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VOL. VI

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NO. 359.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin X

SOCIALIST LEGISLATORS RETURN R. R. PASSES

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul RAILWAY.

You have heard a lot lately about there being a stop put to railroads giving passes to legislators, congressmen and other public officials. Probably you are of the opinion that this form of bribery has been wiped out. You might have come to that conclusion from what you have read in the Capitalist Newspapers. If so, the evidence which we set before you in fac-simile of passes sent to the two Socialist members of the legislature from Chicago, which we print below, will convince you that such is not the case.

MR. A. J. ERLING, President C. M. & St. P. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—A Railroad Passes Nos. 5764 and 5816 sent by you unsolicited to Jos. A. Ambrose and Andrew Olson, representatives of the Socialist party in the Illinois legislature, are returned herewith.

The Socialist party is a party of the working class, and these men as representatives of that party, seek only to further the interests of the workers. We again wish to inform you, that unlike the men elected by the old political parties, Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Olson are not in the legislature to do the work of the corporations. Therefore they cannot, and have no desire, to do the work for which these passes are intended as payment.

Very truly yours, THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST STATE COMMITTEE Per JAS. S. SMITH, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul RAILWAY.

Passes Nos. Andrew Olson— ON Illinois June UNTIL December 31 1906 Complimentary A. J. Erling, President.

THE MISUSE OF WEALTH.

Some Facts that Should Set the Wealth Producers to Thinking—Wealth Untold in Abundance, but the Wealth Creators Are Unable to Get at It.

BY CLEVELAND MOFFETT IN SUCCESS FOR JANUARY.

Mr. Workingman, here are some extracts from an article by a careful student of the tendencies of the times, who is not a Socialist. We recommend that you give them careful reading and serious consideration. After you have finished reading what Mr. Moffett says about the misuse of wealth we believe that you will come to the conclusion that the problem of producing the necessities and even luxuries of life sufficient for all is solved for ever so far as our ability to turn the raw materials of the earth into useful and beautiful articles, is concerned. Mr. Moffett talks of the shameful misuse of wealth as it is now owned and controlled by the few great capitalists of the country, and through the control of the means of life have the great mass of American people absolutely at their mercy. Read the facts contained in this article, then ask yourself as a wage worker what hope there is for you, your children or your class while the tools of production and distribution of wealth remain the private property of the capitalist class?

Within thirty years the United States will be substantially owned by less than one in five hundred of the male population. —Thomas G. Sherman in "The Forum," 1899. One-eighth of the families in America receive more than half of the aggregate income, and the richest 1 per cent receives a larger income than the poorest 50 per cent. In fact, this small class of wealthy property owners receives from property alone as large an income as half of our people receive from property and labor. —"Distribution of Wealth," Charles B. Spahr.

We are the richest people in the world to-day—the richest people the world has ever seen. The vaunted wealth of Croesus is estimated at only eight million dollars, but there are seventy American estates that average thirty-five millions each. New York is beyond comparison the richest city in existence; the New York Herald estimates its wealth at thirteen thousand million dollars. As to the country at large the last annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that the stock of gold in the United States (\$1,520,400,000) is greater than that of any other land, while our banking power aggregates nearly fourteen billions as against less than twenty billions for all foreign countries. We produce one-third of the world's coal, one-third of its grain, one-fifth of its wheat and three-fourths of its cotton. We produce more steel and iron than England and Germany together and our manufactures are nearly double those of Great Britain and Ireland combined. Our railroads carry twice as much merchandise every year as is carried by all the railroads of all the other nations of the earth put together. Our general working power in 1895 was estimated at 129,500,000,000 foot tons daily or nearly as much as the combined working power of Great Britain, Germany and France. From all of which it results that our wealth is increasing at a prodigious rate. Josiah Strong, in his "Social Progress," says at the rate of eight million dollars a day, and experts declare that nearly two-thirds of this increase goes to swell the possessions of those who are already rich.

Continuing our list of multi-millionaires, and taking the nine richest Americans after Mr. Rockefeller, it is easy to see that these nine must have a billion between them, since Andrew Carnegie alone has more than a third of a billion, and the other eight include Marshall Field, W. K. Vanderbilt, John Jacob Astor, J. P. Morgan, Russell Sage, J. J. Hill, Senator William A. Clark and William Rockefeller. Which gives us two thousand million dollars for ten men! Number of Fortunes. Amount. 10 aggregating.... \$2,000,000,000 00

So, if present conditions continue, one looks ahead vainly for some brightening in the picture of our poverty and wealth, our misery, and affliction, our luxury and want. Things will be worse, not better, and every year will show a more painful contrast between the few who have everything and the many who lack everything. Ponder these words from that hard financial compendium of Waldron's already quoted (p. 102): "Little wonder then that the rich are rapidly growing richer when but one-twentieth of the families, they are receiving a third of the nation's annual income and are able to absorb nearly two-thirds of the annual increase made in the wealth of the nation." Think what that means to the poor!

What it means to the rich is that they will find it more and more difficult to spend their enormous incomes, and will set a faster and madder pace of luxury and extravagance. All the signs point that way, and after all, what else can they do with their money? They cannot eat it nor hang it around their necks (except some odd-millions in trinkets) nor buy seats in heaven with it. There is nothing to do but flaunt it before the nation in palaces and gorgeous fetes, in costly laces and plates of gold, in furious follies that seem so cry out: "See, we are rich, rich, rich, and you are poor." Nor can they give away what will be the echo of that cry!

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Sixteen years ago Thomas G. Sherman, a distinguished corporation lawyer and brilliant writer on economic questions, prophesied that "within thirty years the United States will be substantially owned by less than one in five hundred of the male population." Nor is evidence wanting that his words are coming true. The land of this country is still widely owned, although hundreds of millions of its acres, grazing lands, timber lands, mineral lands, have been shamelessly stolen in land grants and land grabs; but the farmers and small producers are absolutely at the mercy of the railroads which, with their two hundred thousand miles of tracks, their capitalization of over two billion (par value), and their army of five million people dependent on them for a livelihood, are practically controlled by nine men—John D. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, E. H. Harriman, George Gould, W. K. Vanderbilt, J. J. Hill, A. J. Cassatt, W. H. Moore and William Rockefeller. And John Moody, author and publisher of Moody's Manual, in his exhaustive and authoritative work, "The Truth about Trusts," finds that in the United States to-day there are 440 large industrial, franchise and transportation trusts with a capitalization of over twenty thousand million dollars. Which, says the Wall Street Journal, is "one-fifth of the wealth in the country, and the most powerful part of it, for it is wealth under such concentrated control that it practically sways the whole." And Mr. Moody concludes that a score of men practically control this twenty billions, which is the aggregate of our manufacturing and transportation resources. They control the avenues of distribution and the agencies for transferring raw materials into finished products, so it is plain that these twenty men—Rockefeller, Morgan, Gould, Harriman and the rest—indirectly control nearly all the remaining wealth in the country, since whatever comes out of the ground or is fed by it must pass over their lines of transit and through their factories (and at their terms) before it can get from the producer to the consumer. These are signs of the times!

And, speaking of the absorption of our national wealth, think what a great part of it will go to one man, John D. Rockefeller, if he can escape the threatening tomb for even a score of years. Let us assume that he is able, after paying his modest living expenses, to save forty or fifty millions a year, which is the same as leaving a billion dollars to accumulate under his marvelous direction. In seven years his billion will double (no banker questions this), so that in 1912, if he lives, he will have two billions, in 1919 four billions, in 1926 eight billions. And he will still be a younger man than Russell Sage is to-day!

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

John F. Collins POPULAR HATS \$2.00 and \$3.00 Cor. La Salle and Madison St. EVERY STYLE CAPS, GLOVES AND UMBRELLAS COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

HOW A SOCIALIST SEES THINGS.

By Walter Thomas Mills. BULLETS OR BALLOTS.

Why are the Socialists fighting in Russia? Simply because they cannot vote. In fact, they are in the fight to secure the opportunity to vote instead of fight.

