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SIXTH YEAR-WHOLE NO. 20.

CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1904.

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START A CLUB WHILE THE CAMPAIGN IS ON

PRICE ONE CENT.

THE PACKINGTOWN STRIKE.

BY A. M. SIMONS.

Once more the workers in "Packingtown" are battling for better conditions. The laborers in this greatest single industry on earth, where the food of the world is prepared, are seeking to

make it but a trifle less of a hell than it has been.

For many years the "Yards" were considered impregnable to the assaults of unionism. Nowhere else on earth had the slave auction of wage-labor been more systematically organized than in this smoke-laden chunk of inferno. Nationality was pitted against nationality, and the corners of the globe ransacked to find competition with a lower standard of life, whose desperate bidding could force wages down another notch. Americans, Irish, Germans, Bohemians, Poles, Hungarians, Lithuanians, negroes were gathered together and forced to struggle at the gates to see which could exist on the small-est subsistence and therefore make the lowest price on the human energy and skill demanded by the great pork and beef manufactories.

CHILD LABOR. As the machinery grew more perfect and the newly-invented processes of canning and preserving taught the packers how to rob the rendering vat to feed the tables of the world, a new competitor was brought to the auction block. The woman and the child took the place of the husband and father be-

cause they could live for less than the man. Some attempt has been made to restrict the employment of children, and this is one of the things complained of in the official statement of the packers. This precious document declares that

"The child-labor law has done more harm than good in the stock yards industry. Defore the enactment of the statute forbidding the employment of children under 16 years of age, many of them obtained profitable work in the packing plants. Now they run at large in the neighborhood, for their parents will not keep them in school. As a matter of fact, a boy who has not learned to work by the time he reaches 16 years of age, never will learn. He has, on the other hand, acquired habits that make him

"Many people hold that the best industrial condition is that in which all the members of a family who wish can find employment at the same place. This was the condition in the packing industry before the passage of recent laws."

When it is remembered that these children were employed in catching the blood that flowed from the slaughtered animals, cleaning intestines for sausage casings, etc., some idea of the elevating influences from which the child labor law took them is gained.

During the years before the union gained a foothold the workers suffered all the petty tyranny that must ever exist where "individual bargaining" prevails. Labor power was considered and treated with the same consideration as the other "raw material" which was purchased for the manufacture of profit. It was generally given much less consideration than the cattle, as it cost less and was more easily replaced.

THE COMING OF THE UNION.

The union came in about two years ago. The consciousness of united strength gave the men a new feeling of manhood. The sense of class solidarity began to appear. It extended across all lines of race and nationality and sex. Soon the effort was made to secure better conditions. Some slight gains were made. Then came the present struggle. The demands of the union are limited to 18½ cents an hour. Was there ever a more moderate value set on human life? Eighteen cents and a half an hour in return for an opportunity to be murdered by inches in the foul, disease-laden air of the "Yards." Eighteen cents and a half an hour for five or six years of total and a half an hour for five or six years of total and a half an hour for five or six years of total and a half an hour for five or six years of total and a half an hour for five or six years of total and a half an hour for five or six years of total and a half an hour for five or six years of total and a half an hour for five or six years of total and a half an hour for five or six years of total and a half an hour for five or six years of total and a half an hour for five or six years of total and a half an hour for five or six years of total and a half an hour for five or six years of total and a half an hour for five or six years. Eighteen cents and a half an hour for five or six years of torture, then death or life as a rheumatic cripple for the remainder of the workers' existence. Eighteen cents and a half an hour-just about enough to buy liver and soup-bones for the families of those who supply the tables of the world with porterhouse and tenderloin. But the packers pointed to the fact that there were those whom necessity had compelled to bid lower for the chance to sell the days of their life, and announced their inalicnable, natural, constitutional right to buy labor-power where they could get it the cheapest.

So the strike was on. With a unanimity and solidarity that surprised even the workers themselves, the slaves of the slaughter pens laid down their work. Across the various lines of color, race, creed, nationality and sex they joined hands in a firm determination to secure for themselves and their

children a pittance more of the wealth that their strength and skill created. TREACHERY OF THE EMPLOYERS.

The increase of wages did not so much bother the masters as the evidence of solidarity among their slaves. So all their energy was directed toward breaking the unions. Hence an offer was made to take back the laborers pending arbitration. With joy the workers leaped at the offer. Then it was that the treachery of the packers became evident. A systematic process of discrimination and victimization of union men began. The laborers were caught in a trap. If they continued at work their union was crushed, and any trifling increase the arbitrators might happen to give them would quickly disappear when their only means of defense was gone. On the other hand, if they struck, it would afford the opportunity of the packers to set in motion their agents for the creation of public opinion, and by shouting that the strikers had broken their agreement to arbitrate could sow dissatisfaction among the weak-kneed and half-hearted. Moreover, the momentary respite had given them time to arrange for the importation of negro strike-breakers, who now began to pour into the yards.

THE NEGRO AS A SCAB. Right here we strike a phase of the present struggle that bids fair to be repeated frequently in the future. The negro of the South is so far removed from the current of industrial life as to be almost wholly without the sense of class solidarity which is necessary to any effective united effort. Race antagonism, which has been carefully fanned by the ruling class tends to shut him out from all such influences. His geographical isolation is another reason for his lack of solidarity and makes his industrial organization practically impossible. Should it appear that mechanical progress has reached the point where the negro can be profitably utilized in factory work, the capitalists of America have at their very doors a supply of cheap labor which renders a Chanese exclusion bill wholly superfluous.

Up to the present time in the yards, however, it would appear as if the packing industry had not vet reached a stage where the negro can be used to advantage. A policeman in the Swartzchild & Sulz-berger packing house, who did not know that he was talking for publication, admitted that the negro workers in that plant were worse than useless. He said that the firm was really making little effort to use them, since the more they worked the more damage they did. He declared that they did little besides sit around and smoke, thereby greatly increasing the fire risk and rendering the fireunderwriters

eager to revoke the insurance on the plants.

THE PACKING HOUSES AS TENEMENTS.

The great, grimy brick structures within which the slaughtering is done are just now being turned into enormous overcrowded tenements, and this regardless of building regulations. Thousands of negroes are housed and fed amid the filth of killing and packing floors. They are liberally supplied with tobacco and beer to add to the confusion. Under these conditions it will cause no surprise if a holocaust should occur beside which those of the Iroquois and the General Slocum were mild indeed. At any rate such a condition cannot be of long duration. The packers have no love for the scabs, or indeed for anything but cent per cent profit and they will not long house, feed and pay them wages for nothing.

Meanwhile the union men are exhibiting a marvelous and admirable solidarity. In spite of the lying efforts of the capitalist press to spread stories of desertions, in spite of the bribes of the employers, offered to individual workers, there has scarcely been a case of a desertion from the ranks since

first the fight began.

The struggle just now is to feed those who are without resources, and this means practically all the strikers, since the wages have never been sufficient to allow any margin for saving against times of trouble. Relief stations have been organized at various points around the yards, and up to the present time the resources of the union have been sufficient to meet all demands. The other unions of Chicago are coming to their assistance in good shape and since the struggle cannot by any possibility be a long one, victory for the men seems certain.

POLICE OUTRAGES.

For years the stock yards have been famous fields for politicians. Positions and preferments in the packing houses have been at the disposal of the politicians, and in return the laborers have voted the Democratic and Republican tickets and elected their masters' tools to office. Now they are feeling some of the results of this policy. The police are simply searching for opportunities to club strikers. All picketing is forbidden. For a half dozen men to gather together on the street (and where twenty thousand men are idle such gatherings are inevitable) is to welcome a riot call. If a small boy throws a chunk of mud at a scab the capitalist press heralds it as a bloody riot, and the police do their best to make it so. Up to the present time, however, the union men have shown a wonderfully patient and careful forbearance. There has been no violence or disturbance and far less disorder than is normal in the neighborhood. The men stand quietly on the street corners or remain in their halls. So careful have they been in this respect that the reporters for the da lies openly admit that they write their "stories" in the newspaper offices and get their facts from their imagination. A WARNING.

This peaceable condition does not suit the packers. They want violence. They want killing of

National and State Candidates.

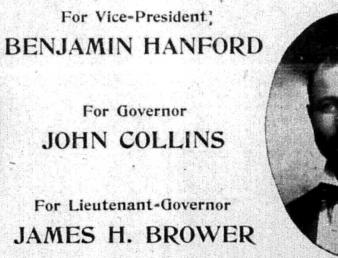


EUGENE V. DEBBS

SOCIALIST PARTY

For President **EUGENE V. DEBS**





JAMES H. BROWER

JOHN COLLINS working men. They want the militia. If they can secure these the packers will-win. There is every reason to believe that if they can secure this in no other way they will fill up some of their negro scabs with whisky; then have their spies among the strikers fan the already slumbering embers of race hatred, and having thus prepared the way send a few of these ignorant negro victims out into the mass of

strikers, in the hope that they may be set upon and injured by the mob of strikers. Then the police could rush to the scene, murder a few union men, the press could duly exaggerate the situation, and the militia would soon be camping in "Packingtown." This is the sort of news which may be expected from the yards almost any day. The packers care as little for the lives of working men that might be sacrificed, be they white or black, union or scab, as they do for the lives of the animals upon their killing floors.

POLITICS IN THE YARDS.

Nothing is more striking than the spread of socialist sentiment among the strikers. The Socialist party is holding frequent meetings in their halls near the yards, and these are crowded with men eager to know more of the philisophy by which strikes can be ended forever by permanent victory for the workers. They are already calling attention to the fact that while Democratic and Republican politicians are quick enough to tell of their love for stock yards workers at election time, when the politicians need help, none of them dare say anything at the present time, when the workers are in such desperate need of help. They also notice that the Socialist party members on the other hand are with them now when help is needed. Hundreds announce their intention to support the Socialist ticket henceforth, and there is every reason to believe that the "yards" will roll up a big vote for Debs and Hanford next November, and that a Socialist will sit as a member of the Chicago Council from the famous Twenty-ninth Ward after next spring.

ted himself to a candidate and a platform, both of which he despised, if he is honest, the managers of his party care not a jot whether he speaks in this campaign or not. He cannot very

in control. Bryan is dumped.

If the Czar of Russia wishes to se cure a worthy successor to Piehve, his dorsed (for harmony's sake!), and open negotiations with Rockefeller for Debs."

