THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST Five yearly subscription cards. with a "Physician your label is 324. in the flouse" and your subscription "Rebels of the New expires next week South" for \$2.50

VOL. VI

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1905

NO. 323.

Arhitration Settles Nothing; it is Merely an Armistice between Two Hostile Forces. PITALIST DESPOTISM IN CHICAGO

Aim of the Employers Is to Strip the Union Button from Every Organized Man in the City.

THEY WILL NEVER SUCCEED.

The fifth week of the great labor war is now in progress and both sides express confidence in final victory.

The number of men involved in the trouble continues to increase from day to day as the employers extend the operation of their wagons with strike breakers under ever increasing police protection.

It is estimated that there are between five and six thousand unlon with all the resources at organized la-teamsters locked out and on strike at bor's command. the present time, with the prospects the number being largely increased by the time this paper reaches our read ers.

The Employers' Association is fore ing the fighting all along the line of battle and are spurning all overtures for peace by arbitration, conciliation or conference. They daily relterate through their spokesman, Mr. R. J. Thorne, in the public press that there is nothing to arbitrate; that the em ployers intend to run "their own business" and that they will consider no conditions but unconditional surrender by the pnions.

The city authorities have abandoned all pretense of fairness and neutrality which they assumed during the first weeks of the strike. Last Monday morning Mayor Dunne ordered the police to ride on the wagons driven by strike breakers instead of walking by their side as they had previously been doing.

Sheriff Barrett has sworn in 1.200 deputies, who are all armed and riding on the wagons with the strike breakers under orders to shoot anyone who doesn't move out of the way of the teams of the Employers' Associa tion fast enough to suit the members of the Union League Club.

There are at present over 2.000 police and deputy sheriff's guarding about 1.000 wagons operated by strike breakers.

POWER OF THE UNIONS.

The teamsters have so far conducted a good fight in defense of their union. but unless the strike is extended so as to cripple the employers' business to greater extent than they have up the present time their chances of getting a fair settlement are very slight.

It is time organized labor in Chicago awakes to a realization of the that the cars will be cool the follow seriousness of the present situation. It ing summer.

that is involved in the outcome of the present struggle. The final results of this struggle will have far-reaching effect on every labor union in the

city of Chicago. It is up to the officials of the Chl cago Federation of Labor to call into action every union that can in any way render assistance in saving the teamsters from defeat at this time. Labor can only win this strike by throwing the full force of its entire or-

ganization into the battle at once. The present is no time for anything but a fight to a finish, and whether the labor officials desire it or not the employers have made up their minds to compel them to fight or stand, by and see one of their most important unions wiped out of existence. The issue involved is worth fighting for

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

During the strike in Chicago, the law should be enforced without any discrimination. When swearing in special deputies and policemen, the nayor and the sheriff should insist that for every workingman who is enlisted in the service, there should be one capitalist.

Marshall Field, J. V. Farwell, Mont gemery Ward, Franklin McVeagh, should be compelled to walk with other deputies and special policemen along with the wagons of the employers, to preserve the peace of the city.

Mr. Levy Mayer, it is now reported. has been sworn in as a deputy and special policeman. He should be compelled to do strike duty and walk along with the trucks and wagons of Montgomery Ward.

No man should be permitted to shirk his duty. Marshall Field, with a sixshooter, a cartridge belt, and a club in his hand, walking the streets with deputies and sheriff's by his side, might become acquainted with an ele ment in society which he only knows of through the newspapers and hear

Enforce the law, by all means, but make the millionaires do their share in the ranks, and if brought thus in contact with the working class, a speedy settlement of the strike might take place and there would be no objection to submitting the grievances between them to arbitration.

The sheriff has the POWER to do this; the mayor has the POWER to do Use the law which authorizes it. If the law is good for anyone, it is good for everyone.

Our city council assures us the street cars will be warm next winter. At that time we shall probably be told

not only the teamsters' organization Its Object Is the Destruction of Trades Union Organizations --- Its Weapons the Injunction, Deputy Sheriffs and Rifles.

THE REAL ISSUE STATED.

The real issue involved in this strike [at the present time is: Shall the Em- to arbitrate because they are conployers' Association succeed in breaking up the unions and once more estab- directed by their dictates they will be lishing unlimited hours and sweating able to crush out the spirit of unionconditions?