Why do the German Socialists threaten to inaugurate a general strike? Why don't they settle things with the ballot instead? The German Socialists are using all the power the ballot gives them. They are using the partial vote they have in order to secure the full franchise of all the workers in all elections. It is commonly stated that if the Socialists should be given a chance to poll the full workingman's vote the workers would so generally vote the Socialist ticket in that country as to become the controlling political power, and it is absurdly asserted that because the Socialists seek to win their victories by peaceable agitation and by the use of the ballot only that, therefore, if the State shall disfranchise the workers they should accept disfranchisement peaceably and still depend on the ballot after the ballot had been taken away from them.

To all this the German Socialists have answered that whenever the workingmen have been able to create a political party which can be kept out of power only by disfranchising the working people that party will then be too strong to economic power to fear so reactions, a program, and at the basis of such an organization a universal strike could tie up all industrial activities until the workers should be given his just voice in the management of his own affairs.

So all this talk of the ballot rather than the ballot is absurd. No Socialist has proposed anything of the sort. They know that if men will not vote for Socialism they will not fight for it. They know that to have the ballot and to neglect to use it and then to expect to rally to the support of a cause the lives of men who will not even give their votes for it is the utmost folly. The ballot is the direct lineal descendant of the bullet. The ballot is a device for anticipating the result of a battle and so peacefully to secure the same results without the battle. The Russians use the bullet because they have no ballot. Deny the working class the ballot anywhere, and you have simply Russianized that country. You have adopted its political despotism and must expect the consequences. The world life, then made voiceless because disfranchised, must either cease its growth or grow in spite of the resisting despotism.

But in a country where men vote and may vote in all elections—and always in such a country Socialism is to come at all it must come by voting and not fighting or by fighting and not voting or by both fighting and voting. If it is to come by voting and not fighting, then it is a campaign for votes. If by fighting and not voting, then only by voting together can the forces be first aligned which afterward may fight. But in this preliminary voting, which may lead the way to fighting if the votes are few in number, the bullets would be fewer and altogether helpless. If the vote was overwhelming the enemy would be overwhelmed at the ballot box and would not risk an encounter elsewhere. And hence the only rational method of approaching battle will make battle needless. And in any such event the campaign is for votes. Or if the victory is in such a country Socialism is to come then the voting must be first and the fighting afterward. If the fighting were first and the Socialists won, then the vote would be unnecessary to establish that which had been already won in battle. If the fighting were first and the Socialists were beaten in battle that would probably be the end of voting for long and troublous years for all the workers. But if the voting be before the fighting and the Socialists could not carry the victory at the ballot box, neither could they in battle; and if they could carry the day at the ballot box the enemy would not venture battle, and hence again in any way the matter stands so long as the workers are permitted to vote it is a battle of ballots, not of bullets.

It is only when the ballots are refused that a resort to other means becomes inevitable, and then the battle is not for Socialism, but for the ballot. The Socialists of Germany are not threatening a universal strike as means of securing Socialism, but in answer to the public power which threatens, instead of further extending the franchise, to disfranchise those who are already voters. And hence again it is not a proposal to fight for Socialism, but for the right of all men to vote for or against Socialism and all other public matters in order that all public matters may be settled at the ballot box and not by a reversion to barbarian war.

HE SAVED HIS MONEY. Marshall Field saved his money. He came to Chicago in 1854, 49 years ago, and all his wealth was in his trousers pocket. Chicago then had a population of 50,000. In those 49 years the population increased forty times. While this great army of people by their assembling in this swamp, this duck pond, immensely enhanced value, Marshall Field became possessed of the vast sum of \$100,000,000. He saved his money. This is how he did it: His income per year was... \$5,205,300 00 His income per month was... 272,108 83 His income per day was... 9,070 30 His income per hour was... 1,133 75 His income per minute was... 2 38

It is plain to be seen that the reason there are not more such millionaires among the working class is because they do not demand high enough wages. Thousands of men are now working in this city for 15 cents an hour and supporting families—in a way. They should at once form a union and gain the power to demand not 15 cents an hour but \$2.38 a minute. Then they could die in the arms of their loved ones worth millions. But good wages was not the only way Marshall Field made money. He always saw to it that he had plenty of loose change lying around handy. He would loan some on first real estate mortgages, to men who needed it, with which to gamble, and had the "dirt" to secure same. If the working class were not so dumb they would loan their money out in this way. Mr. Field's

REMEMBER "BLOODY SUNDAY"

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF COOK COUNTY HAVE PLANNED FOR A MONSTER DEMONSTRATION MONDAY, JANUARY 22, N. S. TURNER HALL AT 8:00 P. M. 257 NORTH CLARK STREET, NEAR CHICAGO AVENUE STREET PARADE

A preliminary street parade will precede the meeting. Following is the route, beginning at 6:30 p. m.:

Commencing at Union and 12th streets, south to Maxwell, west to Sangamon, north to 12th, east to Halsted, west to Randolph; there joined by a second contingent; thence south to Washington, east to La Salle, north to Randolph; there joined by a third contingent; east to Clark, being joined at Clark and Kinzie by the fourth and last contingent; thence north to Chicago avenue, and disband, going into North Side Turner Hall to hear addresses.

The Germans, in their meeting at Uhlrich's Hall, on Sunday, are expected to plan to participate in parade, with banners, at Clark and Kinzie. All South Side organizations and individuals are expected to gather at Headquarters, Randolph and La Salle, by 8 p. m., and "fall in" as the general parade arrives at that point from the West Side.

Thos. J. Morgan, has been chosen chairman of the meeting. The following are the speakers chosen by ballot: A. M. Simons, Seymour Steadman, Chas. L. Breckon, Carl Strouver, G. F. Frankel and J. Mahlon Barnes. Speeches will be limited to ten minutes by chairman.

All funds over actual committee expense will be paid over to National Secretary, with instructions to forward same direct at once to International Socialist Bureau.

It is expected that the German Singing Societies will plan for a grand choir song—the "Marseillaise." Should the weather be extremely bad on that night, making the parade a physical impossibility, then each individual will know his duty—get to the North Side Turner Hall and join in the shout for the emancipation of the working class.

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 PARTY OF YOUR CLASS FOR INDUSTRIAL LIBERTY

death brings to light this fact. Come, comrades, roll a few barrels of your stored-up wealth out of the dark, damp cellars. Your money won't breed more money in a thousand years down there. Every one of Chicago's two million can become worth \$100,000,000 in 49 years if they will only profit by this "gentle hint."

It takes genius to make money. Any poor fool can remain poor. Come, boys, buy a few million Pullman stock, United States Steel and Chicago Traction, and then invest about forty millions in Chicago real estate. That's the thing. Quit hunting for a job. Invest your money. Run a big store. Give the city a museum. You can do it if you have the brains—money.

The Chicago Evening News printed a cartoon last Monday in which it represented Henry Rogers as joining an Anarchist club. The capitalist papers have said some hard things about the Anarchists in the past but this was the hardest, crudest, unkindest cut of all.

It is time to get your bearings on what you are going to do in your ward during the spring campaign.

Now just watch Henry Rogers go to jail for contempt of court.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

The Liberals Sweeping the Country—Thirty Labor Representatives Elected—One Straight Socialist Elected in London by 3,000 Majority.

London, Jan. 16.—The ministerial flood tide of success continued to-day. Fifty-three constituencies polled, five being captured by the liberals. The liberals did not lose a single seat, while they and their labor colleagues captured twenty-five, making a net ministerial gain thus far of eighty-five. Thirteen London constituencies polled, five being captured by the liberals. The returns for the three days' polling show the election of 127 liberals, 30 laborites, 38 nationalists and 52 unionists.

The labor candidates are showing remarkable strength, the total gains of the labor party to-day being seven, not including one socialist, W. Thorne, who at Westham defeated the unionist candidate, Sir J. G. Nutting, by a majority of 5,000.

Suppose it had been a workingman that had defied the authority of the Supreme Court as Mr. Henry Oil Trust Rogers has during the past week. Where

do you suppose he would have been by this time? Yet the goddess of justice is supposed to be blind. Maybe she is, but the judges have pretty good sight.

Socialism is growing apace in every well developed capitalist country in the world. Even the pure and simple unionists of England appear to be beginning to realize that they need something more than fortune and municipal lodging houses to make life worth living.