Bryan is dumped. Having commit- whether he orates or goes fishing is a his Minister of Colorado, Governor matter of indifference to the fellows Peabody. Peabody may thank his stars that he has Americans to brutalize over instead of Russians.

"Since the Democratic convention I

GET TICKETS 10-DAY at the Office

Nobody asks: "Will it be a success?" Everybody says: "The crowd will beat all records."

> THE GREAT SIXTH ANNUAL

GET TICKETS TO-DAY at the Office

SOCIALIST PICNIC & EXCURSION

Of the Socialist Party of Cook County is going to be the biggest and best affair of the kind ever undertaken. The place selected for this great occasion is

ELLIOTT'S PARK

In every respect one of the most attractive and completely equipped resorts within easy distance of Chicago, and furnished with everything for the enjoyment of visitors. The

MARRIAGE OF A SOCIALIST COMRADE

on the grounds, another Comrade officiating in the ceremony, will interest everybody. Trains will leave as follows on the Illinois Central Railway: Randolph St. Station at 9:20, 10:05, 11:20 and 1:20, stopping at 12th, 22nd, 39th, 53d, 63d, Grand Crossing and Kensington. Prize Racing and Athletic Feats, Dancing, Bowling, Speaking. Excellent Dancing Pavilion & first-class music

TICKETS, 50C.

CHILDREN, 25C.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1904

KINDRED SPIRITS.

An Incident of a Saturday Night Socialist Meeting.

The following incident is taken from the Union Picket, and Illustrates things just about as they are happen-

ing in all parts of the country: "These Socialists are certainly a hustling, enterprising element in the politics of the present day," said an uptown citizen to a business man on the edge of the crowd at last Saturday night's Socialist meeting on Penn Square. Continuing, the citizen said: "I happen to pass through this square every Saturday night, and, unless it's raining pite forks, I am sure to find these fellows busy at work pumping their doctrine into a crowd that seems to be detting larger at every meeting. At first mere curiosity prompted me to stop and listen for a few minutes; later I found a certain interest being awakened in me, and I stopped longer. and also took with me and read some of their literature. Now, I must confess that I am decep-ly i-n-t-e-res-td, and no longer find any reason to

deride these men's preaching." "Don't you think their views are too radical-a little too much on the anarchistic order?" asked the business man, with a merry twinkle in his eyes.

"You know it's-"Anarchistic-your grandmother!" snapped the citizen; "I labored under the same mistake before my curiosity prompted me to stop and listen, and after hearing their arguments and reading their platform and other literature of the party I have come to the conclusion that a very large percentage of the people don't know what they are talking about when they place Socialism on the same plane with

anarchy." "But," interrupted the business man, 'you know the Republican and Democratic leaders

"Leaders, nothing!" said the citizen: they would turn every Socialist into a red-handed anarchist if they could. Why, these Socialists are exactly the opposite. They have no use for the anarchist, and, as one of their speakers (just wait a minute, please) stated some time ago, they propose to secure by the peaceable means of the ballot what is being denied them by capitalist oppression and the bayonet and bullet. Does that look anarchistic, hey? (Now keep quiet a minute, please.) It seems strange to me that the general public has not long before this been more thoroughly enlightened on this point, but the way things look here every Saturday night-and I see by their papers that even more aggresin every (now, wait a minute, will you?) city throughout the countrywhy it won't take long until the people know exactly what Socialism is and what it really aims at. I tell you (now wait!) I am i-n-t-e-res-t-ed, and if I should attend a few more meetings, which is v-e-ry likely, or should read some of their literature, which is also well repudiate what he has already in- Minister of the Interior, he should don't see any thing to do but vote for ver-y likely, why I don't know but what I may in the very near future cut loose from my crusty old party ideas and vote with these fellows. They are all right." "Say, mister, you ought to get on

that speaker's box yourself," said the business man finally, "You'd prove a hummer; you wouldn't give your audience a chance to draw a decent. healthy breath. Here I've been watching my chance to get a word in edgewise, but it was no use. D'you know that I am 1-n-t-e-re-s-t-e-d myself? I've been neglecting my business every Saturday night so I might hear these fellows pouring hot shot into the fool workingmen and others who vote for the old parties and their own damnation. I have quite recently become a Socialist, too, but I don't have to acknowledge the corn in any such roundabout way as some other people do." "Deuce you say! Have a cigar?"

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

The next regular meeting of the Cook County Central Committee will be hold Sunday, Aug. 14, at 55 North Clark street, at 2 o'clock

A. S. EDWARDS, County Secretary.

Now for a general hustle all round for The Chicago Socialist. 50 cents a year; six months, 25 cents; in clubs of five, \$2.00; and for the Campaign, thirteen weeks, from August 20 to November 12, 10 cts.

Heard on every corner: "Those So-cialists tell the damn truth about

CURNEY'S HATS, \$2.00 AND \$8.00.

Straw hats, all styles, \$1, \$1,50, \$2 and \$3. Comrades should go to this store. Caps, 25c, 45c, 55c and 75c. 92 Madison street, northwest corner De loca street

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

Sesued every Saturday at Room 27, 163 Ran-dolph Street. CHICAGO, ILL.

The Chicage Socialist is published under the control of Local Chicago of the Social-ist Party of Chicago, a corporation without rapiral stock, the whole revenue of which must be expended for Socialist prepagands. Remittances may be made by Postoffice money orders, express money order or bank draft.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Three months In clubs of four or more Zie each. Money nat accompany the subscription. To Foreign Countries one dollar per year. Special prices made on Bundies.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To secure a return of unused manuscripts estage should be enclosed. Destage should be enclosed.

The fact that a signed article is published does not commit The Chicago Socialist to all opinions expressed therein.

Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

Entered at the Postoffice, Chicago, Ill., as Second-class matter, March, 18, 1992.



No publication in this country except a Republican newspaper dead to the fundamental principles of justice and the facts of history, would print a picture showing Abraham Lincoln leading by the hand Teddy of the spiked club. No two men that ever occupied the White House were farther apart in their principles. Patriots are hard pressed to hold up their end and deceive the people.

The Chicago Chronicle justifies the giving of passes to lawyers on the ground that a pass is without "valuable consideration." But railway companies do not issue passes to lawyers by deceiving themselves that a pass has no consideration of value to them; as to the lawyer who gets one, an inventory of his pocketbook satisfies him of its value. Walsh and his "Bedford Route" stand in with every lawyer of

We often wonder if it ever occurs to the great majority of working men that whether the laws are enforced or not depends on who is breaking them. Down in Zeigler one Joseph Leiter, a millionaire, is interfering with the U. S. mails and in Chicago the big packers are making lodging houses of their slaughter houses, thus endangering the bealth of the whole meat eating community. Yet Teddy isn't saying a word about the interference with the U. S. mails and the Chicago health officers are blind,

LABOR AS AN ITEM OF EXPENSE.

Mr. Homer D. Calt, secretary of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Union, in his statement to the public of the conditions under which men, women and children must toll at the packing houses, shows up the ripe fruits of capitalism in all its horrible hideousness. The awful conditions under which human beirgs who are doing a large quantity of the world's useful work make their life less desirable than the one lived by the animals they kill for human food. These at least enjoy a brief span of natural life under pleasant environ-

The union and its leaders are making a noble effort to improve the conditions of the workers of Packingtown. But they are up against an economic problem which Mr. Call himself does not appear to understand.

He says: "The real problem which confronts us is, Shall the standard of the most poorly paid labor of Europe be established by the packers as the standard of life for American citizens? Shall labor be treated as a sharer in the profits of industry? Shall this industry be developed solely for the profits of the packers, or shall it be developed to the good of the community?" The capitalist press has answered terms. They have thrown off the mask of hypocrisy at last. They no longer make the statement that capitalists are stewards who should administer the business in the interest of the people. They now brutally state the cold fact that labor is a mere commodity, bought and sold on the open market, the same as cattle, hogs, beef or potatoes.

Here is what the Dally News, a pub lic-spirited capitalist paper which gath ers pennies for workingmen's sick ba- by him individually. bies, has to say editorially in answer to Mr. Call's question: "Shall industry be developed solely to the interest

'Anyone who chooses can answer this question as suits him best. But all the answers that can be given will not change the fact that the men who drive industries of every sort do so for their own profit. They are not running their establishments to give remunerative employment to labor.

"Their plea for wages sufficient to give them a decent living appeals powerfully to the public. But the public does not have to face the problems of the packers' pay roll, notwithstanding the tall prices it pays for beefsteaks PACKERS, LIKE OTHER EMPLOY-ERS OF LABOR, ARE ENTITLED TO GET IT FOR THE MARKET

Now, Mr. Call, the above is the an-

all scientific Socialists have always known, and what Mr. Call and all union leaders must eventually learn-Le., that so long as capitalism and the profit system lasts labor can be nothing more nor less than a commoditya mere expense item. Unions at times have artificially improved conditions for a portion of the workers, but their labor was still "a mere expense item" in the eyes of the capitalist,

This paper has supported the striking Packingtown workers with all its influence in their unequal fight, but we must point out to Mr. Call and all other labor officials and the rank and file that until they set to work by the united power of labor to abolish the profit system and replace it by a system of co-operation, they will be looked upon. and in fact will be, a marketable commodity—"a mere expense item."

As individuals they can do nothing. As mere unions fighting on the economic field they can accomplish but little. But when the spirit of unionism develops to its logical goal and labor unites on the political field under the banner of international Socialism, the dawn of a new life for the tollers will appear.

INVESTIGATE FOR YOURSELF.

Mr. Workingman, have you ever heard of Socialism? Have you ever what it means and what it aims to do? If you have not, fe request you to give cient causes, they have completely lost us your attention for a short time. You their former confidence. Now they are a workingman. You work to recognize in the Republican party or make a fiving for yourself and family. ganization the willing handmaid of the To dothis is at all times the "paramount issue" with you. Whether it is presidential election year or an off year, or a year when there is no elec-

To live you must have for your own use food, shelter, clothing, fuel, educa- these mournful circumstances there tion for your children and some kind of decent and healthful recreation and amusement for yourself and family, to start on their own book, not to say and a certain amount of leisure time to enjoy them.