There is abundant testimony to show that this was what followed the fuse to arbitrate because they fear the defeat of the Garment Workers' Union. What the employers demand, in plain English, is, freedom to exploit the individual worker to the limit of endur ance, without the interference of any organized resisting power such as the union offers

That this is what the Employers' Association has determined to accomplished, there is no shadow of doubt.

The employers have refused to arbitrate. They are against investigation as to the original cause of the strike or any kind of a fair adjustment of the present difference. Unconditional surrender is their demand. "There is nothing to arbitrate." We, represent ing hundreds of millions of organized capital, protected by all the powers of government and law, will have no dealings with organized labor. We will deal only with a helpless individual with no power of resistance. We will use the police powers, city, county, State and national, so generously voted into our control by the workers, to accomplish our purposes, and what are you going to do about it? This. stripped of its sophistry, diplomacy and hypocrisy, is the language used by the Employers' Association.

vinced that with all the public powers Ism and all aspiration for better living conditions among the toilers. They re light investigation would throw on their methods of exploiting the men who work from dawn until dark. They refuse to arbitrate because it would be a slight recognition of the right of

The Employers' Association refuse

workers to some consideration; while at present the law does not recognize that the worker has any rights but the right to work, at such time, and under whatever conditions, the employer may impose. And the right to quit work and starve.

The employers refuse to arbitrate be cause the public press, which is subsidized through their advertising patronage, keeps up a continual misrepre tation of the causes for the strike and the real issues involved. They refuse to arbitrate because

they believe-judging from past experience-that the workers will forget all about how they have been treated by the police and the Mayor-their votes elected-by the time another election comes around, and that as usual they will vote the public powers into the employers' hands, as at the recent elec tion. These are just a few of the rea ons why the employers have refused and spurned with scorn every offer and request to arbitrate.

CAUSES FOR THE STRIKE

"First-The clothing manufacturers deliberately lockedlout a large part of their force for the purpose of bringing on a strike, destroying the garment workers' organization and returning to the sweat-shop and child-labor system.

Second-The teamsters employed by Montgomery Ward & Company went on strike as a protest against the clothing manufacturers' violation of their contract.

"Third-The Clothing Manufacturers' Associa-tion sanction and sustain the members who thus violated their contracts.

"Fourth-The Employers' Association openly spurned the protest of the teamsters who insisted that contracts should be sacred.

"Fifth TheyIquietly circulate the rumor that the militia will be sent here on demand.

"Six-They repudiate the principle of arbitration In this strike.

"Seventh—We protest against the violation of state law by the employers in bringing armed strike breakers into the state."

ly clamoring for the enforcement of Their chief attorney (the the law. subsidized press) is day after day printing long double leaded editorials demanding that organized labor be urbed by the law. The only hope the employers have of winning the pres ent strike and dealing organized labor a blow that will daze it for a long time to come lies in the fact that they are in control of the law enforcing machinery of the city, county and State.

The employers do not fear the law they break with impunity every day. Why is this? It is because they control the law and the powers that enforce it by virtue of the stupidity of the working class in electing capitalist epresentatives to administer the law Workingmen must understand that he law is something to be feared, if

t is in the hands of their opponents. The law prohibits the importation of trike breakers. On the 3d of May Inspector Schuettler went to the union depot to receive and care for 200 negro strike breakers who were brought from Kentucky. The law is administered by your opponents. Do you understand, workingmen?

Frank Curry, the notorious disturbt of the peace, a non-resident of the city, was clothed with the authority of a police officer, and given g star so that he could violate the laws with impunity. Now, workingmen, under stand, the law is in the hands of your

opponents A dozen men have been indicted to. conspiracy, by a packed grand jury. The Employers' Association which Association which meets in secret, have vowed to de stroy the business of the team owners who refuse to bow to the Employers' Association. They have as yet not been indicted by the grand jury. Workingmen, understand this, the law is a the hands of your opponents.

The law is explicit on the question of organized armed men marching through the city.

Workingmen's clubs for education and athletics, have been dissolved under that law. The Employers' Association marched 300 armed thugs through the city last week. Workingmen, remember the law is in the hands of your opponents.

The banks in the city of Chicago have contributed \$50,000 to keep the law in the hands of those who will need and interpret it against your in-terest. Don't let that astonish you. Don't be indignant about what the black, to obtain employment, and we banks, the merchants or any branch of the capitalists do. Let your anxiety exercised to unite the working class. for they feel with you that the law is in the hands of your opponents.