It is remarkable how sensitive some of the Chicago aldermen have become all at once. Just imagine the gray wolves becoming so tender skinned all at once that they smart when some one just insinuates that they are looking after the interests of the traction companies rather than those of the people who elected them.

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, 3384 State street, Saturday evening, Feb. 3, 1906.

The prospects for electing several Socialist Aldermen next spring are growing brighter every day. It is time for the Socialists in the wards to begin to prepare for a vigorous spring campaign.

\$1,000.00 Subscription Contest

OPENS FEBRUARY 1, 1906, CLOSES MAY 1, 1906

LIST OF PRIZES:

- 1st Upright Piano, value, - - - - \$300.00
- 2nd Scholarship (FOUR YEARS) in Medical College, value, 275.00
- 3rd Gold Watch, value, - - - - 40.00
- 4th Gold Watch, value, - - - - 30.00
- 5th Suit of Clothes, value, - - - - 25.00
- 6th Gold Watch, value, - - - - 20.00
- 7th Scholarship in Simon's School, value, - 10.00

\$300.00 as Consolation Prizes in Books, Dishes, Furniture and Jewelry will be given to those coming next to the leading seven.

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.

TRY US FOR THE BEST PERAS RESTAURANT 40 EAST MADISON STREET

REVOLUTIONS, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY KARL KOUTSKY.

(Translated by A. M. Simons for the International Socialist Review.)

While many within our own ranks may well be in doubt concerning the events of the present year, one thing is plain to-day even to the most stupid...

It is easy to draw comparisons between them, and their superficial resemblances are striking. Each of these revolutions was directed at absolutism, against which the mass of the nation arose...

There we find, first of all, as the great difference between earlier revolutions and the present one, that in the latter, the industrial proletariat rises triumphantly as the dominant independent directing force.

To be sure we do not yet have the complete domination, the dictatorship of the proletariat—not yet the Socialist revolution, but only its beginnings.

In England the old feudal nobility had been destroyed during the War of the Roses, and had been replaced by a new fresh-baked nobility, who were in close sympathy with capitalism.

In each of these revolutions only the capitalist class was a victorious class. Not, politically as well as economically, this class lives from the exploitation of the strength of others.

In Russia this class has been neither bold nor self-conscious, at least not during the last century, since there has been a Russian Czarism. It has been largely recruited only from uprooted peasants...

It is no wonder, therefore, that the small capitalists of Russia, together with the slum proletariat, have from the beginning joined the elements of the counter-revolution, placing themselves at the disposal of the police for the suppression of the revolution.

As an exploiter, he prefers women and children; in the present battle against the revolution he attacks only Jews and isolated students and not the sturdy laborers.

It is impossible to foresee what form of agricultural production will develop upon the new foundations, but one thing is certain: at this point also the Russian and the French revolutions will be alike in that the breaking up of the great private landed estates will constitute a tie that will bind the peasants indissolubly to the revolution.

city proletariat, but the former will fight with tooth and nail to defend themselves against any revolution that seeks to re-establish the old landed regime even by foreign intervention.

This brings us to the third factor to be considered in any comparison of the three revolutions—the foreign conditions which they create.

During the seventeenth century international commerce was still so small that the English revolution remained a purely local event that found no echo in the remainder of Europe.

The end of the eighteenth century found a well-developed commerce between European nations, and the French revolution convulsed all Europe; but its liberating efforts found only a weak echo.

Now, at the beginning of the twentieth century, international relations have become so close that the beginning of the revolution in Russia was enough to awaken the enthusiastic echo in the proletariat of the whole world.

As a consequence any coalition of European powers against the revolution, such as took place in 1793, is inconceivable. Austria is at the present moment absolutely incapable of any strong external action.

But even the government of the German Empire may well consider before it enters upon a war that will not be a national war, but a dynastical war and as unpopular as Japan, and which may easily draw upon the German government similar internal consequences to those which that war has brought to Russia.

Whatever may happen there is no occasion to expect an era of long wars such as the French revolution ushered in, and accordingly we need not fear that the Russian revolution will, like the former, end in a military dictatorship, or any sort of "Holy Alliance."

AND IN CHICAGO AT THAT.

A most unaccountable thing happened in the Chicago Local Improvement Board the other day, a thing that broke several pet claims of the advocates of Manchesterian capitalism. We are told: This was what happened: Two clerks in the improvement office were given promotions to higher clerkships and refused to accept same because in giving them the appointments the rights of another clerk, who stood higher on the list, and who was worthy in all respects, had been passed over.

That was breaking capitalism's "get there first with a vengeance." Think of men altruistic enough in this world as to put aside considerations of self and to demand that justice be done at the expense of their own advancement—it is almost unbelievable, and militant capitalist defenders will insist that it is an exception that proves the rule.

But it points out a fact of great value—that capitalism in spite of its all-pervadingness has not succeeded in completely forcing humanity out of mankind.

Once lift the incubus of capitalism from society and this exception would become the rule itself. The only reason it is not the rule to-day is that the system puts heavy penalties on those who try to practice true brotherhood.—Social Democratic Herald.

Meet me at vaudeville and ball given by the Second and Third Ward branches at Federation Hall, 3952 State Street, Feb. 3.

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

Jack London at the West Side Auditorium Sunday, Jan. 28, at 8:30 p. m.

SOCIALISTS PROPOSED CHARTER BEFORE CHARTER CONVENTION.

At the meeting of the charter convention to-day through Mr. Daniel L. Cruise, a member of the charter convention, the Socialist party of Chicago gave to the convention and the public the form of charter it proposes for the city of Chicago.

Stripped of legal verbiage, the charter is extremely simple. It first bounds the city of Chicago, the only change from the present boundaries being that the northern boundary runs due east from the Lake Shore to the Illinois State boundary line, and thence south along that line to its intersection with the old boundary line.

The inhabitants within those boundaries are then constituted a corporation, the city of Chicago. On that corporation is conferred power to do anything not naturally impossible and which is not expressly prohibited by the constitution or laws of the United States or the constitution of Illinois, including the right to draft, alter or amend its own charter.

The chairman then ruled the motion out of order, holding that the matter under the rules should go to the committee on rules, procedure and general plan. The following is the communication of the legal committee and the draft of the charter as prepared by the committee and offered by Mr. Cruise:

Jan. 16, 1906. To the Charter Convention of the City of Chicago: Gentlemen—By virtue of authority delegated to it by the County Central Committee the legal committee of the Socialist party has drawn the enclosed draft of an "Act to provide a charter or scheme of government for the city of Chicago" and has adopted the same as the charter proposed for the city of Chicago.

STATE SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1905. INCOME. Dues \$2,932.50; Supplies 29.70; Donations 86.25; Cook County, acct. rent 133.19; Loans 45.00; Chicago Soc. acct. old debt 107.00; Printing fund 50.80; Literature 26.65; Misc. Income 10.00; Balance Jan. 1, 1905 25.56; Total \$3,457.45.

EXPENDITURES. Dues \$1,446.50; Supplies 23.50; Postage and telegrams 111.51; John Collins, org. work 257.00; W. A. Jacobs, org. work 3.65; Birkbeck & Smith, org. work 11.07; Office exp. 288.00; Jas. S. Smith, wages 836.63; Office help 212.00; Retiree of Jones 24.20; Janitor service 25.00; Typewriter 68.79; Chicago Soc. acct. old debt 66.21; Retiree of Jones 20.00; Misc. Items 60.30; Total \$3,455.48.

STATEMENT OF DUES OF ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1905.

Adams County 4350; Bond County 75; Bureau County 29; De Kalb, No. 1 81; De Kalb, No. 2 46; DuPage County 93; Edgar County 21; Emmingham County 5; Fulton County 480; Grundy County 304; Kane County 480; Kanokas County 20; Kendall County 22; Knox County 110; Galeburg 110.

MAYOR AND ALDERMEN CLASH.

Aldermen Indignant Because of Mayor Dunne's Denver Speech—Aldermen Adopt Air of Injured Innocence.