· The above mentioned things are absolutely indispensible to you if life is those of the workingmen and the farmto be worth living. Now to secure ers in particular, and which-in order food, clothing, shelter, fuel, education. to gain confidence from the very behealthy and edifying amusements and ginning-is to take the good old teachrecreation for all, with ample leisure time for their enjoyment for all who | rod, wherefor-for simplicity's sake are willing to work is what Socialism and to make a good impression all concerns itself about, and is earnestly around-it will be named the "Jefferendeavoring to get every member of the working class interested in. Once the workers understand this thoroughly there should be little difficulty in securing their attention.

If you have got your knowledge of Socialism from reading the capitalist newspapers you may have formed a very different opinion to the above about what Socialism is and what its sims are.

They have told you that Socialists are a lazy let of malcontents who want to live without working. They have told you that Socialists

want to "divide up."

They have told you that, Socialism aims to destroy the home and degrade wemanhood.

They have told you over and over again that Socialism would destroy all incentive to work and excel in endeavoving to improve living conditions.

The capitalist press, which is owned sult of their labor and "divides it up" among the social parasites (who own the "right" to let you work) in the form of rent, interest and profits, has a powerful incentive to keep you in ignorance on this subject.

Now, Socialists realize that all wealth is created by labor and labor alone, and that the actual workers who produce are robbed, exploited and separated from the value of their labor's product by the system of private ownership of the materials and tools of production and the competitive sys-

If you have not been worked beyond the point where you are capable of Mr. Call's question in no uncertain thinking, you must know that there is no lack of the good things of life which labor has created. And further, that there is no limit to labor's productive power if only access can be obtained to the earth and the tools.

> Now, Socialism proposes to give the workers access to the productive property of the nation under conditions where they can produce wealth for use. And further proposes that each worker shall receive the full equivalent of the value of his toll to be used

Now, Mr. Workingman, do you, as an intelligent, thinking man, seriously believe for one moment that Socialism of the packers, or shall it be developed | means dividing the fruits of thrift with to the interest of the community as the lazy and parisitical members of society? That is just what capitalism is doing now, and doing it with a ven-

> Do you think that working under humane and decent conditions, shorter hours, and receiving double or treble what you do now; and no fear of being out of employment, would destroy your incentive to work?

> Do you think taking to your wife and children twice as much as you do now to a decent home would destroy your home or have a tendency to degrade the female members of your family?

> Do you think you would get lazy. thriftless and shiftless if you had some leisure time to enjoy life and develop your individuality?

> If, you are interested in bettering the living conditions of yourself and

talist, who has a kind heart, and if consideration. Study the economic your baby is sick he will furnish pen- conditions by chich you are sugroundnies begged from the public through ed and figure out what chance you or his paper to take it to the lake front your children have so long as your job for a few hours. But he understands and all opportunity to improve your capitalism, and he knows now what social surroundings are owned by a small class and operated for profit.

Do this between now and the election next Nevember; then if you believe Socialism would work all the direful effects predicted by capitalist exploiters, vote any of the old party tickets.

If you find that Socialism stands for progress, for the improvement of the home life and for all that will make life worth living, then we invite you to join the Socialist party-the party of the working class-and vote for its candidates, who stand on a scientific working class platform in the interest of all the wealth producers.

"JEFFERSON DEMOCRACY."

"To fill a long and pressingly felt want," three Chicago trades union leaders, regarded as comparatively honest and intelligent, ask "all trades mions and reform organizations" to join a new political party which they -Messrs. Fitzgerald, McCracken and Vaile-have just formed, and on which, as a precautionary measure. they have secured patent rights, so to speak, by taking out a state charter. The three promoters, in order to explain, or justify, the step taken by them, have penned a rather lengthy and verbose declaration, wherein they state that up to now they used to pin their faith partly to the Republican honestly and impartially investigated and partly to the Democratic party, but that now, from divers and suffi moneybag, while against the Demo crats-since the nomination of the worthy Parker and the millionaire Davis-they harbor a dark suspicion that they are not quite in earnest in battling against the trusts. Under was nothing left to do for the three gentlemen with shattered ideals than at their own risk and expense, an independent third party to represent the rights of the people in general and ings of Thomas Jefferson for a guiding son Democracy."

It appears from the foregoing that the three men who at last have found it too hot within the old party organizations at least do not lack a certain degree of harmlessness and childlike

innocence. Thomas Jefferson, one of the authors f the declaration of independence disciple of Voltaire, of Diderot and of Rousseau, a hundred years ago Presi dent of the United States, philosopher and statesman of a type similar to that of Frederic II. of Prussia, is dead these seventy-eight years. He was the child of a period which knew but little and of a country which knew nothing of industry, as we happen to know it A radical among the "landed gentry," Jefferson loved to theorize on the advisability of limiting the functions of government, or rather of society as an organization. At the same time he looked at things impartially enough and controlled by those who profit and and with sufficient insight, not to prosper by the system which robs the dispute that social institutions and workers of the major portion of the re- forms of government had to comply with existing conditions. He boldly proclaimed that progress could be secured only, if its friends were willing to make way for it by organizing a revolution every, say, ten or twenty years. The loss of human fives such revolutions might cause Jefferson thought of but little consequence when compared with the great benefit secured thereby for society at large by the healthy freshness that would enliven the public affairs under such a

> Jefferson lived to become eighty-five cears of age. During his long life he has written a good many things which do not unexceptionally agree with each other. As a young man, for instance, he advocated the abolition of chattel slavery, a measure which later on he never seriously attempted to put into practice. A "social question," as we understand it, was not thought of in the United States at the time of Jefferson. He therefore never has gone into this question, or shown any interest in it. Why, then, the trades unionists Fitzgerald, McCracken and Valle just should fall back on the political ideals of Jefferson is difficult to understand. Jefferson himself would never have dreamed of applying rules he laid down for the agricultural country he used to know to the American Republic of to-day, with its totally changed conditions.

> It is hardly to be supposed that the hopeful promoters of the new and independent labor party should never have heard of Socialism and its demands. Neither should one deem it possible that they regard Socialism as going too far, for in their "Call" they advocate "Labor should receive the full product of its toll." They do not state in what way, according to their opinion, this aim is to be accomplished. They only talk of the necessity to end the "rule of the trusts," which, taken in connection with the rest of their utterings, allows only of the conclusion that they deem it possible to 'eliminate" the trusts by the means of "anpropriate laws," thus to secure a re turn to production on a small scale. which, they hold, would secure better

able more of them to become "independent." In other words, the three coluntary saviors of society excel in old fogyism. One excuse, but one only, and that a very weak and shaky one, the promoters might possibly give, viz.: that the great mass of workingmen could not be induced at once to stand up for radical, or, forsooth, Socialistic demands, and that therefore they had to be led on by easy stages. But this is a radically wrong idea. Workingmen, if they do think at all, are radical enough, far more so than the so-called leaders. Fitzgerald, Mc-Cracken and Valle may be fully aware of this fact, but possibly they deem It necessary to put on the brakes from the very start. In this case they might just as well stay in the camp where they have tarried so long. With their new party they will not achieve much of a success; they will not help matters ahead to any extent worth talk ing of.

JUST A JOT OR TWO.

BY SEYMOUR STEDMAN.

The Chronicle reports that the business of the packers is increasing every day, and that one thousand men were imported on Aug. 2. Notwithstanding that thousands of men have been brought to Chicago to take the places of the striking workmen, we have not heard of any industry closing its doors for the lack of help. Therefore, we are forced to the irresistible conclusion that thousands of men are out of work who are willing to be of service to so ciety the moment the opportunity is given to them and sufficient remuneration to maintain body and soul, and for this state of affairs we have a remedy.

Nelson Morris & Co., it is reported. have circulated cards among all strikers and the families of strikers which reads as follows: "If your husband was at work, you would not need rewill pay him 25 cents more a day than a received before the strike."

The average worker worked about hree and one-half or four days per veek, or forty hours. The packing companies cut their wages to 15 cents per hour, or \$6 per week, which is the munificent fund upon which a stock ards employe is expected to support dimself, rear his family and educate his children in that solid, substantial citizenship upon which this grand (Y country is supposed to rest.

The strike should be won, but even the hopeless defeat of the stockyards employes will not stop the working class movement for emancipation. Unions will continue to struggle and fight the battle of the working class, and the union workers, through every defeat which they suffer, will more clearly realize that their economic fight must be re-enforced by a political conquest of their class and by their party -the Socialist party.

dump at 46th and Robey streets, theories of law and order and to apcarded fruit * * * when one of the delegate at the National Manufacturbe released so that she could care for how they knocked out a strike "by doher children. The police refused to ing a little bit of shooting." liberate her, but made arrangements. The working class in the past have for the care of her children. The two been used by the middle class and by cases were specimens of the most ab- the capitalists to destroy and wreck knowledge of the police."

spare a week's wages without listening mowed down like wheat. to the bark of the wolf upon the pertals of their rack-rented shacks. We have heard of no destitution on the part of the Morrises, the Armours, the Schwartzschilds or the Libbeys and their larder well filled, their automobiles run as perfectly as ever, their homes are as gorgeous and as comfortable as before the strikers laid down their knives and hammers.

Two great classes standing face to face-one, all powerful in numbers with open hand and stupid brain; the other class, small indeed, but own ing the packing houses, and through their ownership decides the fate of hundreds. On election day these packers and the employes of the packing houses will most of them vote the same ticket and for the same candidates. Prosperity for the packersharples and the furies for the workers. A strange magic that makes the working class so blind that it cannot see and so deaf that it will not hear

On Avc. 3 the Chicago Chronicle had another spasm on the first col umn of the editorial page. John R Walsh, whose principal occupation in life has been to take and rake off as much public money as he can-in other words, to coldly and boldly rob the public and to use the money to enrich aimself, and who feels that if Socialism should prevail there would be no city councils or public legislatures subject to his golden touch and most hon orable persuasions-runs the Chron icle at a loss; that is, a loss on the actual cost of the paper, but public sentiment has a cash value. For in stance, it would be worth considerable for the burglars' industry if they could persuade the State's Attorney to always let them go, so it is worth some thing to John R. Walsh to have the swer to your question by a noble cap- family, give this subject your careful chances for the single workers and en-

John R. Walsh needed a man who could write a roast from time to time, so he picked up a drunken ex-slave driver to assist in editorially driving the working class. It is this "gent" who does not realize that the war is over, who writes most of the articles against the Walsh brand of Socialism. Waish says that "the trade unions lay down the principle that the packers had no right to be governed by the market price of labor, but were bound to pay every laborer enough for him and his family 'to live on,' no matter what sort of man he was or what sort of work or how much he did."