Now let us reason. Why is the law in the hands of your opponents? Simply because the working class have as yet not learned to unite. Once united, all will be in our hands, then our interest and not the interest of our op-ponents will be guarded. Workingmen, unite. Unite to abolish oppres sion. Unite under the banner of International Socialism. Under the banner of that world-wide movement the freeing

Offered by Strikers, Spurned by the Arrogant Mob of Veneered

"Club" Ruffians.

CRUCIAL TEST FOR LABOR.

The department store drivers have addressed a circular letter to the public in which they present their side of the trouble with their employers, In this circular it is shown that the department stores locked out the union drivers as a part of a general pollcy of the Employers' Association adopted behind the doors of the aristocratic Union League Cinb to crush the Teamsters' Union.

After giving a detailed account of what led up to their being locked out the letter appeals to the public for at least a mite of consideration and fair play. The letter tells the public what the

employers are attempting in the following language:

They are now filling our places with colored men from Southern cities, As you are undoubtedly well aware the class of men who are continuously loating at this time of year are men who are anxions to work, and who have brought down the wrath of the people of the Southern cities upon the negro. Men of this stamp have outraged every law of decency in their Sorthern homes, and we believe that we are speaking the truth when we say that the women and children of Chicago will not allow men of this character to visit their homes to deliver parcels or merchandise from these department stores."

"We ask, until such time as this trouble is settled, that you remain neutral in this controversy; that you give some consideration to our position in the matter; that you weigh carefully our side of the case and decide for yourself whether or not our position is right; that you refuse to aid and abet the Employers' Association in their endeavor to supplant white labor by the scums of other cities, be they white or black. Bear in mind that no colored prejudice enters into this controversy, as the officials of various local unions of teamsters of Chicago are colored men. We respect the right of all men, be they white or work cheerfully hand in hand with the respectable men regardless of color. However, we deem it our duty to call to your attention the deplorable conditions that exist in Chicago to-day, due to the importation of thugs and strike breakers from the levees in Southern cities.

"Let the department stores that you resent their attitude, and in-sist that the difference existing between our men and the department stores be submitted to some fair board of conciliation or arbitration. If we are in the wrong such a board will undoubtedly decide against us; if we

tem; it is an up-to-date newspaper and from the standpoint of capitalism generally consistent and logical. It, like all capitalist papers, generally makes a great pretense of being "fair" and holding the scales of justice even. The following from an editorial on the subject of arbitration and the duty of employers in their relation to strike-breakers who have helped them to defeat organized labor is very instructive, coming from such a source. This is from the Tribune's leading editorial Friday, May 5, and was reprinted again Saturday, May 6, by request, at the head of the Tribune's editorial column:

"WORSE THAN AN INFIDEL."

The Chicago Tribune is a mighty bulwark of the capitalist sys-

May 5, by request, at the head of the 1ribune s catorial countinf: While arbitration is desirable, it cannot be advocated without reserve. A man cannot arbitrate questions touching upon his personal honor or integrity, and the em-ployers in this case cannot arbitrate the question as to whether there shall be an "open" or a "closed" shop in the streets of Chicago. Nor can they arbitrate as to whether tage, shall discharge WHITE teamsters whom they have taken on in good faith. irrespective of their lack of membership in a union and to whom they have promised permanent altrations. The union will have to abandon this point or it will fail to obtain arbitration. The employer who would discharge a WHITE MAN who had come to Chicago un-der definite empagement to take the place of a striker and at the risk of his life had fulfiled his duties would due worse than an indict. No self-respecting employer should be asked to do anything of the kind. If asked, he will have to refuse. If this issue be presented the appeal must be to a higher court, but not to one of conciliation or arbi-tration.

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If the above does not demonstrate beyond the shadow of a doubt the hypotrisy of the most highly respected mouthpiece and advocate of capitalism when it taiks about principle and "personal honor" and the sacredness of contract, etc., then we don't know what convincing testimony is.

In the sentence printed above the Tribune stands a self-confessed time server and advocate of contract breaking wherever it suits the employer's purpose to break contracts. Before the law the negro stands on the same footing as the white man. A contract with him, expressed or implied, is just as binding as it is when entered into with "a white man.