The echoes of the Mayor's gavel calling the Council to order had scarcely died away when Alderman Foreman got on his feet. "I rise," he said, "to a question of personal privileges. May I ask you, Mr. Mayor, if you are correctly reported in the reports of your Denver speech in which you are stated to have said: 'The companies which produced the passage of the infamous Allen and Humphrey bills by wholesale bribery and corruption are still exerting their malign influences against the carrying out of the will of the people. By influences known only to themselves they have succeeded in getting almost two-thirds of the City Council to vote in contempt and defiance of the public demand.'"

"I am correctly quoted," said the Mayor. Foreman then demanded proof. The Mayor declined to retract, modify or apologize for his statement or to furnish proof or to make any addition thereto. Alderman Foreman, boiling with anger, then attacked the Mayor.

"I do not wish to be harsh," he said, "but I shall have to say that it was not the part of candor, wisdom or courage for the Mayor of this city to go 1,000 miles and in a city in a distant part of the country slander the Aldermen of this Council by innuendo. The Mayor of this city has no right to conduct himself thus."

"My rights and your rights are well defined," the Mayor retorted. "But you have forgotten them," Foreman shouted. As he sat down Alderman Bennett arose and presented a resolution requesting the Mayor to refrain from presiding at Council meetings. In the debate that ensued Alderman Bennett raised the point that a majority of all votes had not been cast for municipal ownership in his ward. "No," said Alderman Dever, "only about a two to one majority of all votes cast on the proposition and you yourself and hardly anyone else in this Council is elected by a majority of all the votes cast at the election."

That spiked Alderman Bennett's guns and Alderman Dever continued: "Look at the situation. Five months ago the Mayor submitted a resolution, a perfectly proper one, which he was entitled to present by virtue of his office. He asked that some action be taken which would give the people municipal ownership. And what happened? These two gentlemen whose feelings are hurt now by the Mayor or had their feelings hurt then. They attacked the Mayor in the most insulting and shameless fashion that any chief executive ever was attacked. The Mayor cannot open his mouth but what these gentlemen are injured in their tenderest feelings."

"If we were so minded we could reveal some things concerning the meetings of the local transportation committee which would give these gentlemen a chance to think their feelings really were hurt. We might show how outside influences—I do not say they were dishonest influences, because I do not believe they were—wrecked the work of that committee. When this pressure was brought to bear on the committee we didn't go ahead to draft the best ordinances we could—we who were elected by the people to pass local laws and ordinances for them."

"No, we showed our yellow streak. We backed water? We yielded to these influences. We sent those ordinances back to committee. This is cheap politics. I do not think the Mayor intended to say that the Council is corrupt. His language does not bear that out."

Patronally submitted. JAS. S. SMITH, State Secretary.

HIS OWN BUSINESS.

You always attend to your business, do you? Is this factory you are working in yours? It isn't. Whose is it? The boss'. While you are working in it you are not attending to your own business, are you? You say he pays you for attending to his business. Then you admit that you are not attending to your own business, but that you sell yourself for so much a day to attend to another man's business? Wouldn't you rather attend to your own business? Of course you would. Then why don't you join the Socialist party and help it to make you, in common with all others, the owners of the machinery of production and distribution? Then when you work you will be attending to your own business.—Ed. Moore, in Reading Union Sentinel.

MAYOR AND ALDERMEN CLASH.

Aldermen Indignant Because of Mayor Dunne's Denver Speech—Aldermen Adopt Air of Injured Innocence.

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"I do not wish to be harsh," he said, "but I shall have to say that it was not the part of candor, wisdom or courage for the Mayor of this city to go 1,000 miles and in a city in a distant part of the country slander the Aldermen of this Council by innuendo. The Mayor of this city has no right to conduct himself thus."

"My rights and your rights are well defined," the Mayor retorted. "But you have forgotten them," Foreman shouted. As he sat down Alderman Bennett arose and presented a resolution requesting the Mayor to refrain from presiding at Council meetings. In the debate that ensued Alderman Bennett raised the point that a majority of all votes had not been cast for municipal ownership in his ward. "No," said Alderman Dever, "only about a two to one majority of all votes cast on the proposition and you yourself and hardly anyone else in this Council is elected by a majority of all the votes cast at the election."

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Peter Sissman Lawyer. Suite 228, Chicago Opera House Building 112 Clark St., CHICAGO. Residence 26 Evergreen Avenue. TELEPHONE—MAIN 779; SIBLEY 3468.

Stedman & Soelke Counselors at Law. 94 La Salle Street, Chicago.

Samuel Block Attorney at Law. Suite 714 89 Dearborn St. Real Estate Board Bldg. CHICAGO. Automatic 5228.

H. Taft Attorney at Law. Suite 21, 99 Randolph St., Bertha Block. Telephone, Central 2814. CHICAGO.

Carl Strover Lawyer. 1601 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn St. CHICAGO. Tel. 1332 Central; 4332 Automatic.

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J. GOEBEL LADIES' TAILOR. 205 Lincoln Ave. Between Webster and Garfield Aves. Tel. 2254 Black. CHICAGO.

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"THE NEW CHIVALRY". The story, "New Chivalry," that was run as a serial in the Chicago Socialist, will now 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.

Neues Leben. Socialistic Party Organ. Price \$1.00 Per Year. 30 cents for Six Months. Address NEUES LEBEN, Room 12, 163 E. Randolph St., Chicago.

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B. BERLYN MAKER OF HIGH-GRADE CIGARS. GOOD WORK ONLY. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. Phone 8422. Hyde Park. 642 E. 63d St., Chicago.

Varicocele. Remedies for a swollen and healthy condition of the veins of the scrotum. My Guarantees. Over four thousand cases treated in 10-15 years & not a single failure. If you cannot cure, I will refund your money. Write me about it.

J. H. GREER, M.D. 53 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

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 don'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 not have Socialism and who could 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 Cappell 50, Mis Ida Cross 1.00, Seymour Steidman 50, Carl Liden 1.00, Isaac Peterson 1.00, Fred Scholl 50, Henry Ryder, Chicago 50, P. Wolfman 1.00, J. Burness 50, E. B. Cope 1.00, C. F. Anderson 1.00, Geo. C. Maier, Chicago \$1.00, P. R. Peterson, Chicago 40

TWENTY-SECOND WARD, ATTENTION.

Notice is hereby given to the various Socialist organizations in the Twenty-

second Ward that a caucus convention of all Socialist party members in good standing will be held at Phoenix Hall, 83rd and Division streets, on Jan. 31 at 8 p. m., for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Alderman and such other business as may come before it.

WM. PARDICK, Chairman. FRED FOSTER, Secretary.

The meaning of brotherhood did not come from church or school. Like every other gift worth while, it came from the hand of the toiler, wet with his sweat, red with his blood. Well enough in its way is the poet's dream. A Tenyson may sing of the day when "the war drum throbs no longer and the battle flags are furled in the parliament of man, the federation of the world." But slaughter will not die till the workers live for themselves and the red flag floats above all others typifying the unity of the world. Transcontinental railroads and ocean liners, with automatic machinery driven by electricity was labor's contribution to the fact of brotherhood; the poet but caught the music of the anvil chorus. Grandeur far to do than to sing, to be than to dream. In the red glow of furnace fires you forged the bonds of unity, in toll's wide loom with labor for warp and love for woof you wove the fabric of brotherhood. It is you who builded civilization. You laid the keel and placed the engines, manned the rigging and turned her prow to the open sea. You mapped the stars and charted the rocks. Your hand must guide her into port if we ever arrive.—Exchange.

YOU CAN DO THE SAME. Say, you, Mr. Workingman, don't you know that you can do as well as Marshall Field—make as big a financial success as he, if you only have the genius, the push, the enterprise, the ability for hard work? There are 400,000 heads of families in Chicago. For each of these families would require the modest little sum of 64,000 billions of dollars. This is a few hundred thousands more than there is in the United States, and a whole lot more than there is in the world, but still the only reason each one of these 400,000 have not this amount is purely because they lack in "devotion to business and tireless energy." But why say more? It does really look as if there was something wrong with capitalist economics.