Walsh here protests against the right of trade unions to insist on sufficient wages for "every laborer to live on." According to this man, whom the city of Chicago has contributed so much to enrich, a laborer should not be paid a sufficient wage "te live on;" living is for the middle classes, and high life for the upper crust. An existence should be sufficient for the laborer, and "even that is pretty good treatment." We quite agree with you, Mr. Walsh, that the working class, which is so stupid as to create all wealth and everything that is worth having, and turn it over to the big sandbaggers like Walsh and Nelson Morris and the financial and moral bankrupts, certainly should be paid less than a living wage, but lightning is striking very rapidly these days, and the wage working class is realizing its power and influence, and will soon politically make those who own these vast industries simply superintendents and managers in behalf of a collective industry owned by all the people.

Walsh speaks of the "market price of labor"-that's good. Men of his stripe for years have been talking about a "wage fund." He editorially abandons that and says we have a "market price"-that is, at the stock yards they buy horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and laborers at the market price." Mr. Walsh is right; he is right lief. Send him back to work and we in claiming that the employers should not pay more than the market price for their hogs or laborers. Socialists protest against classifying them together, and against the system which makes their classification the same, placing them in one category, which is part of our present economics. The only way the working class can cease to be classified with the cattle in the stock yards is by striking politically for an industrial system which will give them the ownership of the means of production and distribution and which will place them on an industrial equality with every other man and woman, and which will give them sufficient wages for refinement and development, which are now accorded to only the most fortunate parasites who exist in the civilized world.

Walsh says "We can take an excursion through revolution and bloodshed." We hope not, Mr. Walsh, We hope that the capitalist class will recognize the necessity of their abdication when the hour comes for them to "In the last extremes of poverty and leave, and it is nearly here, and that distress, two Polish women, one the they will go quietly and without too wife of a union man and the other the much noise. Recently, there appears wife of a non-union man, grubbed side to be a tendency upon the part of the by side in the garbage piles of the city capitalists to abandon its peaceful searching for wood, vegetables or dis- peal to force and to arms, and even a women was locked up she pleaded to ers' convention, with pride mentions

ect destitution ever brought to the the fendal masters. They have been used by the smaller capitalists against In a week's time, the thousands of the large capitalists; they have been nen who supply the nation with beef used as the club and as the weapon of are found destitute and on the verge of every privileged class that has ever starvation. Notwithstanding their had a conflict in the history of society, years of labor, without vacations or but when they raised their heads in European trips, they are unable to their own protection they have been

The working class is learning the story of their struggles full well, whether it is a Paris commune or a Peterloo massacre, and if the capitalist class throws reason to the winds McNells. Their table is well set and they will reap a whirlwind which will never be placated by a prayer.

JESUIT CALLS SOCIALISM EVIL

Tells Catholic Societies It Inculcates Individual and Domestic Anarchy

and Seeks Ruin of Government. Detroit, Mich., Aug. 3 .- "Socialism not only inculcates individual and domestic anarchy, but it professedly aims at the ruin of all existing governments," declared the Rev. T. J. Campbell. S. J., of New York, at the public meeting to-night of the convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies.

"The specter of Socialism." continned the speaker, "which looms over modern civilization with a menace of ruin, may well cause serious alarm.

"Socialism is absolutely destructive of all human liberty.

"The only opponent of Socialism is the Catholic Church. The mistake is that the Catholic Church is held to be an enemy. She is 1 ot. She will conquer as a friend." Yes, Socialism aims at the ruin of

existing government of the Peabody. Cleveland, Rockefeller type, And it aims to replace it by a government of the producing class which will administer the affairs of the nation in the interest of the workers.

The Reverend Campbell says that Socialism looms over modern civilization with a menace of ruin and may well cause serious alarm." It may alarm the capitalists and their licksplittles. It may alarm the parasites of all degrees. It may alarm the great bishops of the Catholic Church who

M'CLURE'S EDITOR REFUSES DEBS' REPLY TO CLEVELAND.

In McClure's Magazine for July Grover Cleveland told how he Put down the Debs' rebellion" in 1894, during the A. R. U. strike. Comrade Debs wrote a reply stating the union's version of that fierce struggle which the editor of McClure's; true to its capitalistic instinefs, refused to publish.

The following correspondence between Comrade Debs and the editor of McClure's Magazine speaks for itself and shows about how much chance labor has to get a fair hearing in the capitalist controlled press. We will endeavor to give the readers of The Chicago Socialist Comrade Debs' reply to Cleveland in our next issue,

> McClure's Magazine. 44-60 East Twenty-third Street, New York, July 15, 1904.

Engene V. Debs, Terre Haute, Ind.:

My Dear Sir-I must tell you frankly that your article, "The Federal Government and the Chicago Strike," is a great disappointment to us. We looked for a sober statement of the other side of the case, a statement in the same spirit that Mr. Cleveland gave the Government side. Instead of giving a plain narrative of the strike seen from your point of view, you have taken up most of your space in calling to witness the unfairness of the other side and abusing the same. Now, we should like very much to print an article from you on this question if you would write it very soberly and with the full realization that nothing is so eloquent as the facts; let them speak for themselves. Perhaps upon reading the article, which I herewith return, you will see our point of criticism. With appreciation, believe me, very sin-S. S. MCLURE. cerely yours,

Terre Hante Ind. July 22, 1904. Mr. S. S. McClure, McClure's Magazine, New York, N. Y.

My Dear Sir-Your favor of the 15th inst., returning the MS, of my article, was received during my absence from the city. I note that you were disappointed with the article and must with equal frankness confess that I am not disappointed at your refusal to publish it. If a statement of absolute facts taken from the official records and made in decorous anguage is not a "sober" statement it is simply because the facts do not admit of sober treatment. I quite realize that there is "nothing so eloquent as the facts," but when the facts prove the highest public official of a great nation to have debauched his trust at the behest of corporate capital, they may not appear so eloquent to him or to his friends, but they lose none of their charm of eloquence for men whose record and character are such that they can face the facts without fear of dishonor. You know that Mr. Cleveland is the idol of the American plutocracy and you also know the reason why; and I am strongly inclined to think that it is this reason that prompts the rejection of my article rather than the tone or temper in which it is written.

In answering Mr. Cleveland I wrote under great restraint to keep within the bounds of prudent expression, and I would rather far have the article rejected than have it appear emasculated, a miserable apology deserving contempt. The "facts" in the case of Mr. Cleveland and the railroads is where the objection comes in, and not to the manner in which they happen to be presented. In any event, I shall not allow Mr. Cleveland's libel to go-unchallenged. I shall simply avail myself of other channels of communication to secure a hearing in defense of the outraged victims of the ex-President's calumny, and before I am through with him he will wish he had not undertaken to trampie upon them when he thought they were crushed beyond the means of self-

I think that the "spirit" of my article would compare pretty favorably with the spirit of Miss Tarbell in dealing with Rockefeller and Mr. Lawson's spirit in dealing with the same gentleman and his capitalistic confederates. Mr. Cleveland is not a character, nor his record a subject for the spirit of a saint, and while I would like to comply with your wishes I cannot do so in justice to the subject nor to my own selfrespect.

Thanking you in all kindness, I am, very sincerely yours, EUGENE V. DEBS.

ously now, your reverence, do you eration?

Do you think the intelligent Catholic wage slave (and they are the majority before he came. He added plenty of of your church members) is going to oil to the fire, and we are trying to get greatly alarmed at the downfall of keep the fire a-burning. the system which keeps him with his nose to the grindstone year in and year to ashes our old good Republicans and out to secure a miserable existence? Democrats. Do you think the working class as a whole (and they are 85 per cent of the population) who have nothing to lose but their chains, and have a world equipped with wealth producing machinery and plants, are going to become seriously alarmed at the prospect of owning them?

Now, Reverend Father, don't talk nonsense. Say what you mean. Say the exploiters and robbers of the work ing class may well become alarmed at the menacing ruin which threatens their power to enslave the workers any longer, and that they may have to go to work for a few hours por day if they want to eat what labor has worked for; or live in houses that labor has built and enjoy the good things that labor creates. Be honest, Reverend

"You say the only opponent of So cialism is the Catholic Church." Well. that is news. We have been under the impression that the whole capitalist class, who live off of the products of other people's toll, were opposed to Socialism. Father Campbell, we are under the impression that you have not given much thought to this subject. You had better write to Father Helter and get some pointers. He opposes Socialism, but he at least knows something about it, and is interesting even to a Socialist.

Now for a general hustle all round for The Chicago Socialist. 50 cents or the Chicago socialist. 50 cents a year; six months, 25 cents; in clubs of five, \$2.00: and for the Campaign, thirteen weeks, from August 20 to November 12, 10 cts

PEORIA ON FIRE.

Peoria is on fire. Socialism is the firebug. Agitation, and a lively one, too, has been carried on three times a week, since May 7. Our meetings are crowded. The wage slave and the politicians alike wait for us at the "So cialist corner" (the name given to the corner by the city where we hold our meetings), for the Socialists "to open

Comrade Collins has done some good work in Peoria during his short stay with us. Wednesday night he spoke and Knopfuagel at Edwards Station. so bad but the people can get along.

vice to the exploiting class. But, seri- Thursday, Friday and Saturday Collins spoke in Peoria, and was assisted think it is likely to alarm the great ma- by the local speakers. He left behind jority of your communicants who have him the impression, "That fellow of any thinking apparatus that is in op- yours speaks the damn truth; no getting away from it." The entusiasm has been awakened

More Collins in our State will burn

DR. KNOPFUAGEL. County Organizer. 301 S. Orange St., Peoria, Ill.

Procure your tickets for the Annual Picnic, now; for sale at the office, Room 27, 163 Randolph Street; open Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights, 6:30 to 8:30; Sunday 10 to

SOCIALISM COMES HIGH.

Action of Milwaukee Aldermen Will Cost that City \$10,000.

"Milwaukee, Wis., July 20.-Newly elected Socialist members of the Common Council, with their visionary plans for economy, are apt to cost the city a pretty sum by their efforts in favor of alleged reform. A pumping engine is badly needed at the North Point station. Bids were accepted and the contract about to be signed, when Alderman Heath, leader of the Socialists, got them turned down in order that an eight-hour clause should be put in the specifications.