This confession will not surprise Socialists in the least, but what shock it must be to the honest and sincere non-Socialists who still believe that the capitalist press, especially papers like the Tribune, which make a pretense of having the "judicial mind," will really stand out for a principle, when that principle would be detrimental to the class it represents.

class it represents. Just at present the negro strikebreaker is unpopular. The Tribune knows this, therefore the negro has no "rights" that an employer need respect. But, oh, if he should break his contract with a white strike-breaker he would be "worse than an infidel." As a matter of fact, the Tribune has been honest for once and admits that the capitalists keep their contracts with labor according to the color of the material interest involved, and not according to any code of morals or business principles. 1

Statement made to Gov. Dencen by Geo. J. Thompson and Geo. W. Geary.

our masters.

ducing class had elected Eugene

Debs President of these United States

tion, while labor leaders were crawl-

ing like beggars pleading for one

Let the workers unite and clect mer

who represent the working class to

stingy half hour of his time?

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

Just as this paper goes to press the city papers announce that President, you and your class must appear to Roosevelt has arrived in Chlcago. It goes without saying that he will be in the hands of the Employers' Association and their representatives while he is the guest of the city.

It is announced that the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor will endeavor to interest him in using his influence to bring about a settlement of the present strike. There is no workingman on the reception committee that will receive and entertain sident Roosevelt, but it is announced that several members of the Employers' Association, including Levy Mayer. are members of the reception commit tee. When a thinking workingman reads that the Employers' Association and their agents constitute the committee that will entertain the President, and then reads just below it the following, describing the attitude of the representatives of the workers, it is likely to cause the thinking worker to experience a nauseating sensation:

to experience a nauscating sensation **PLEAD FOR HALF** HOUR. A committee of two, roosisting of Presi-dent Dold of the Federation of Labor, Pres-ident then of the Garmeat Workers, J F O'Neill, and T. P. Quinn, has been selected to present their appeni. No arrangement had been made last night for the visit of the labor committee. President Pold was confident, however, they would have no difficulty in reaching the err of the Fresi-dent. He probably will be requested to spare half an hour of his time between the afternoon reception at the Handhon thub and the froquois Cub banquet in the eren-ing to listen to the appeal of the labor men.

Now, Mr. Workingman, when you PAIRING. UNION WORK.

world to gain, and nothing to lose but your chains. Get control of the law through the ballot box, and under the have finished reading the above, just stop and consider for a moment how banner of the Socialist party, then the

coming generation will enjoy the lib-erties that will be gained by your Just try and imagine that the proaction at the polls.

iast fall, and he was paying the city In the recent election at Fairmount, Ill., the Socialists elected the Mayor of the city, Comrade Clifford Powell, of Chicago a visit during the present labor trouble. Can you imagine for a and one Alderman, Comrade Paul Bermoment that he would have been in the hands of the Employers' Associatucci.

are right there is no reason but we working class from wage slavery, shall be helped. The American people Workingmen, unite; you have the are too broad minded to allow any are too broad minded to allow any class of people to be wronged."

"In conclusion we request that you use your personal efforts to bring at a peaceful settlement of the existing trouble."

"Signed by Committee of Department Store Drivers' Local Union, No. 715."

No, "you cannot arbitrate a riot." Neither can you arbitrate a hungry stomach, nor the right to compel some one to give you a job.

A DASTARDLY CRIME.

The action of the Employers' Association in importing into this city as strikebreakers thousands of the most degraded and desperate victims of chattel and wage slavery there is no language capable of adequately denouncing. None but those who have lived in a Southern river town can realize the character of the men who have been induced to become the allies of the highly respectable Christian gentlemen who constitute the Employers' Association and have their headquarters at the Union League Club. It is a pity that this horde of social outcasts that the employers have brought here to degrade labor could not be driven and housed on the boulevards, avenues and fine residence streets where they would come in contact with the families of those who are responsible for their presence here, instead of being hoarded in districts where the families of the workers are compelled to live, or rather eke out a mere existence.

The wholesale importation of the class of negroes which makes lynching an almost everyday occurrence in the South for an unmentionable crime is the most dastardly crime that has ever been committed by any body of outlaws on this continent.

Yet the men who are guilty of this offense against decency and womanhood are the respectable (?) vampires who hatch their con-spiracies behind the doors of the Union League Club and live in palaces on the lake front boulevards and fine residence streets.