Application for charter by Chicago Hungarian Branch No. 2, was granted; 95 application for membership were passed upon. Communication from Thos. J. Morgan on question of importance of our paper, with review of history of same, and recommendation that Executive Committee be ordered to submit full and complete report. Moved to lay on table. Carried. Morgan calls E. M. Winston to chair. Moved to reconsider. Carried, 23 to 16 against. Greene moved to strike out first part and concur in matter of report. Seconded. Stroever moved to amend to receive communication and endorse the motion in the latter part. Seconded. Carried, 26 to 15. The Greene motion as amended was then put and carried. Grievance Committee reported by Wm. Linke. Morgan moved to dismiss charges against Sissman. Carried. Sissman of 20th, was expelled, as motion of that ward. The Frederick Engle Club books were turned over and matter closed. The Entertainment Committee report was received and ordered placed on file. Morgan moved that Entertainment Committee be called upon to submit a detail report, showing cause of financial failure of Coliseum hall. Valentine made verbal explanation that failure was due to non-attendance of party members. Auditing Committee made no report. Sub-committee made report on painting plant. Morgan moved that matter be referred back to Executive Committee for final report. Amended by Stroever that it be referred to Executive Committee with power to act and instructions to go ahead. Carried. Original motion carried as amended. Announcement was made of Bloody Sunday meeting on 22d and Jackson Lecture on the 28th. On motion adjourned. CHAS. L. BRECKON, Secretary.

MEETINGS THIS WEEK. Friday, Jan. 19—Porg's Hall, Maxwell and Jefferson. Lecture by Peter Sissman. Saturday, Jan. 20—Entertainment and hall, 28th Scandinavian Club, at Norwegian Turner Hall, 588 N. California avenue. Speaker, A. W. Manoe. SUNDAY, JAN. 21. 3517 State street, 8 p. m.—Grand Russian meeting. Speaker, Geo. Koop. Chicago Heights, Ill., 2:30 p. m.—Russian demonstration. Speaker, Chas. L. Breckon. South Chicago, 3 p. m.—Union headquarters, 92d and Erie streets. Speakers, J. Mahlon Barnes and Samuel Block. Kensington Turner Hall—2:30 p. m. Speaker, Thos. J. Morgan. 31st Ward—1148 63d street, 2 p. m. Speaker, Barney Beelyn. 14th Ward—2 p. m. John Collins, speaker. 17th Ward—265 W. Chicago avenue, 2:30 p. m. Speaker, Walter Huggins. Kenosha, Wis.—Demonstration meeting. Speaker, Guy Miller. Note—All speakers at Sunday meetings are urged to give notice of Russian demonstration meeting on Monday, Jan. 22, at North Side Turner Hall, Liberty Hall, 63 Emma street, Jan. 25, Comrade Melman. Subject: "Religion and Socialism." Monday, Jan. 29—Neighborhood House, 6th and May; 8 p. m. Speaker, Chas. L. Breckon. Remember the Jackson Lecture at West Side Auditorium on Sunday, Jan. 28, at 2:30 p. m. The Fourteenth Ward Branch will hold a "Bloody Sunday" meeting Sunday, Jan. 21, at Nelson's, corner Chicago avenue and Robey street, at 2:30 p. m. Speakers, John Collins and others. Come and bring your friends. NOTICE. The Bohemian Central Committee will hold a meeting Sunday, Jan. 21, at 2 p. m., at Thalia Hall, West 18th and Alport streets, to commemorate the first anniversary of "Bloody Sunday." There will be good speakers. All Bohemians invited to attend. TWENTY-FIFTH WARD BRANCH. The regular meeting of the Twenty-fifth Ward Branch will be held Sunday, Jan. 21, 10:30 a. m., in Lincoln Turner Hall. Subject for discussion, "Why Socialists Talk About the Interests of the Working Class." NOTICE. The First Ward Club Socialist Party meets every second and fourth Fridays in each month at room 15, 163 Randolph street. FRED SCOLL, Secy. What are YOU doing for the Chicago Socialist?

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 capital 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 contributions to the

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Total \$112.45. Total \$135.50.

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 _____

ORGANIZATION WORK.

The full supplies for each of the divisions will be made up this week ready for next Sunday. They will include registered voters' list, receipts, and books enough for each precinct. The district chairmen and precinct captains will at once prepare their books for the preliminary canvass, getting all possible information in each precinct. Division organizers should call at the office for their quota of supplies Friday and Saturday, and secretaries should make every effort to get out all the primary district chairmen and precinct captains. This work will be very helpful in the many other things yet to be accomplished this spring. Should our fight in the courts be successful and the decision come in time we will hold primaries under the old law. Otherwise we will have caucus nominations. Under the new law four wards will hold primaries. The 5th, 8th, 29th and 33d, they each having cast something over 20 per cent. They are now busy getting their quota of judges and clerks. Whatever may be the outcome, the organization of the districts will be very helpful in meeting whatever requirements may come upon us. Ward and town chairmen should become very active and urge upon their district chairmen the full completion of their work. The city will have to hurry or the State will beat us. They are organizing by precincts down the State. They are developing a talent and enthusiasm for political organization that means success. Let us on to our goal. SUNDAY DIVISION MEETINGS. The following are the meeting places for the several organization divisions for Sunday, Jan. 21, at 2:30 p. m., unless otherwise noted: Div. No. 1—C. E. Kirkland, organizer; Lincoln Turner Second Hall, Sheffield and Liversey avenues. Div. No. 2—Sam. Robbins, organizer; 265 Chicago avenue, near Center. This division will meet sharp at 10 a. m. All members take notice. Div. No. 3—Jas. S. Smith, organizer; 1003 West Madison street, Gazzola Hall, corner Western avenue. Div. No. 4—Emil Jensen, organizer; 930 West 20th street, corner of Hayne avenue, Gunther's Hall. Div. No. 5—Louis Dalgaard, organizer; 3517 State street, Third Ward Headquarters. Div. No. 6—Harry Van Middlesworth, organizer; 7076 Cottage Grove avenue, Reddy's Hall. This division will meet on the 21st instead of the 28th, as originally planned. Div. No. 7—J. A. Frost, organizer; 111th place and Michigan avenue, Brunzell's Hall. The next meeting of the organization committee will occur on Tuesday, Jan. 23, 8 p. m., at headquarters. Reports will be then heard from the several divisions regarding their meetings of the day previous. SECRETARY'S REPORT. Receipts—Due stamps, \$48; delegate dues, \$11.75; emergency fund, \$23.35; literature, \$2.30; balance on hand last week, \$94.20; total, \$179.70. Expenses—Due stamps, \$40; postage, \$1; hall rent, \$12; buttons, 80 cents; secretary's salary, \$20; office expense, \$2.45; balance on hand, \$103.45; total, \$197.70. Stamp account—On hand last week, \$3; purchased, 400; total, 483. Sold, 290. On hand, 193. MINUTES OF COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. 55 N. Clark St., Jan. 14, 1906. After four ballots, three a tie vote, Morgan was chosen presiding chairman. Roll call showed 23 delegates present. Minutes of previous sessions read and approved. Minutes Executive Committee were also read and approved, and project of mass meeting at North Side Turner Hall was endorsed. Credentials of new delegates were read, seating 50 delegates. Committee then adjourned sine die. New committee convened, electing M. H. Taft presiding chairman. For County Chairman, M. H. Taft and T. J. Morgan were placed in nomination. First ballot a tie vote. On the second ballot Morgan was declared elected. For Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. L. Breckon was elected by acclamation. The following were chosen members of the Executive Committee: Chas. Friet, Chas. W. Greene, Seymour Steidman, M. H. Taft, Carl Stroever, Thos. J. Morgan, A. A. Wigness, Peter Sissman, Hjalmar Peterson. Grievance Committee: Fred Scholl, A. J. Deans, E. M. Winston, J. P. Lynch, M. Milde. Auditing Committee: P. J. Riordan, A. A. Wigness, Chas. T. Woerner. It was regularly moved and carried that election of Entertainment Committee go over one month. L. Delgaard was unanimously chosen as Business Manager of the Chicago Socialist.

STATE NOTES.

The comrades of Peru held their first ball on Saturday evening, January 13, which proved to be a thorough success, educationally as well as financially. Many strangers were in attendance. The following item appeared in one of the daily papers, describing this event: SOCIALISTS HELD VERY SUCCESSFUL DANCE.