"After a fight in the Council it was resolved to demand that the pump be built only by eight-hour a day labor. As none of the pump-building concerns in the country work their men less than nine hours it was impossible to get a bid. To-day the William Tod Company of Youngstown, Ohio, was the only bidder. The former bid of this company was \$64,000. Now its bid is \$74,000."

This should be an eye-opener for union men the country over. A dozen class-conscious Aldermen, elected from the working class on a Socialist platform, have accomplished more than all Simple Sammy has done in years of begging and pleading with capitalist politicians. Union men, quit begging and elect your own class to power,

The Chicago Chronicle, adept in apology for everything that is vile and brutal, thinks the Union Traction Company is entitled to continued privileges for exploiting the people on the ground that it is really not as rotten as it might be. As long as there is a foot of dashboard to stand on or a foot of strap to hang on to, the Chronicle (a at Dutch Hill, Bohanan at East Peoria, Republican paper!) says things are not

PACKING STRIKERS STATE THEIR CASE.

Conditions in Packingtown Explained to Public---Brutal State of Affairs Revealed---Labor a Mere Expense Item.

TEXT OF THE STATEMENT. Following is the statement:

'As the strike of the butcher workmen begins to affect seriously the whole consuming public, as this public is more deeply stirred than by any labor struggle since the coal strike of 1902, it now becomes our duty to place before, the public, first, the evils against which we have struggled; second, how the packers forced this crisis upon us; and, third, the two deep issues which make this strike of so much importance to our organization.

"We wish first to offer certain plain, hard facts. We stand ready to prove every statement made. "When there was no union the men

naturally enough were treated by the packers as mere parts of their equipment. The profits alone were consid-

"We will take the conditions in the cattle-killing department as typical of all the other departments. The largest runs of cattle came in on Mondays and Wednesdays. It was cheapest to kill these cattle at once, for this saved extra feeding and avoided shrinkage in weight.

COMPLAINT AGAINST HOURS.

"To do this the cattle butchers would be called on Monday at noon, often kept waiting until 2 p. m. without pay, and were then worked until 10 and even 11 o'clock at night. There was no extra pay for late hours. On Tuesday they were often empelled to work from 7 a. m. to 8 g m., with but one-half hour off for lunch; Wednesday from noon till 9 or 10 p. m., and then in the last three week days they would work so little that the total number of hours averaged not to exceed thirty-five per week. "In these hours the pace of driving

men was steadily increased. In 1882 it took thirty-eight skilled butchers to kill and dress \$40 cattle in ten hours. In 1892 fifteen men were required to do the same amount of work.

RIVALRY TO INCREASE WORK. "The devices for 'speeding up' were many. One was the intense rivalry the packers aroused in their foremen. This we can prove through scores of our members who at one time were foremen. A foreman in the Chicago plant of a big concern was told that the corresponding foreman in their East St. Louis plant was killing and dressing a bullock one-eighth cent cheaper. The Chicago foreman had then to 'speed up' or lose his job. So the killing rooms all over the country

"Gangs were reduced. The men kept were driven harder; the men discharged and idle were held as a club over the men still at work. If any man revolted under the increasing strain he saw two other men at the doors, desperate from long idleness and eager to fight for his place.

COMPETITION FOR POSITIONS. "This crowd at the doors included all grades of labor. Even the most skilled position had two men competng for it. This was brought about as follows:

"A young man 22 years of age working at a less skilled Job at \$9 a week was raised in place side by side with the most skilled workman, an older man, who earned \$15 a week. The older man was forced to train the younger and help him over hard places. When the younger man was trained it generally happened that the older man was discharged. The younger man's wages were raised only by slow stages. Meanwhile the company took the balance.

"But this slight saving was not the main object of the company. The main object was to keep the older man waiting outside to increase the supply of labor and so to keep labor at the mercy of the employers.

DOUBLE PAY TO "PACEMAKERS." "Another device was the pacemaker. In a cattle killing gang of 230 men ten of the most skilled were called 'steady time men.' That is, they received weekly wages for six full days, although in most weeks they worked but three full days. Hence their wages were double those of their fellow skilled workers. They set the pace of the machine and the others, each a cog in the machine, had to keep up or fall out and be discharged. fierce was the competition for 'steady time' jobs that the men often lowered themselves by petty gifts and services at home to win the foreman's good

"By 1900 this driving system had reached its climax. Strong men gave out at 35 or 40 years of age. Hundreds were left crippled from rheumatism. Many died of consumption, the rate of which is even now increasing. Worn out or crippled men were put to lower grades of work or were discharged. Most of them had saved but little for this premature old age. Sixty per cent of the workmen averaged but 16 cents an hour. Most of the workers averaged but thirty-five hours a week, making their weekly wages between \$5 and \$6. With a family to support, this wage meant that the wife and children must eke out the family earnings.

"Hundreds of children from 10 to 14 years old worked in the canning factories and missed all chances of education. This was the system which the packers had developed. HISTORY OF THE UNION.

"To check this system the union was organized. It was chartered in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1897, but for two years it made no progress in the big centers. The packers bitterly fought each first attempt to organize. When in Chicago, in 1898, a local union of thirty-five men was formed, every member of it was discharged within three weeks. We then turned our

whole energy on the small towns. We succeeded there, and, so strengthened, we tried the big centers with better success.

"Then, at last, in 1900, Michael Donnelly came to organize the greatest center of them all-Chicago. His first attempts were fought bitterly. One of his leaders was offered a life job if he would desert the new union. Scores of active union men were discharged. Still the union grew. In one year it reached 15,000 members in Chi-

CHANGE FROM OLD CONDITIONS. "What has the unon done for this community? Briefly, it has forced the packers to give more regular hours to employ more men, and hence to spread the work among us all, instead of keeping half of us at the doors to underbid the men who are working. The union has forced a uniform wage scale for all skilled workers to replace the old system and has raised wages to meet the increased cost of living. This change has vastly improved the community. This condition the packers are now attempting to undo. They are attempting to reduce the wages of the common laborer-60 per cent of our 60,000 members-from 18% cents an hour to the old rate of 16 cents, or

cents an hour means \$6.50 a week. "This wage the packers now pro pose to reduce to \$5 a week. And on what grounds? Is it because they cannot afford to pay the difference? This is a question for the public to examine as it examined the coal trust's financial condition in 1903,

even less. As the average week's

work is but thirty-five hours, 1814

COST OF LABOR SMALL. "We submit here but one point on which the public appears to be uninformed. Our secretary has for one year received weekly reports from every cattle-killing room in the country. These reports show that the average cost in labor for killing and dressing a bullock from the yard to the cooling room is 44 cents. The average bullock weighs 700 pounds. The labor cost is but 6-100 of a ceut a pound. The average price of beef at wholesale is 10 cents a pound. The labor cost is therefore 6-1000 of the selling price. Labor is not to blame for the rise of meat prices in the last four years. Can the packers afford dresses with One Dollar. to pay 181/2 cents an hour? If they can shall they be allowed to reduce the wages?

"The packing industry has not suffered from the depression as some others have suffered. Hundreds of thousands of men are out of work and will soon be willing to work at any wage. Shall the packers be allowed to use this oversupply as a club with which to reduce the wages of their men? In other words, are we to be treated as mere expense items or as to the literature of liberalism. Fifty the workers who have helped build up this industry?

DANGER TO THE COMMUNITY. "There is a deeper issue. If the packers refuse to agree to any minimum wage for the unskilled how long will time in September. Cleveland will it be before they attempt to reduce the wages of skilled men? For in this industry the unskilled men may soon become the skilled men. Let them, dorse. while unskilled, be forced to become accustomed to the wretched living possible on \$5 or \$6 a week, let them grow used to living like the most recent immigrants, and when they rise to the skilled positions the low standards to which they have become accustomed will still be adhered to.

"This is the problem which con fronts us: Shall the standard of the most poorly paid workers of Europe be established by the packers as the standard of life for American citizens's Shall labor be treated as a mere expense item, or shall it be treated as a sharer in the profits of industry? Shall this industry be developed solely for the profit of the packers, or shall it be developed to the good of the com-

munity as well? "This is the real issue in the contest in which the butcher workmen are engaged. We feave the public to judge whether right is not on our side. "Executive Board Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America. By

"HOMER D. CALL, Secretary."

Every trade unionist in the land could read Debs' "Unionism and Socialism"-not next year, but during the present campaign. It opens the eyes and illuminates the mind. Get it going, comrades. Ten cents, this of- ernor of Colorado is leading them to should receive the full product of their

LIST OF PRIZES FOR GAMES AT PICNIC.

No one having won a prize can enter mother race.

Married men's race-3 vol. set Alex Dumas' "Celebrated Crimes." % turkey morocco, full gold hand bound \$15.00, donated by Nat Arranoff. Single men's race-Pair gent's trous

ers to order, \$15.00, donated by O. G. Men's race, open-Box of 50 Ber-

lyn's best cigars, \$5.00, donated by Barney Berlyn. Men's 100 yard dash, open-Fancy vest to order, donated by A. Christian

Single ladies' 100 yards-Ladies' gold fountain pen, \$2.50, donated by

A. B. Conklin. Married ladles' 50 yards-One copy Struggle for Existence," \$2.50, donat

ed by W. T. Mills. Ladies' open 75 vards-One conv Vol. IV. International Soc. Review \$2.00, donated by C. H. Kerr & Co. Fat men's race-One copy bound Vol. No. 2, "Chicago Socialist," do

nated by Chicago Socialist. Married ladies' open 50 yards-One opy "Human Work," by C. P. S. Gilman, \$1.50, donated by Wm. John-

Young men's race, under 19-One portrait of Delegates to National Convention, \$1.00, donated by Geo. D. Evans.

Young ladies' race, under 19-One portrait of Delegates to National Convention, \$1.00, donated by Geo. D. Evans. Single men's race, 100 yards-Box

of 50 A 1 Cigars, \$1.75, donated by a Comrade. Also a long list of races for the boys and girls, with excellent prizes.