JOHN F. COLLINS UNION-MADE TWO DOLLAR HATS S. W. COR. MADISON AND LA SALLE STS

SPRING FASHIONS IN STIFF AND SOFT HATS. EVERY CON-CEIVABLE STYLE. HATS MADE TO ORDER. FIRST-CLASS RE-

all public offices, from Mayors to Pres ident; then they will no longer plead and petition for a few crumbs of rec-ognition from their capitalist masters What a humiliating attitude the ac-tion of this committee puts the 2,000, (***) workers of Chicago in!



The whole history of the world has been a history of Class Struggles, contests b tween the exploited and exploiting 💐 🕊

A strike of the brewers at Seattle, | injuring Jonathan Coback, Fred Engle Wash, after ineffectual attempts to ne gotiate with the employers.

Ø

There are said to be 250,000 women and girls in New York city working with their hands for a living. Four workingmen lost their lives in

the destruction of a fire-trap building used as a horei at Duluth, Minn, There is a lockout of the brewers

at Freeport, Ill. The trouble seems to have been started by the brewery OWDERS

The numicipality of Paris has start ed a system of the communal feeding of children, and at a cost of \$300,000 a year provides 8,000,000 ments.

Statistics show that four-fifths of all the educated mechanics are members of their trade union, while trade unionists contribute the best paid me

The trade unions of London number 411,000 members, with accumulated funds to the amount of \$7.500,000 Lancashire has 358,000 trade unionists and funds aggregating \$6,089,080.

After a struggle of sixteen monththe miners of Meyersdale, Pa., have given up their fight and gone back to work at the operators' terms. There were but few describons among the ment

There is a conflict in British Co lumbia, where white men are strongly opposing the employment of Japaness and Chinese laborers. A party of the latter were recently driven from the Junior creining.

Three local unions of the United Mine Workers located in Utah have applied for admission to the Western deration of Miners, because they were suspended for refusing to call off a strike by the executive board.

Miss Julia Craver, 22 years old, and a stenographer, accidentally killed her employer, Franklin Havens, 35 years ald secretary of the Albany (N. Y board of fire underwriters. She did not know the revolver was loaded.

Word comes from Panama that strikes on the canal job are becoming quite frequent. The causes given by the workers are low wages, long hours and miscrable living conditions. The government at Washington is to be ap pealed to.

Officials of the Pennsylvania State Pederation declare that reports sent out to the effect that that body in dorsed the industrial form of organization were incorrect. The question was referred to referendum vote of the affiliated unions.

The Boston Employer's Association is making an attempt to place all nonunion men under the protection of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America and organize them on principles that are directly opposed to those of union labor.

A leak in a naphtha tank contain ing 60.000 gallons, which was being switched at Fiftieth street and Stew art avenue, Chicago, ignited from a switchman's lamp, and two switch Joseph Herbold and Joseph O'Neil, were seriously burned.

The number of employes of the Stee Trust to-day is probably larger than at any time in its history. The aver re in 1902 was 158,127 persons; in 1904 it had fallen nearly 21,000. Wages paid in 1963 were \$120,763,000, last year they were \$21,000,000 less.

The Miners' Federation of South Wales has been mulcted in the sum of \$2\$5,000 as compensation to the nine owners for an attempt to regu late their labor. The miners sought to restrict the supply of coal to the demand by a system of stop-days.

Henry Devant, Thomas Mollacco, Carus Lossi and Peter Lossi, the occupants.

A new child labor crusade has opened up in Pennsylvania with the result that a number of manufacturers have been cited to appear in court at Potisville, charged with employing chil dren under sixteen years of age. The State is preparing suits against a number of coal companies for the same offense.

The boiler of an engine hauling a heavy work train at Las Vegas, N. M., blew up while moving, and Engineer E. W. Davis and Fireman J. W. Swishr were instantly killed. The engine was blown to pieces, but little damage was done to the rest of the train. The officials there say the accident is unexplainable.

The owners of the Cooper-Wells Knitting Works at St. Joseph, Mich., refused to allow the windows to be spened from the bottom for purposes of ventilation. Two hundred girls immodutely walked out. A system that will not allow the wage slaves even fresh air is said to be a system worth preserving.

The executive committee of the Isthmian Canal Commission is endervoring to remove all causes of objection

on the part of the workmen who intend going to the canal zone for employment. Gymnasiums are to be built, baseball and tennis associations are to he organized, and in every way life is to be made as agreeable as possible in the zone.