The initial dance held by the Socialists' local of Peru in Concordia Hall, Saturday evening, was very largely attended. All present thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The success of the dance surprised even the promoters of it. Hislin's orchestra played some excellent selections. Adolf Harrack delivered a very able and interesting address entitled, "Industrial Evolution." He showed that industry is becoming more and more concentrated and centralized in the hands of a few; that machinery only has the effect of displacing men, when it ought to be used for the gradual reduction of the hours of labor, as would be the case under common ownership; that poverty is widespread even in the United States, even among the industrious and frugal; that this condition is growing worse. Finally, he concluded that the Socialist party is the only party standing for the true interests of the workers and of humanity in general. From the liberal applause that invariably followed all his statements it was seen that all present were in accord with his statements.

Joliet, Ill., Jan. 14, 1906. A. W. Manoe, Editor Chicago Socialist: Dear Comrade—Following is a report of the work done by the Eleventh Congressional District party members, at the conference held at Aurora, January 14th.

Elgin, Glenn Elyan, Aurora, Dundee and Joliet were represented. Comrade Bowen was elected chairman and Comrade Marlatt, secretary. A temporary Executive Committee, consisting of N. G. Marlott, B. Bienenberg, Guy Underwood, May Walden Keer, J. W. Trainer, A. J. Anderson and G. Barkow was elected.

After a thorough discussion on organization and agitation the following recommendations were adopted by the conference for the consideration of the Executive Committee: It was decided that the Executive Committee start at once with the work of collecting funds, same to be turned over to the local Secretaries, the latter to turn over all moneys collected in this way to the Secretary of the Executive Committee. The locals will elect a permanent Executive Committee, the basis of representation being as follows: One member for all locals having ten members or less, and one member for every additional ten members or major portion thereof.

The first meeting of the permanent committee will be held at Comrade Henry Kuehn's home, 288 Spencer street, Aurora, Feb. 4, 2 p. m. State Secretary Smith addressed the members on the necessity for systematic propaganda work, and the methods for carrying on same. W. G. MARLATT, Secy. 107 Ridgewood ave., Joliet, Ill.

NATIONAL PARTY NOTES. Local Waterloo, Iowa, has secured the use of a column of space in a local Sunday paper. Short, witty articles may be sent to A. M. White, 439 Adams street, Waterloo, Iowa. Three State speakers are abroad during this month in Montana. Comrade C. C. McHugh, by referendum has been re-elected a member of the National Committee. Frederic Heath, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, has been elected the additional member of the National Committee for Wisconsin. Comrade Victor L. Berger has been re-elected National Committeeman.

Local Indianapolis, Ind., has passed resolutions commending the work of Comrade John Collins as an organizer, and recommends that his field of operation be extended by the National Committee and his services be continued. Comrade Joseph Gilbert of Salt Lake City informs the National Office that he has resigned his position of National Committeeman for the State of Utah.

Local Evansville, Ind., reports that Comrade Chas. V. Newitt, one of the pioneers of the movement in that vicinity, has been lost track of, and his comrades and relatives are desirous of receiving information as to his whereabouts. Comrade Newitt several years ago went to South Africa. During his absence he has kept in correspondence with the officers of the local. Not being in good health, he started homeward via New Zealand, about February, 1905. He was known to have been in the hospital at Wellington, later went to Palmerston, North New Zealand, and was last heard from at "Leachy Head," Grafton Road, Auckland, New Zealand, by a letter dated June 4, 1905. Comrade Newitt was known to have several thousand dollars with him, and it is feared that he has been taken to some hospital, sanitarium or asylum. Any information should be addressed to Russell W. Wyttenbach, 828 W. Indiana street, Evansville, Ind. New Zealand papers please copy.

No action was taken by the National Executive Committee in choosing a date for the next meeting, which question was submitted by the National Secretary, the motion of Comrade Work taking precedent and being adopted: MOTION. "That no further meetings of the present Executive Committee be held." Vote closed January 7.

The following motion was adopted by the National Executive Committee: "That Comrade Hanford be asked to submit a leaflet on the significance of the Russian uprising; to the American working class, the same not to exceed 1,000 words, and if approved by the Executive Committee, to be printed as a leaflet." Vote closed Jan. 8.

DATES FOR NATIONAL LECTURES. Guy E. Miller—Jan. 25, 26, 27, Lincoln, Ind. Teofilo Petriella (Italian)—Jan. 21, 22, South Wilmington, N. C.; 23, Dulzell; 24, Ladd; 25, Spring Valley; 26, Dulzell; 27, St. David. John W. Slayton—Jan. 19 to 30, inclusive, under the direction of Oregon State Committee. Comrade Mother Jones will speak in Reading, Pa., Jan. 22, in celebration of "Bloody Sunday," Baltimore, Md., 23, 24, 25, 26; Washington, D. C., 27. J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

The anniversary celebration in memory of the wanton massacre of the streets of St. Petersburg on the 22d of January, 1905, promises to be the most universal action ever taken by the class conscious workers of the world. Sick watchew cured by Conklin.

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THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

Published every Saturday at 163 E. Randolph St., N. W. cor. Randolph and La Salle Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

Telephone, Main 464. Second-class matter, March 18, 1902.

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

THE CHEAPEST THING IS HUMAN LIFE.

Just at present all Chicago is stirred, as well it may be, over the prevalence of brutal murders that have recently taken place within her borders. The newspapers and churches are crying out in a loud voice for more police protection and a better enforcement of the law.

At the Council meeting last Monday night the chief work of that body consisted in discussing the crime question. Alderman Kohont, who represented Chief of Police Collins, introduced a resolution demanding that 1,000 men be added to the police force immediately for ninety days.

It is interesting to remember in this connection with what alacrity the police force was increased during the teamsters' struggle with the Employers' Association last spring, regardless of cost. In fact, Alderman Dunn called the attention of the Council to their action last spring, in the following language: "The way things are going now, how many more murders are you going to have? I tell you this is an emergency—more of an emergency than that of last summer when we added to the police force during the teamsters' strike."

These are the cases of which there are some actual record, although there are hundreds of others which are never reported. Most of the victims received their injuries in the steel mills and in the furnaces.

THE FAMINE IN JAPAN. The news of the widespread famine throughout a large portion of Japan sheds considerable light upon the reason that that country settled the war with Russia on such reasonable terms when she had her so thoroughly whipped.

"MARSHALL FIELD IS DEAD." Marshall Field is dead. Extra paper. All about the death of Marshall Field. These were the words that rang out on the cold, frosty air from the throats of thousands of newboys last Tuesday afternoon.

Who was Marshall Field? What had he done that his passing away caused so much commotion? Was he a good man, a great man, or a wise man, who had accomplished something to ennobel his life in the memory of those who had been his neighbors and fellow citizens?

Most people if asked any of these questions would hesitate to answer them and would tell you they didn't know anything of his personal character. All known is that he has been talked of as the richest man in Chicago, and there are a lot of rich men. Most people have read in the newspapers and magazines that Mr. Field was a "self-made man."

Where did all this wealth come from that Mr. Field and other very wealthy men are in possession of? How much of the great Field fortune do you suppose Mr. Field produced by the share of work that he contributed in his great dry goods house and other business interests? It is no part of our purpose to rail at Mr. Field as an individual for possessing all that his own energy and the system under which we live allowed him to exploit out of the labor of others.

Things have wrong an unjust toll of \$5,000,000 or so from the municipality and Thomas J. Sutherland, assistant corporation counsel, is authority for the accusation. Furthermore, he appears to have the support of Mayor Dunne in his determination to lay bare all of the facts relating to the alleged wrongful claims for "extras" put in by contractors from time to time during the last ten or twelve years.

The committee consists of Alderman Cullerton (chairman), Riley, Sitts, Dougherty and Dunn, and the first installment of Mr. Sutherland's story of corruption was given to the committee yesterday afternoon. The chairman of the committee, now called the "tunnel graft" committee, has not decided when the next session will be held, but when that time comes the assistant corporation counsel will have ready a mass of documentary evidence relating to graft, malfeasance and other things, the odors of which thicken the air all the way from Chicago to Springfield.