REFRESHMENTS ON APICNIC

Selpps' Best	Beer .			.\$0.05
Soda Water				0.
Lemonade			*****	05
Rhine Wine,	per be	ttle		. 1.00
Port Wine, p				
Sunny Brook	Whisi	ty, per	glass	
Sunny Brook	Whis	ky, pe	r glas	S
(2 for 25e)				17
Rhine Wine,				16
Port Wine, I				
Berlyn's Bes				

NOTE-Cigars sold by waiters will be enclosed in paper pouches with prices stamped on and SEALED.

The constitution of the State of Colorado provides that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall never be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." There has been neither 'rebellion or invasion," and yet the traitor who rules as Governor of that Russianized province suspends the writ in violation of the constitution and is the only man banqueted by the delegates to the national convention of the Republican party.

Procure your tickets for the Annual Picnic, now; for sale at the office. Room 27, 163 Randolph Street; open Monday. Wednesday and Friday nights, 6:30 to 8:30; Sunday, 10 to

To the workers: Beginning with the issue of The Socialist for August 20, and ending November 12, we shall send the paper thirteen weeks for ten cents in a club of ten, Now, comrades, start the work for the campaign all along the line. Send in ten names and ad-

Elliott's Park, where the sixth annual piculg of the party is to be held, is the largest and best equipped picnic grove near Chicago. It is especially arranged for large gatherings-such as the gathering of Socialists that will be there Sunday, Aug. 7.

Have you read "God and My Neighbor," the latest book by Robert Blatchford? It is a powerful contribution cents, this office.

John R. Walsh's intimate friend and model of patriotism, Grover Cleveland, is announced to speak in Chicago some speak in support of the "republican" party that Walsh supports, and will say nothing that Walsh will not in-

Well, what do you think of Hearst supporting Parker and Wall street, after all his bowling against trusts? I used to think him and Bryan were on the square, but now we see those Socialist speakers were right, after all. Do you know, I am going to vote the Socialist ticket this fall.

Sections of the working class have in the past had many struggles with sections of the capitalist class. The sections are soon to get together for a final conflict. We are living in hopes that the conflict may be at the polls.

The Chicago Chronicle says Socialism would break up the home. We hope it will break up the kind of mes that cluster around the packing plants, where the fetid, rotten air is only a little worse than the green and rotten river near by. Neither the fiends of bell nor John R. Walsh could devise more orthodox bell to punish rebellious workers in.

Some Socialists thought that the persecution of the working class by the Democratic Governor of Idaho in 1899 was "the limit," but the villiany and treachery of the Republican Gov. conclude that there is no limit.

ONLY TWO PARTIES.

A Republican Editor Sees Some New Phases in the Political Situation.

"The Enterprise," a Republican newspaper published at Riverside Cal, is beginning to see the true polit ical situation existing to-day. Speaking of the future of political parties i says those not Republicans will besome Socialists.

"We started out to speak of the future. We do not need to enter the sphere of prophecy. The present will do. Right here and now there are only two parties which have such programs of constructive statesmanship as to justify their existence as a national organization. 💃 💌 Cleveland and the whole species of consequative Dem ocrats belong to the Republican ranks and in the course of events they should land there another presidential elecion after this one,

"The radical and all those not afraid to get into the bowels of things and reorganize them-to build a new gov ernmental structure from its founda tion stone up-should become Social ists. Socialists are not reformers. They would not correct, but reconstruct; and their day will never come so long as reform will suffice. Socialists do not view with alarm, for they have the ourse of events well discounted in advance. About everything that is likely to happen they expect. The sensible ones among them do not wish for any sort of political victory until they gain a complete one and are so enabled to put their system into operation. So cialists believe; they abide their time patiently and confidently; and while they wait they are telling their story of happy promise to every one who comes within the sound of their voices, campaigning constantly, day in and day out, year in and year out. Such faithful, persistent work counts even in sawing wood, and it will just as surely wear a way into the reasoning faculties of the great body of electors whose interests are naturally with their party. As to whether or not So cialism is right, deponent sayeth not But Socialism is alive; be sure of that And in another four years it should have dug so far into the vitals of the old Democracy that 1908 will see that party a corpse laid away unlamented in the political graveyard never to be resurrected.

"This may not happen, but it is the logic of events."

THERE ARE MINDS DISTURBED

Says the Utica Press, July 27:

"The attitude of labor toward capi ai, and vice versa, revealed by the strikes now in progress in this country is far more disquieting to the seriously minded than any immediate results can possibly be. The country can stand a shortage of meat and textile supplies and recover therefrom, but the increas ed antagonism between the two principal factors of industry that will be en gendered will remain a menace to future peace, and it is this feature of the contest that is disturbing to citizens whose desire it is to see both labor and capital prosper. The time seems to be ripe for some clear thinking and fearless definition of the rights and privileges of the parties to the contest."

"Rights and privileges" are fine, high-sounding phrases. Most of us at some time in our lives believed in them and thought they had a meaning, but a few years of experience in the struggle for life either as a capitalist exploiting labor, or a laborer being ex ploited, soon' expels all such iliusion

from the mind. If the writer of the above would do a little "clear thinking" himself he would soon find that in practice "right" in all stages of the world's history has been what the strong and cunning have had the power to take by force of one form or another. As for privileges, well, they are such degrees of freedon as the strong possessing class con sider good policy to grant to the weak The working class have no right to land Work saly. Mail orders premptly filled work if the owners of the means of life cannot make profit from their labor, but since chattel slavery and serfdom has passed away the worker have had the privilege to starve if they do not like the conditions laid down by the class' who has the "rights."

The packers who own Packingtown have rights, and they have sens enough to protect them with polic clubs, militia bullets and bayonets. court injunction and newspaper soph istry, and every ingenious device known to the human mind.

The working class will have "rights" when by their united class interests they become class conscions and take possession of all productive property and the powers of state and use them both in the interests of all the work-

If the employes of the McCormick International Harvester Company are not satisfied when they get all the newspapers announce the company is going to give them in the shape of baths, restaurant, reading rooms, etc., and all for nothing, then they must be Socialists who believe the workers

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both in the interests of all the workers. Then the present capitalist class will have privileges. They may either perform some useful labor or starve.

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EDITOR CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

A. W. Mance, R 27, 163 Randolph St.

A. S. EDWARDS, Secretary O. G. OLSON, Treasbrer. OFFICE, Reem 27, 163 Randolph St. Tel. Main 4488.

The 5th Congressional District convertion will be held Friday, Ang. 5th, 8 p. m., at Righelmer's Hall corner 12th and Paulius sta. Comrades of the 8th 10th, 11th and 12th Wards attend. A PORECLIUS, Sec.

The Twenty-ei, ith Ward Branch meets every Wednesday night instead of Friday, as previously announced. Meeting place, Mozart Hall, Ar Hags avents and Mozart street. J. P. LARSEN, Secretary.

The Thirteen h Ward Branch has changed its meeting night from Friday to Wednesday. The best meeting is Wednesday evening at 52 South Western avenue, J. P. NOLAND, Organizer.

THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST PLATFORM FOR 1904.

(As Adopted at Chicago, May 5, 1904.)

THE DEFENDER OF LIBERTY.

We the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the blea of liberty and self-government, in which the intion was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratic ing of the whole of society. The Republican and Democratic puries are equally false. They alike strangle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further ensistement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came that the world in the name of freedom. They have been selzed upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our State and National Legislatures have begone the mere agencies of great prepertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the lindges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make but are too poor to buy. They are gradually see invaling and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away maxwares the right of the worker to a vote or volce in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting eld hws, they are preparing to statek the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for libaself, or for the counter good.

Ry controlling all the sources of protest against the passing of liberty and the coning of tyranny. It completels controls the individual even to speak or think for libaself, at he sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to him to the first of the configuration. It is sourced to the pres

erests.

The pointest institutions are also being used as the destrevers of that individual operty mean which all like ty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic lessendence to each man was one of the faith upon which our institutions were readed. But, under the quies of defending private property, enginesism is using our like all institutions to make it introposible for the vest unjective of human beings ever the control of the CAPITALISM DESTROYS PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Capitalism is the samp and datasiar of essential physics property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence wage. The private composity of the means of coupley mean grounds seeledy in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Secritism comes so to organize indicary and society that every individual shall be seens in that private bromerty in the means of life upon which his liberty of being thought and action depend. It comes to restre the people from the fast increasing and successful assembly of cupitation upon the Uperry of the individual.

CAPITALISM LEVELS SOCIETY.

As an American Socialist party, we piedge our fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the outed thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the Industrial development aircasty accomplished, the Interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers in the most remote places of the earth, levitably trains to drug dawn all the workers, in the most remote places of the earth, levitably trains to drug dawn all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make ighor's lowest condition the measure or rate of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer haticals but international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries, and of the so-called particularies which the rolling class of each nation is socialing to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggles of contending capitalist interests for the centroi of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

Sources of profit.

The Socialist movement therefore is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

full freedom of all humanity.

THE CLASS CONFLICT

The Socialist movement owes its blink and growth to that economic development or world process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that preduces nothing possesses labor's fruit and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruit afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misors for its restline.

world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual macry for its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and inferest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment of the tools of preduction. Wherever and whenever man owned his own haid, yet tools, and by them preduced only the things which he used, economic independence a var possible. But preduction, or the making of goods, has long reased to be individual. The labor of secret, or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now so all or colective. Practically steelything is made or done by many mensonactimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this resoperation in production is not for the direct use of the thoigs made by the weekers who make them but for the present division of seelety into two classes; and from it have sprung all the missions, almost such of seelety into two classes; and from it have sprung all the missions, inharmassies and countradictions of our civilization.

But ween these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there e., be peace in the midst of war or light in the midst of darkness. A sectory based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in tundemental injustice. There can be no possible back for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmoty, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV

weekers was many them out for the presents the owners of the cooks and means of the beauty of the cooks were these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there \(\tilde{L} \), the possible that of war, or light in the midst of destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible that for social panes, for individual freedom, for mental and moral hard and moral hard for social panes, for individual freedom, for mental and moral hard and moral hard for social panes, for individual freedom, for mental and moral hard for social panes, for individual freedom, for mental and moral hard for social panes, for individual freedom, for the working class as the only class that has the right to power to be.

