same doctrine that the church has preached, but never practiced, for 2,000 years, which is "Everybody be good and do unto others as you would that they should do unto you."

There is no doubt that Mr. Patton's "new Socialism" looks good to his little bourgeois congregation in Ann Arbor, but the kind of Socialism that the class conscious workers of the world are after is a different brand from that desired by the little business man who desires to retain his place on the worker's back.

THE STRUGGLE FOR WORK.

The independent printers of Chicago have demonstrated that they know a thing or two that the small employers in many other branches of trade only learned after they had been duped by the large employers of labor.

When it became apparent early in the year that the revolutionary movement in Russia had assumed an acute and critical character, the bureau promptly decided to take energetic steps to support the valiant comrades in Russia, as much as such support lies in the power of organization.

When this mad and insane rush for gain is replaced by a sane desire to make life a thing of beauty and joy, can you imagine any printer or molder or other craftsman objecting to any number of boys learning to assist them in their work?

Workers in the field. Comrade E. Rosenstein, Chicago, reports \$1 for subs for the Chicago Socialist.

Workers in the field. Comrade Stewart, Quincy, Ill., comes to the front with a big bunch of subs and says that he will repeat the dose in a few weeks.

Workers in the field. Comrade E. J. Pennells, Kalamazoo, Mich., reports \$2 for five yearlies and takes a copy of "Evolution of Man."

Workers in the field. Comrade P. R. Peterson, Chicago, planks down \$4.50 for the Firmens Fund.

Workers in the field. Comrade Geo. C. Maler, Chicago, sent us a dollar William for the Firmens Fund.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM.

Report of Comrade Hillquit, Secretary to the International Socialist Bureau.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE SOCIALIST PARTY. Dear Comrades—As your representative on the International Socialist Bureau, I herewith respectfully submit my first report of its activity and proceedings of the said bureau.

The International Socialist Bureau has independent sessions which the adjustment of the Amsterdam Congress and the business was transacted by the bureau since that time was transacted by correspondence in manner similar to that which the business of our National Committee is being conducted.

When it became apparent early in the year that the revolutionary movement in Russia had assumed an acute and critical character, the bureau promptly decided to take energetic steps to support the valiant comrades in Russia, as much as such support lies in the power of organization.

The material support which the Socialists in Russia need is of a different nature from the moral support. The International Socialist Bureau as such has no means of doing this.

Immediately after the split was definitely accomplished, the International Socialist Bureau, upon motion of Comrade Pebel, offered its good services to effect the unification and amalgamation of the two factions.

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ORGANIZATION WORK

The result of the division organization work in the city is progressing to such an extent that the organization committee is of the opinion that the time has now arrived for the first skirmish.

When the so-called "Morocco Affair" threatened to involve France, Germany and perhaps England, in war, the Socialists of the three countries were the first to take an energetic stand against it, and it was on that occasion that our comrades in Germany invited the French Socialist Jean Jaures to address the public meeting of the International Socialist Bureau.

At the same time the parties of the other countries should be advised by the secretary of the bureau, and a meeting of the International Socialist Bureau shall be held as soon thereafter as possible for the purpose of devising the most appropriate measures to be taken by the International Socialist movement, and the organized working class to prevent war.

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JOTS FROM THE EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

Comrade Gaylord Wilshire spent a couple of days in Chicago last week. Comrade Wilshire says that he is unable to understand how the Canton comrades could place such an interpretation on his Hearst editorial in Wilshires for December as was expressed in their resolution printed in the Chicago Socialist last week.

We are pleased to be able to announce that the Socialist school that is being conducted by Comrades A. M. and May Wood Simons has started the term for 1906 under the most auspicious circumstances.

Do not forget that Jack London will lecture under the auspices of the Socialist party Sunday, Jan. 28, at 2:30 p. m. His subject will be the social revolution. Don't fail to hear him.

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A VISION.

Within a poor man's squalid home I stood: The one bare chamber, where his workman wife Above the stove and washtub passed her life.

The chamber's sagging roof and ceiling floor The snerled walls, broken ash, and battered door: The foulness and forlornness everywhere.

I saw a great house, with the portals wide Upon a banquet room, and from without The guests descending in a brilliant line.

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JACK LONDON

Of California, the Noted Author, Lecturer and Traveler, will speak on the

Social Revolution

At the West Side Auditorium Taylor and Centre Ave.

SUNDAY, JAN. 28th, AT 2:30 P. M.

TICKETS: 25c Each - Reserved Seats 25c Extra

Address Chas. L. Breckon, 163 Randolph St., Room 15

This lecture is given for the benefit of the County and State Organization Fund of the Socialist Party. The hall will hold 1,200 people. The only medium of advertising these meetings will be the Chicago Socialist.

Cashing Vouchers

The County Secretary has made an arrangement with E. Sullivan & Co., 88 La Salle Street, Room 19, by which all comrades holding vouchers of Primary of Sept. 16, 1905, can have same cashed for \$4.50.

PATRONIZE COMRADE HOAN'S RESTAURANT

The Columbia

286 State Street Opposite Engel-Cooper's Store

POPULAR PRICES OPEN DAY AND NIGHT UNION HELP

There is Still Time

Since the lectures in the class in the Institute of Social Studies are furnished in typewritten form it is possible to enroll with advantage during the coming week.



MILWAUKEE AND ASHLAND AVENUES

The West Side's Largest Clothing Store

Visit Our Shoe Annex

Ladies', Men's & Children's Shoes