Through the crashing of a train into an open switch on the Rock Island read at Ninetisth street and Vincennes road, Chicago, Timothy Leonard. brakeman; Paul Paschke, engineer; Rudolph Smith, fireman, and Clarence O'Malley, conductor, were badly injured. Leonard was cought under the comotive, and was so badly scalded that he will die.

The cable attached to a passenger cage in the Red Jacket shaft of the mon dining room and a kitchen with Calumet & Hecla copper mine at Cal- a fire and the ordinary utensils, and uniet, Mich., broke last Salurday while in most of the houses there is a marthirty-four men were being lowered in ket attached where ordinary supplies to the mine. The cage dropped 1,400 can be bought in small quantities at feet before the safety catches checked average wholesale prices. There it. Several of the men sustained minor injuries during their wild plunge, shaft is a mile deep.

The Krupps' lumense contracts partly for the rearmament of the German artiflery and partly for Russian, Japavese and Turkish orders have required the company to increase the number of workmen from about 21,000 to more than 30,000. The insufficiency of dwellings for the men at Essen, Germany, has compelled the manage ment to crect temporary barracks for their accommodation.

When Tom Mann advocated a six hour working day in some of the Australian mines he was ridiculed and scoffed at by the whole capitalistic press. But now the royal commission appointed to inquire into the ventila tion and sanitation of the mines comealong with a recommendation that miners who have to work in extra hot and unhealthy places should not be employed more than six hours daily.

An important decision has been hauded down by Supreme Court Judge Clarke bearing upon the Philadelphia building trades lockout of 1903. A local firm locked out its employes, later gave in to the men, was expelled from the employers' association and forfeited a \$500 bond. The firm refused to pay and was sued by the trust company that furnished security. The court decided that lockouts are legal

GLASGOW'S "HOME" FOR POOR. Nearly a generation ago the section of the city known as "Old Glasgow, as a festering spot, writes Raymond in the Chicago Tribune. The houses were built closely together and the copie were packed away day night in a manner highly prejudicial both to health and good morals. The municipality was authorized to bor row on mortgage a maximum sum of about \$5,000,000 for the purpose of lunying out these old rookeries, and also to replace them with modern dwelling houses for mechanics, laborers, and the poorer classes generally,

Under the operation of this law the municipality made a clean sweep of nearly minety acres, cutting through new streets and building model tene ments. Within this plague spot of Glasgow, which in some respects might be likened to the worst parts of South Clark and adjacent streets, there were of course many tumbled down lodging houses and tenements which were quite as bad, or worse than any of those in the levee district of Chien go. They were essentially vicious, invariably insanitary, and were always the places where epidemics first made their appearance, where crushing sick ss and death were the last to leave.

Vice, misery, disease and uncouditional wretchedness were, of course swept away when the municipatity the district, BUT AS cleaned up MATTER OF COURSE THOUSANDS OF POOR PEOPLE WHO COULD NOT AFFORD BETTER HOMES WOULD HAVE BEEN LEFT IN THE STREETS, UNLESS SOME LODGING HOUSES AT A PITIFUL. LY SMALL FRICE WERE MADE AVAILABLE.

Herein began to operate the bene ficient paternalism of a constitutional monrachy, which is sometimes more desirable than the cold blooded but evenhanded indifference of a republic to the individual. There is the city of Glasgow what is called the "city improvement trust," through the operation of which the lodging houses were taken over, just as another fund called "the common good," was utilized to make the preliminary payments on the tramway.

The charges range from 7 cents to 12 cents for a little cell like room, which is furnished with a spring mattress, pillow, sheets, blankets, and similar necessities. There is a comample provision for baths and plenty of room for breathing.

GENERAL KURRYOFFSKL

General Kurryoffski paced the shad wy quarters of his apartments an grily.

"So they say I'm put out of busi messki againski? Well, I was the commanderoff for ten minuteski, sin't 117

"Kee-rect?" said the bottle hearer in brass buttons, "You certainly was the whole cheesewich."

A messenger entered, bearing a scaled envelope.

"Ab," said KurryoTski, "the emploverski boardski awards me the houor and the rightski to sit four hours a day on the pedestalovich." Enter another messenger, bearing scaled envelope

"So," said Kurryoffski, "peace hath its victorieski as well as warski. The companyski sends me a checksi tor that twenty thousand dollarski. Oh. but my headacheski."