IN

The Socialist program is not at these theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or large that the social panes. The captains of indivity. The socialist program is not at these theory inspect that the social control of the social panes. The captains of indivity. The socialist program is not at these theory inspect the social panes. The captains of indivity are appalled at their own inability to country or direct the rapidly socializing forces of indivity. The so-called threat is but a sign and form of the developing socialization to offer weekers of the social panes. The socialist program is not at the social control of the country of the social panes. The socialist program is the wide program for the developing socialization of captains of indivity. The socialist program is the social panes. The social panes is a sign and form of the developing socialization of captains of the social panes. The social panes is a sign and form of the developing socialization of captains of the social panes. The social panes is a sign and form of the developing socialization of captains of the work of the social panes. The social panes is a sign and form of the developing socialization of captains of the social panes. The social panes is a sign

lessen the sconomic and political powers of the capitalist, and increase the like powers of the worker. But, in so doing, we are using these remedial ineasures as means to the one great end of the cooperative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of general terms of the cooperative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of general terms of the cooperative commonwealth. Such measures are the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

An APPEAL TO THE WORKERS.

To this end we piedge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our feilow-workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emmediate. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and eargies unto the workers' cause, to cast in their lot and faith with the Socialist party. And we appeal only to what we, and the men and women whom we represent as ready to give and have given. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages, of our fellow-workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedom, and for the freedom and biossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourseives, and those we represent to be faithful to the appeal view we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of that economic freeds a from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.

Prosperity for the class that TAKES things, means not only a living far beyond the dreams of any toder, but it means thousands, if not millions in excess of actual needs for the larger members of that class. While presperity for the class that MAKES things, means a rented house and plenty to est, such as it is, SERVED IN A TIN DINNER

Now, right here is where Socialism drives its first stake and resolves to fight out the definition of that word "prosperity," not if it takes "all summer," but if it takes a thousand summers. And it need not take

many summers if the wealth producers will concern themselves as much about filling their heads with THOUGHTS, as they do in drinking in the twiddle of the politicians about the "full dinner pafl. SOCIALISM IS UNALTERABLY COMMITTED TO THE PROP-

OSITION THAT A PROSPERITY THAT MEANS COLOSSAL RICH-ES FOR A FEW WHO PERFORM NO USEFUL LABOR AND A BARE LIVING FOR THE MILLIONS WHO PRODUCE EVERY-THING IS A LYING, THIEVING HYPOCRIFICAL PROSPERITY THAT COULD EXIST ONLY UNDER A LYING, THIEVING, HYPO-CRITICAL SYSTEM OF INDUSTRY!

Socialism also boidly asserts that if there is to be any difference hetween classes as to which should receive the greater prosperity, the difference should be in favor of the class that does the most work that is useful to society. But Socialism would wipe out all class distinctions by compelling every able hoslied man to work for a living, with a guarantee that he would receive the full product of his toil.

ALLAN L BENSON

PARTY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COMMITTEES.

COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS second Sunday of every month, 2:00 p. m. at 55 N. Clark street. A. S. Edwards,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS EV ery Thesday night at the Office, Room 27, 163 Randolph St. GERMANCENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS third Saturday of each month at S p. m. at Lauterbach's Hall, 55 North Clark street. Jos. Bernetes, Secretary, 406 Union street.

Socialist Ladies German Local meets every first Thursday in the month at 2 p. m. at 55 North Clark.
Socialist Ladies Choir meets every Wednesday at 2 p. m. at 55 North Clark. Mrs. P. Voges, Secretary, 540 Armitiage avenue. BOHEMIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE— Meets-first and third Monday, corner 18th and Laffin streets. Chas. Pergler, Secre-

POLISH CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS every second Sunday of the month at Kuzawaki's Hall, 1844 48th street. J. To-biasz, Secretary, 493 North Hermitage ave-

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Percellus. Seymour Stedman.
J. M. Crook.
L. Breckon. J. A. A. Wigness.
Reman. F. Schumacher

COUNTY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE. A. Harrack
I. Dalgaard
John Hanson (17th)
Peter Miller
G. Freeberg
A. Eisenan
Gertrade B. Hont
T. O. Lewis
F. M. Coney.

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The office will be open until further no-less every Monday, Wednesday and Friday light, from 6:30 to 8:30.

OUT-DOOR AGITATION.

Branch secretaries and organizers

will please read carefully each week

under this heading and make all nec-

essary arrangements to avoid disap-

after the meeting. Comrades whose

names do not appear in the following

list are urged to attend the meeting

Speaker-James Oneal.
Wood and Chicago (14th Ward).
Speaker-J. W. Bartels.
26th and Princeton (4th Ward).
Ed Loewenthal.
Congress and Center av. (19th Ward).

Speaker-C. W. Winfield.
THURSDAY, AUG. II, S.P. M.
Madson and 40th ave. (34th Ward).
Speaker-C. L. Brecken.
Robey and Milwaukee (28th Ward).
Speaker-Geo. Meredith.
Clark and Obio (21st Ward).
Speaker-G. V. Couriney.

Clark and Ohio Clist Ward).

Speaker—G. 1. Courtney.
35th and State Gd Ward).

Speaker—Ed Loewenthal.
29th and Wailane 4th Ward).

Speaker—A. A. Henry.
Lake and 46th ave. (35th Ward).

Speaker—G. D. Evans.

North Clark and Aidine (25th Ward).

Speaker—E. M. Stangland.
45th and Wood sts. (29th Ward).

Speaker—Sam Robbins.

Ashiand and Division (15th Ward).

Speaker—G. Y. Courtney.

North Rober and Division (15th Ward).

Speaker—A. W. Mance.

FRIDAY, AUG. 12, S.P. M.

Aberdeen and Madison (15th Ward).

Speaker—S. Goldbarth.

FRIDAY, AUG. 12, 8 P. M.
Aberdeen and Madison (18th Ward).
Speaker—S. Goldbarth.
12th and Ketzie (18th Ward).
Speaker—G. Y. Courtney.
P2u and Commercial (8th Ward).
Speaker—Ed Loewenthal.
Haisted and 19th (8th sad 19th Wards).
Speaker—E W. Names

GAMES FOR THE PICNIC

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Smith, at headquarters.

lar in the campaign.

RESULT OF NATIONAL REFEREN-

The Twenty first Ward Branch meet every second and fourth Wednesdays at p. m. at 57 North Clark Street. A. HARRACK, Secretary, 207 La Salle avenue.

the national convention at Chicago has resulted in their endorsement by the party membership by a vote of 5,776 to 549 and 4,008 to 1,189, respectively.

the announcements for street meetings July 20 was fixed as the day for losing the vote. The returns from Alabama, Arizona, California, Mispointments. The permits should be on ourl and Texas did not reach nationhand in every case. When speakers al headquarters till July 21, those from assigned to meetings are for sufficient Wisconsin not until July 22, and from reason unable to atterd they should South Dakota July 23. These are, immediately notify the Secretary or however, included in the statement procure a substitute. A brief report given. Their omission would not have of each meeting for publication should changed the result. The vote by States be mailed to the office immediately was as follows:

Trade Union

Platform. Resolution.

	THE STREET WHEN AND THE WAY	公司人 医克拉氏 医心脏的	透透表がいませんことだけ	一种电影器的	384430486
list are urged to attend the meeting		Yes	No.	Yes.	No
most convenient for them and assist in	Ala	67		60	
the propaganda. Requests for speak-	Ariz	95	4	83	1:
ers and notices of meetings must be in		419	39	818	13
not later than Tuesday night.		212	28	167	71
After due consideration the Execu-	THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY CAME.	110	1		
tive Committee is of the opinion that		10		97	10
all street meetings should close at 10	Ga	STATE OF THE STATE		9	
		574	75	521	93
SATURDAY, AUG. 6, 8 P. M.		173	1	129	3
54th and State (3d Ward).	I. T	40		39	
Speaker-Ed Loewenthal.	Iowa	149	10	107	42
Milwaukee and Robey (28th Ward).	Kan	210	24	187	37
Speaker-C. I. Breckon. Wood st. and Chicago av. (14th Ward).	Ку	51	10	49	36
Speakers Vernon, Bartels and others.	Me	65		61	
Homer and Western (28th Ward).	Md	4		1	
Speaker-A. A. Henry. Erie and Ceuter (17th Ward).		305	33	268	4:
Speakers. Sam Robbins and local,		E North Park			
63d and Halsted sts. (19th Ward);	BUTCH CHILD CHIEF COME STORY	67	23	51	3
Speaker-C. J. Johnson. Kedzie av. and W. 12th st. (13th Ward).		180	46	156	6
Speaker-A. Harrack.	THE PLANTED BY THE PROPERTY OF	330	6	304	25
12th st. and 40th ave. (34th Ward).	A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	96		34	58
Speaker-Geo, Koop. Paulina and Milwankee (16th Ward).	Neb	38	88	46	61
Speaker-Marcus Weicher.	N. H	67	1	62	
48th and Lake (35th Ward).		221	41	205	54
Speaker-A. W. Mance. Wrightwood and Lincoln (25th Ward).	N. M	26		25	
Speakers Sam Robbins and local,"		634	.17	570	68
Congress and Halsted (19th Ward).	N. C	1		i	
Speaker—S. Goldbarth. Harvey, 1ii.		375		BEAUTIFUL PROTECTION OF THE	
Speaker-Miss Nina Wood.			8	273	71
MONDAY, AUG. 8, 8 P. M. Campbell and North avs. (15th Ward).	Okla		17	193	31
Speaker Sam Robbins.	Ore	75		70	4
Blue Isl. av. & 18th st. (9th & 10th Wds.).	R. I	25	2	22	
Speaker-Ed Dierkes	S. D	42		35	
Western and Division (15th Ward), Speaker-A. A. Henry.	Tenn	29		21	
Camilport av. and String st. (9th and 10th). Speaker-C. J. Johnson.	Texas	109	2	104	
Speaker-C. J. Johnson.	Utah	14		9	
23d and Cottage Grove (2d Ward). Speaker-Ed Loewenthal.	Vt	26	•	27	
Western and North (28th Ward).		317	59	226	137
Speaker Geo. D. Evens.	ALTHUR PROBABILITY OF THE STREET	356			restelle general
California and North (15th Ward).	THE SHE SHE SHE BETTER THE STATE OF THE SHE		14	341	24
Speaker-Geo. D. Evans.	Wyo	10		87	
Erie and Noble (17th Ward),					
Speaker Sam Robbins.	5,	776	549	4,980	1,189

TWENTIETH SENATORIAL DIS-TRICT CONVENTION.