Five million dollars is no small amount of money, but Chicago is a big city and must keep ahead of all competitors at any cost. Won't Milwaukee look sick when she learns how small and petty her grafters are compared to ours? And St. Louis, she will be green with envy, and we would not be surprised if she should feel so bad that she would just lift the lid and go on a protracted spree. It is absurd to believe that all these millions have gone into the pockets of the contractors and inspectors who winked at the slightest work of the contractors.

The writer of this was told by a well-informed city politician some years ago that it was easily possible for a Mayor of Chicago and a well-handled board of public works chairman to clean up a million dollars through the contractors in one mayoral term. And it has been asserted that Mayor Swift got at least that much during his term of office.

The profit system corrupts and taints everything. The air we breathe, the water we drink, the milk we feed our babies, and worst of all, the private characters of all from the highest to the lowest.

We are wondering just what the Presbyterian preachers will tell the working people at the noon-hour meetings they contemplate holding in the factories during the noon hours. Will they preach from the text that the preachers in the South used to use in the days of chattel slavery when preaching to the negro slaves? Such as "Servants, obey your masters," "Be content with such things as you have," etc.

Since the above was written we have been informed by the Rev. W. C. Covert, through the Chicago Tribune, what they are telling the working men. Rev. W. C. Covert said: "Honesty and sobriety AND AN EARNEST INTENTION TO GIVE THE BEST OF THEIR EFFORTS TO THEIR EMPLOYER WAS THE POINT OF MY ADDRESS TO THE MEN, and nothing of an exhortatory nature aimed the need of joining any church was mentioned, which fact seems to please the men."

"Oh, ye hypocrites!" etc. The third element knows nothing about the modern class war, either in a historic or sociological sense, a class that can see no difference between hitting a strike breaker and using a lead pipe on a midnight homegoer. It sees no principle or cause at stake, only personalities and private revenge.

"BLOODY SUNDAY" NOTES. The Elgin comrades will commemorate "Bloody Sunday" by a mass meeting at the City Hall on Monday, Jan. 22. Comrade Jas. H. Brower will be the speaker.

At Sreator the comrades will give an entertainment on Saturday evening, Jan. 20, and on Sunday, Jan. 21, they will hold a "Bloody Sunday" demonstration, with Comrade Jas. H. Brower of Elgin as the speaker.

Comrade John Collins will speak at Waukegan on Jan. 22, where the comrades are making great preparations for a big demonstration.

At the Joliet demonstration which will be held on Sunday, the 21st, Comrade Sam Block will be the speaker.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 12, 1906. To the Editor of the Chicago Socialist: Eugene V. Debs addressed a crowd of about one thousand people at Turner Hall on Jan. 11. The meeting was a grand success in every particular. Over 150 Socialist pamphlets were sold. Debs was in fine trim, and the audience gave him the closest attention for over two hours.

On Sunday afternoon, Jan. 21, 1906, the Socialists and the Industrial Workers of the World will hold a mass meeting on Sunday, Jan. 21, at 2 p. m. Readers of the Chicago Socialist should turn out on that day and help raise funds to help the Russian Socialists in their struggle against the Russian autocracy. Remember the date, Sunday, Jan. 21, 2 p. m., at Arberle Hall.

Speaking of the assassination of ex-Gov. Steubenberg, the Miners' Magazine remarks: "Though the membership of the Western Federation of Miners have suffered at the hands of the departed Steubenberg, though many of them have borne outrages as infamous as ever blackened the history of Clear-ruled Russia, yet the sudden extermination of the ex-Governor of Idaho will not be applauded for the simple reason that men of intelligence know that as long as capitalism and wage slavery last, Steubenbergs will be found in every nation and community who will use the functions of government to hold the laboring people in bondage."

CLASS JURIES IN A REPUBLIC.

By Seymour Stedman.

The theory of the law of Illinois is that a jury should know nothing of the merits of the case before them and free from a controlling bias. To obtain such a jury it is the privilege of the defendant and the State to excuse (challenge) any juror who has a bias, prejudice or opinion, which inclines him to one side or the other, if it would take evidence to remove such opinion. Each defendant charged with a felony or a misdemeanor of the grade of a felony has ten challenges which he may exercise without an apparent reason, and the State has an equal number. A felony is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary or by death.

It is the object of each side to try and get a biased jury. Many lawyers will question this assertion and insist that a fair jury is their object. But I have never known a lawyer to reject a favorable juror, unless his bias was so apparent that the other side and all present could see it.

The object of each side to get the best of it is supposed to result in neutralizing the effort of each and securing an impartial jury. This is not difficult in the average case, but where there has been considerable public notice and comment upon a case, there is considerable difficulty. The difference between a challenge for cause and a peremptory challenge is where the prospective juror has an opinion which it would require evidence to remove, and the opinion would influence his verdict one way or the other, or the juror is acquainted with parties to the proceeding, which would make him unfair, then he may be excused or challenged for cause. The peremptory challenge is used by one side or the other to the case by which the juror is excused without giving any reason. The State and the defendant may excuse a certain number of prospective jurors without telling why they don't want them.

When the Carriage Workers' case was called it was expected that a week or two would be sufficient at the utmost to impanel a jury, but it required more than two months—for many reasons some men intentionally disqualified themselves because they did not wish to serve, others had fixed opinions from reading the papers—and others from the fact that they were favorable to or opposed to unions, scabs, union men, strikes, picketing, walking delegates or non-officials.

Those holding such opinions constituted a most significant element, the instinctive class feeling disclosed in examining nearly two thousand prospective jurors, was astounding, and disclosed a most pronounced class consciousness in Cook county. Some men could not restrain expressing the most hostile attitude toward organized labor and with bitterness indicated or stated their opposition. Others were hostile to the Manufacturers' Association, the corporation auxiliary, and non-union men or union smashers, and openly proclaimed their hostility to the prosecution.

The manufacturers and employers generally were easily disqualified, although many of them said they could, although having a bias and opinion against trades unions, etc., be fair jurors; and this class of men drew heavily upon the peremptory challenges of the defendants.

I should explain here that each side is very desirous of saving its peremptory challenges. It is like saving ammunition, or "keeping your powder dry," or saving your men in a checker game. The side that can save the most challenges can exercise more of them, pick off or excuse the jurors favorable to the opposition.

The manufacturers disclosed readily their class bias as well as the trades unionist. If only these two classes were to be dealt with the ultimate result would be some manufacturers and more workingmen constituting the jury. Those accepted declared they could and would be impartial, not because the State excused those who were class conscious workingmen, and the defendants excused the class conscious manufacturers. But those jurors who qualified belonged to the middle class.

The third element knows nothing about the modern class war, either in a historic or sociological sense, a class that can see no difference between hitting a strike breaker and using a lead pipe on a midnight homegoer. It sees no principle or cause at stake, only personalities and private revenge.

It is a polished knavery, a literary cylinder; it shines, but you can see through it. It constitutes 28 per cent of America's population. A great many from this class may ultimately join in the working class movements for social progress, but most of the middle class, like the slum proletariat (the barrel house bum, etc.), will constitute the magnates, lackeys, apologetes and strike breakers. It is this middle class that constituted in the main the jury, and they were the best that could be selected under the conditions.

I believe at this moment that a jury of manufacturers and trades unionists would have convicted certain of the defendants, but they would not have been as severe as the jury which sat on the case, because they both (manufacturers and trades unionists) recognize the struggle in progress.

Trades unionists must learn that it is not necessary to proclaim as prospective jurors an antipathy to a non-union man as an individual in a case. It does not follow that because a union man believes in the object of his union that he believes in slugging, or a conspiracy to slug, which was the issue in the criminal case on trial. The unionist may have his preference between union man and a scab—but he should not disqualify himself as a juror by being misled into the statement that "he would believe a union man in preference to a non-union man." Many non-union men are as truthful as unionists. In other words, many union men were very patriotic as unionists that they slaved unwittingly into the hands of the prosecution, and were excused for cause as prospective jurors. The workingmen should be free from bias, be as fair as a venesman as the middle class counter-jumper, be fair to all sides.

The educational test played a great part. I herewith give a few of the words, the meaning of which the veniremen were supposed to know. I attach a definition to the words. It may be handy for those who may be called in other strike cases, and an educated working class will send hyperborean vibrations down the spinal column of the Manufacturers' Association. Before giving the words, mention that I will be giving the words in the original, and I will give a definition by scaring the ox with a word that was not asked and defined (definition from the Century).