"Cheer up," said the bottle boy, Th bring a lemonadeski." "Get outski," said the general.

we'll make a nightovich of it. Bring up two bottles of-of iced teasky "Oh, my head," said Kurryoffski.

HITS 'EM RIGHT.

Peter Sissinan: "The Chicago So-cialist is a success."

GET HOLD OF THIS.

Here is a simple proposition from a Socialist standpoint. We ask you to consider it if you are an opponent of Socialism:

You agree with us that working people farm the land, build railroads, ships, bridges, houses, shops, mills, factories, invent and construct machines, weave cloth and make clothing; that they go to nature's storehouse for raw materials and convert these into things useful and necessary for human beings; in short, you agree with us that working people do the things that are necessary to be done to provide food, clothing and shelter for Cemselves and maintain what we call civilization?

You raise no objection. Very well. All these things are done day after day, and working people are doing them. Most of these working people never do anything else. They work from the time they are breaker boys at the mines and child laborers in the factories until they are old, and bent, and scarred, and broken, with work. They go to their graves, plenty of them, never having known what it was to live the life of a really happy, human being. They spend their lives in doing the things we have mentioned—in feeding, clothing and sheltering the race.

Now, if working people are doing these things, it is plain that they have the ability to do them, isn't it? And it is just as plain that the doing of these things constitutes the industry of the world-the real activities of society that are worth considering-and that if these things were not done there would be no society?

Do you not see, then, that the things the working people are doing now, because they have the ability to do them, they could do just as well under Socialism; and that the fact that they would be done for the benefit of all, instead of for profit for a few, would insure them being done better and add immensely to the pleasure, the satisfaction and the happiness of life? 14

Science and

Industry

Authorities of the geological survey

confident that as a result of the plans

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An electric trolley system has been

to afford transportation facilities to

It is said, however, that the pative

Chinese are now using the road a good

deal, although they first viewed it with

suspicion, believing it to be a contriv-ance of the devil. Until this road was

started the principal means of trans

portation in Hong Kong was the rick-

* * *

Manila witnessed the completion of

the first important work in the Phil-

painted with asphaltum paint and the track laid on a concrete roadbed,

while the destructive white ant made

necessary the use of teak for ties,

The rails on the Belt Line Road

around Philadelphia are the heaviest

rails used on any railroad in the world.

They weigh 142 pounds to the yard,

and are 17 pounds heavier than any

rails ever before used. They are bal-

asted in concrete, and 9-inch girders

were used to blud them. All the curves

and spurs were made of the same

sidered superior to any railroad section

ever undertaken. The rails were mad

road by the Pennsylvania Steel Com-

pany." An officer of the railroad com

pany states that this section of road-

bed will last for twenty-five years

without repairs.-International Rail-

heavy

 \sim

rails and the tracks are con

cially for the Pennsylvania Rail-

sleepers, and woodwork of cars.

shaw, drawn by Chinese coolles,

States that valuable metal will

being \$21 an ounce.

ers, but fear of their breaking prevents their extensive use on curves.

Cement-covered poles for electric wires are the contribution of a German inventor to aid in withstanding the sleet and gales so often destruc having charge of the mineral resource tive to telegraph and telephone serv work for the territory in question are Extensive experiments with 21.11. wooden poles covered completely with mapped out for an examination into layer of cement one and one-half the platinum resources of the United te two inches thick have proved them to be entirely satisfactory so far a tound in commercial quality in Utah. strength is concerned, and it is be-The demand for platinum continues lieved they will prove as durable as to increase, the present market value well kept iron noies, over which they have the advantage of cheapness. The wooden pole is first surrounded by a put into service in Hong Kong, China.

wire netting supported from the pole by Suitable iron brackets and bars, The principal object of this road is and is then covered with cement. the European residents of Hong Kong.