The first convention of the Soc alist Party of the Twentieth Senatorial District convened at Watseka July 4. Comrade J. L. Pickens of Watseka was elected temporary chairman and Comrade Chas. Sievers of Kankakee temporary secretary. The chairman appointed Comrade Andy Welch of Ridgeville nad Comrade C. V. Jacobsen of Sheldon as committee on credentials. Committee reported that locals Kankakee County, Sheldon, Watseka and Ridgeville had sent delegates and recommended that they be seated. Report adopted. Temporary organization made permanent.

Following comrades were unanimously elected as candidates of the So cialist Party: For State Senator, J. P. Miller of Ridgeville, Ill.; occupation For State Representative. James Aurand of Watseka, member of the Federal Labor Union of Wat seka, III.

After several enthusiastic speeche by nearly all the delegates present the convention adjourned sine die.

CHAS. SIEVERS.

July 29, 1904.

selves in good trim for the races at the picuic. Races for fat women and Editor Chicago Socialist: thin men, short boys and tall girls, in Dear Comrade-Please say in your fact, all kinds of races for everybody and all kinds of valuable prizes. We next issue that the "Erie People" has are still looking for presents from the temporarily suspended publication, owcomrades to give as prizes in these ing to financial difficulties, but is ex races. We are going to have the jolli- pected to resume in two or three est time and the biggest plenic. Bring weeks' time. Fraternally,

JOS. WANHOPE, Editor. to either Comrades Mance, Edwards or FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

CONVENTION. The Fifth Senatorial District conven tion will be held on Wednesday, Aug August 20 to November 12-at 10 cents 6, 5 p. m., at 6036 Jefferson avenue each. Ten for a dollar. Invest a dol- second floor.

O. G. OLSON, Org.

FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

The Cook County Entertainment Commit-tee meets every Tu slay night at 8 o'clock at 18th Ward Branch headquarters, 228 W. Madhon street, thisd floor. Branches not represented are requested to elect delegates at once. T. O. LEWIS, Secretary, Socialist facility German Local meets ex-The Wiscopsin State convention of the Social Democratic party, as the Socialist Party is known in that State, has been called for Sept. 3, at Milwaukee, and the capitalist papers are aiready trying to figure out what the Socialists will do in the State this fall.

> The Texas State convention is called to meet at Grand Saline, Saturday, Aug. 6. A big Socialist encampment is planned for the same week.

> NATIONAL CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS Comrade Eugene V. Debs and the National Secretary have jointly map ped the schedule for the presidential candidate's meetings during the cam paign. As arranged the schedule in cludes 62 meetings within 68 days covering territory extending from Maine to California. This means that Comrade Debs will be on the road without a break from Sept. 1 until the eye of election, when he will close the campaign at Terre Haute.

Comrade Debs will formally open the campaign at Indianapolis on Thursday, Sept. 1, and plans are under way to make the meeting a record-breaking one in every respect. All the locals in Indiana are being invited to partici-Dates following Indianapolis are already arranged as follows: Sept. The referendum on the platform and 3. Louisville, Ky.; 4, joint demonstrathe trade-union resolution adopted by tion by Cincinnati. Covington and Newport; 5, Erle, Pa. (Labor Pay); 6,

New York City; 7, Baltimore, Md.; 8, Wheeling, W. Va.; 11, St. Louis, Mo. Comrade Debs will then go South, filling seven dates in the principal industrial centers of Tennesseo, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas and Texas, after which he will start west from Kansas City, for the Pacific coast. He and Hanford are booked for a monster meeting in the Chicago Auditorium on Oct. 17, the only meeting at which

both candidates will speak together. After Hanford has filled dates I the South and West he will return to the East, speaking in that territory until he makes Chicago for the joint meeting on Oct. 17. He will then go into the Western States, whole Debs is in the East, and finishing the campaign on the Pacific coast.

Except at a few important points. Hanford will not visit the same cities where Debs is booked. This will give more places a chance at one or the other of them. In the meanwhile all the cities and towns must not expect to get either or both candidates during the cities and control of the cities and towns must not expect to get either or both candidates during the cities and control of the cities and towns must not expect to get either or both candidates during the cities and towns must not expect to get either or both candidates during the cities and towns must not expect to think. No socialist should be without a supply of them. Every Socialist is invited to send name and address for samples. Address FRANK ORNEMUS. to get either or both candidates during the campaign, as it is impossible for them to visit all the places that want them. Locals should, therefore, prepare to use other speakers in case either of the candidates cannot appear.

Franklin H. Wentworth will fill dates in the middle western States from Sept. 15 onwards. Wentworth is a brilliant speaker, and any local engaging him can get out a large crowd and guarantee satisfaction.

John Spargo will begin his western tour in New York Aug. 28, and will fill dates sufficient to get him to Montana the latter part of September.

middie western States from early in John M. Work of lows will tour a

John W. Brown will work in the

number of middle western States under the direction of the National Secretary from Sept. 1 until the middle of October, when he returns to Iowa for the remainder of the campaigu.

James F. Carey will work in Ver- list of Labor Day speakers, making it mont, Connecticut and Rhode Island as follows: B. F. Adams, Sligo, Md.: during August.

vania and Maryland from Aug. 15 to Worcester, Mass.; Len Button, Chl-Sept. 5, where he speaks at Lansford cago, Ill.; H. H. Caldwell, Dayton, Labor Day.

George E. Bigelow will return to South Dakota about Aug. 15 and remain in that territory for a few weeks.

Harry M. McKee speaks in Tennes see continuously until Aug. 23, when he will enter Alabama instead of Georgia, as previously announced.

Charles G. Towner entered North Carolina July 23 at Greensboro and ville, Tenn.; A. M. Simons, Chicago. closed at Charlotte Aug. 1. He will spend one week in South Carolina and Ind.; Ernest Unternann, Chicago, Ill.; then enter Georgia Aug. 8 for a series | Dan A. White, Brockton, Mass.; Thos. of fifteen meetings,

George H. Goebel will work in the Pacific coast States for a few weeks onger before returning eastward.

All the foregoing speakers travel under the direction of the National Secretary, and inquiries regarding CAMPAIGN LITERATURE AND them should be addressed to William Mailly, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago,

Locals and comrades generally should understand that the National Headquarters is not responsible in any way for any speaker not traveling under the immediate direction of the National Secretary, and the use of the name of the National Secretary or the National Headquarters to advertise speakers not so traveling is entirely unauthorized.

THE CONVENTION REPORT. Upon receipt of fifty copies of the convention report ordered by the CenDO YOU WANT TO KEEP DOCTORS OUT OF THE HOUSE?

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LABOR DAY SPEAKERS

More names have been added to the J. W. Bennett, Sioux City, Iowa; Chas. L. Breckon, Chicago, Ill.; Geo. M. W. Wilkins will be in Pennsyl- Brief, Newport, Ky.: John W. Brown, Ohio; James F. Carey, Haverhill, Mass.; W. G. Critchiow, Dayton, Ohio; W. L. Dewart, Washington, D. C.: George D. Evans, Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Floaten, Colorado: Ida Crouch Haziett, Butte, Mont.: P. J. Hyland, Omaha. Neb : Freeman Knowles, Deadwood, S. D.: Courtenay Lemon, New York: S. McCaffrey, Omaha, Neb.; L. D. Mayes, New York; George Newcomb, Williamsburg, Pa.; E. W. Perrin, Lit tle Rock, Ark.; John M. Ray, Nashlil.; F. G. Strickland, Indianapolis, Will, Wichita, Kan.; John M. Work, Des Moines, Iowa.

G. A. Hoehn has been engaged at Springfield, Mo.; Max Hayes, for Cliuton, Jowa: Mother Jones, for Cleveland, Ohio: Walter Thomas Mills, for New Castle, Pa.; and J. Wanhope for Rochester, N. Y.

MATERIAL

The National Secretary is prepared to furnish the following literature to State committees, locals or individuals: Leaflets (four pages), "Who Is Responsible for Anarchy in Colorado?" (2) "The Mission of the Sc lalist Party": (3) National Platform (newly adopted). Prices on each, 500 for 73c; 1,000 up to 5,000, \$1.25 per 1,000; 5,000 and upwards, \$1.15 per 1.000. All prepaid. The Colorado leaflet is changed in price so that it can be sent prepaid, this being cheaper to buyers than when sent otherwise.

CHICAGO CONSERVATORY OF FINE ARTS

County, N. J., Comrade Reilly, the Debs and Hanford, both booklets lilus-Secretary, wrote: "The report exceed- trated with cuts of the candidates. Prices on each, prepaid; Single copy, when he will finish out the last weeks of the campaign in the Eastern States.

dix makes it a verifable handbook of 5 cents; 8 for 25 cents, 20 for 50 cents, of the campaign in the Eastern States.

National Platform in German: 500 for \$1; 1,000 up to 5,000, \$1.50 per 1.000; 5,000 and upwards, \$1.35 per 1,000, prepaid. In Bohemian, 500 for \$1.15; 1,000 up to 5,000, \$1.75 per 1,000; 5.000 and upwards, \$2.10 per 1.00. In Italian and French, 50 for 90 cents; 1,000 up to 5,000. \$1.60 per 1,000; 5,000 and upwards, \$1.45 per 1,000. All those prepaid.

Debs' "Unionism and Socialism" at 10 cents apiece or 100 for \$4, and Hanford's "Labor War in Colorado," 5 cents apiece, or 100 for \$2.50, prepaid. The National Secretary has prepared

an illustrated catalogue of all campaign literature and material being handled and sold by the national office and a copy will be sent to any address upon application. Address William Mailly, National Secretary, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE TO ALL LOCALS. The balf-day's wage fund closes

Aug. I and all lists now in the bands of local secretaries should be returned or accounted for to the State secretaries, who will report in turn to the National Secretary. New lists are being prepared for the regular campaign fund, and these will be sent out within the next few weeks. WILLIAM MAILLY.

National Secretary.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS ON HALF DAY'S WAGES. Previously reported\$386.41

Cook County; Fred'k Eng. Club..... Thirty-third Ward Br., No. 2. Seventeenth Ward Br Thirty-second Ward Br

JAS. S. SMITH, Sec'y. FORM.

County membership on the national platform and trade union resolution:

COOK COUNTY VOTE ON PLAT-The following is the vote of the Cook