That was a great pose the Chicago Aldermen struck last Monday night when they assumed an air of injured innocence.

SOCIALISM—Any theory or system of organization which would abolish entirely or in great part the individual effort and competition on which modern society rests and substitute for it cooperative action would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor and would also make land and capital as the instruments and means of production the joint possession of the members of the community. HUMAN—Belonging or pertaining to man. MALICE—Badness, evil. IMPLIED—Inference drawn from accepted fact. MANIFESTED—Plainly, clearly. CIRCUMSTANCES—A fact related to another, modifying its significance, a fact which affords evidence. MALIGNANT—Mischivous, hostile, harmful. CAUTION—Care, deliberation. CIRCUMSPECTION—Great care, inspection, seeing from all sides. ATTRIBUTED—To ascribe, impute. ADJUDGED—To award judicially. COMPUTATION—Reckoning, estimation, calculation. MISADVENTURE—Mischance, ill luck. MODERATION—Expression, slowness, tempering, lessening. MITIGATION—Assuage, milder, alleviate. CREPULITY—To believe too readily. CHIMERICAL—Fanciful, imaginary, vague. CONSEQUENCES—Consequence, that which follows or grows out of an act, circumstance. CREDIBILITY—Credit, weight. PREPONDERANCE—Greater weight. ARBITRARY—Despotic, not fixed by rule or law. MISDEMEANOR—An offense punishable by less than penitentiary sentence. CONTRIVANCE—Planning, inventive. It may be well here to call attention to the fact that, workmen are scarce on the grand jury. Read the list of grand jurors for a few months and try and find a few workmen there and perhaps you will then awaken to the fact of a CLASS JURY.

There are more jurymen drawn for service on civil and criminal cases from the silk stocking wards than from those wards populated by workmen. There are three to four men drawn from the sacred Seventh than from the sinful Sixth Ward; there are three times more drawn from the aristocratic and middle class wards than from the working class districts. It would be surprising to compare the number of subpoenas issued for South Chicago wards in comparison with those of the North Shore, and its surroundings.

The class in power construes the law to conserve its power and existence and the working class at every election heretofore has done all it could to continue its masters in their methods.

"VOX POPULI"

By D. M. Robins.

(Written for the Chicago Socialist.) Mr. Robins is the author of "Observations in Hell," "Childhood in Chains," etc.

We bow in shame, our ancient name, Is jugged through commercial marts, While tyrant kings, on poverty flings, Their grist of bleeding hearts. We till the soil, from nature's spoil, We wrest the race's bread, Your slave whips crack, you give us back But ghastly relics of the dead.

We make, we build, yet only filled Are master's chests or gold; Our senses reel, as on the wheel Of slavery we're bought and sold. We toil, we toil, while thieves despoil And revel in the wealth we make, For bread we plead; you only heed When in revolt we rise and take.

You glut, you feed; your hellish greed Sucks profit from our brain and blood; In kingly ease yourselves you please, And in your pride dictate to God. In your gilded halls, with fancy balls, Like curs you lick your cloven feet; We run your mills; we swell your tills; Our thrones, the hovel or the street.

Under Russian skies, 'mid Turkish spies, Racked on Bulgaria's bloody stones, We work for you, we rot for you, Then other vultures pick our bones. From Homestead to the Spanish main, In stock and bond and food and wage You speculate and lie for gain.

You thieves, you thieves, you might be reaves, Through treadmills to untimely graves, Torn from our hearts by your devilish arts. You make our children slaves, Their bodies break, their nerves ashake, In commercial hell no engine lags, For your pretense, at your expense, We hug our bloody rags.

We strike, we strike, yet all alike, Your scuff and jeer our protests drown, We vote, we vote, and o'er us gloat Your Senates, Parliaments which chain us down. Our lot is hell; we know quite well That shackled slaves are never free, We beg you give the right to live, Then call our begging "Liberty."

We're strong, we're strong, yet all along You crush the spirit which aspires, Doom is your fate, your pride and hate Is feeding revolutionary fires. If you insist, your bloody grist To grind from souls of men, You'll surely reap, when we break our sleep, A harvest of was again.

No longer tools, no longer fools, The blood of all mankind is red, We rise, we rise, and from our eyes Are gleaming souls no longer dead. We'll bleed, we'll bleed, if that's the need, To liberate the fettered man. We'll win the fight for a common right By peaceful measures if we can.

But if the crash of your spik'd lash, Sinks deeper in our frenzied brain, Like wolves we'll rend, with might and main, And choke the rivers with your slain. We'll rise from dust, and if we must, Display the gleaming teeth of hell. We'll soak the sod of our native soil With tyrant blood for your farewell.

I. W. W. NOTES. Chas. O. Sherman, president of the I. W. W., will speak Friday evening at 8 o'clock at Pritikin's Hall, corner Jackson and Halsted streets. His subject will be "Industrial Unionism." Everybody invited to attend. Admission free.

Reed Smoot will be ready to investigate by the Senate in January. What the country is more anxious about, however, is for somebody to fix a time to investigate the Senate.—Common Sense.

The \$1,000 prize contest begins Feb. 1 and will close May 1, 1906.

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. Tickets are now on sale at headquarters. Send in your orders early. Many reservations have already been made. When the house is sold out you can not get another ticket at any price. Buy early. Order by mail if you can't call personally.

THE Continental CLOTHING HOUSE. MILWAUKEE AND ASHLAND AVENUES. The West Side's Largest Clothing Store. Visit Our Shoe Annex. Ladies', Men's & Children's Shoes.

"THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER." The first issue of the long looked for Industrial Worker has finally arrived. It is only necessary to mention the names of the contributors of the articles contained in the first issue to inform our readers that from a theoretical Socialist standpoint the "Industrial Worker" makes interesting reading. The first article is from the pen of Comrade Debs, entitled "Industrial Revolution," and it is needless to say that he places the claims and advantages of industrial organization in their most favorable light. Daniel De Leon contributes an article under the title, "The Evolution of Unionism." Comrade Ernest Entermann, under the heading "You Get What's Coming to You," makes a strong plea for a class-conscious organization which will strike when necessary in the economic struggle, but will not forget to carry their strike to the ballot box on election day. A. M. Simons contributes an interesting historical article on organization of labor in America. He says: "The industrial form of organization corresponds to the widespread solidarity of interests in the production of wealth. Its class-conscious revolutionary position is the reply of the proletariat to the class-conscious reactionary attitude of the capitalist." J. Schlossenger writes an open letter to working men in which he makes a powerful appeal to working men to look at their economic environment from a scientific and class standpoint. The article by Mr. Schlossenger comes nearer being within the comprehension of the man in the factory or mine than any of the others. The Industrial Worker is edited by our well-known Comrade Edwards and, with the exception that it is printed on wretchedly poor paper, presents a neat typographical appearance.

Better-World PHILOSOPHY. By J. Howard Moore. A study of human relations, starting with the proved facts of evolution and economic determinism. Keeping always upon verifiable ground, the author develops a theory of morality that is rational, workable and satisfying. He gives due weight to the altruistic sentiment, but he also shows that it is the historical outcome of the class struggle. Cloth, 270 pages, \$1.00 postpaid. You can get big discounts on this and all our other books by paying a dollar a month ten months for a share of stock. Charles H. Kerr & Company, 36 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

Walter Thomas Mills Will Send to You: 1.—A Pamphlet of 16 large pages giving an outline of a course of study in Socialism, using "The Struggle for Existence" as a text book, with full directions for private study and for its use in local classes. 2.—A new Pamphlet of 16 large pages giving the table of contents, complete, sample pages and several chapters of the book "The Struggle for Existence," which Comrade Lewis, the man who made Ben Hanford a Socialist, says is "The most digestible book on Socialism ever written in the English language." 3.—A four-page page giving six articles on Socialism written by him for a syndicate of newspapers having more than a million readers. All for 10c in coin or stamps. Address him at once at 91 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

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. Class meets at 681 Atwood Bldg., 134 S. Clark at 7:30 p. m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. For information address A. M. SIMONS, 56 5th Avenue.