Germany possesses a miniature but most useful railway, to which no parallel is found in this country. Its peculiarity is that its trains have no drivers. It is used for carrying salt from the salt mines at Strassfurt. The trains consist of thirty trucks, each carrying half a ton of salt. The engines are electric, of twenty-four horse power each. As it approaches a station, of which there are five along the line, the train automatically rings a bell and the station attendant turns a

ippine Islands since the beginning of the American occupation, when the switch to receive it. He is able to electric street' railway was formally stop it at any moment. To start it again he stands on the locomotive, opened recently. Peculiar difficulties have been met and overcome in the switches the current and then descends last two years in the reconstruction again before the engine has gained of the railways of Manila. Owing to speed .--- Railroad Men. the climatic conditions all rails were

The total output of the Baldwin Lo comotive Works for 1964 was 1,453 locomotives, of which 1.352 were steam, 94 electric and 7 compressed air. This is nearly one-third less that the number built in 1983, which was 2.022. The falling off in business. which began in the autumn of 1963, affected the locomotive industry. The works were run at their full capacity until last spring, but from June until the latter part of October very few orders were received. During the year 286 locomotives were exported to the following countries: Argentiua, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, 'uba, Guatemala, Hawaii, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru Porto Rico and South Africa.-The Railroad Gazette.

HOW TO BECOME RICH.

In a New Hampshire city there dwells an octogenarian physician who, in addition to his wide medical skill.



HEINEMANN'S

989-991 Milwaukee Ave.

Commercial Restaurant CEO WWAR DOOD

302 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

big



	and ordered the derendance to pay	A, M. Sanons; The movement in	s s s	is known far and wide as a dispenser	ULV. KRAD, FRUF.
anks, Alaska, are on strike and the	2.	Chicago ought to be proud of the pa-	and the Charles of the Charles of the second se	of blunt philosophy. The other day	
ostmaster is at his wits' end to know	An organization said to be fostered	per.	Experiments will soon be begun	a voune mun of his acompletence	69-71 FIFTH AVENUE
ow to handle the mail. The clerks in	by the Metropolitan Street Railway	E. M. Strangland: "It is a fine pa-	with three makes of steel rails in or-	called at his office save the Raffate	AN ALCONDOR AT AFTER
he postoffice have refused to work	Company, of Kansas City, has been	per and should have a large circula-	der to find one which will answer the	Commercial,	83 MONROE STREET
	formed to combat an effort to establish	tion."	purpose on the heaviest grades and	"I have not come for pills this	
hey can make better pay at placer	a local division of the Amalgamated	Andrew Lann: "You have succeed-	curves. Manganese, a manard steel.	time doctor" said the visitor "but	
ulning.	Association of Street and Electric Rail-	ed in making a fine propaganda pa-	and the standard rail will be tested,	for advice. You have lived many	OPEN NIGHT AND DAY
President Mahon writes that an in-	way Employes. The president of the	per."	a careful watch being kept on the	years in this world of toll and trouble	OPEN MIGHT AND DAT
lividual calling himself B. W. Ross,	traction company was elected presi-	Dave Roberts; "I like it."	wear, on a stretch of track 200 feet	and have had much experience I am	
taining to be an organizer of the	dent of the new "union," the general	Charlie Breckon; "First real So-	long at the Horseshoe curve in the	young and want you to tell me how	
mion, is working some kind of a cou-	manager vice president, and a conduc-	cialist paper ever printed in Chicago;	Alleghany mountains. For some	to get rich."	Telephone Main 8010
on scheme upon certain western elec-	tor who opposed the union under the	it meets the need of a wide constitu-	time past a nickel steel rail has been	The aged practitioner gazed through	
ric lines, charging \$1 for membership.	association was made secretary-treas-	ency."	tried at this point without entire sat-	his glasses at the young man and in	
Mahon says it is a fake, and members	urer. Spotters have caused the dis-	Louis Rivet: "The paper is the work.	isfaction, as it has been found to peel	a deliberate tone said:	THIS LABEL
bould look out for him.	charge of men who wanted a real	of an artist."	wherever there is crack, although the		BITERNATIONAL is the only guarantee that
and the second providence of the second state and the second state of the	union,	W. C. Benton: "The eight-page pa-	piece now in use is far superior to the	young and can accomplish your ob-	Bar bread and other bakery
During the past four weeks over 20,-	On account of delay incidental to	per is a winner. We now have plents	first. When the first consignment	ject if you will. Your plan is this:	
80 Italian immigrants arrived at the		of room for good propaganda matter	was unloaded the nickel steel flew to	First, be industrious and economical.	Buy no other. Patronise
sort of New York. The nunsual in-	were in service owing to labor trou-	as well as all the party news."	pieces when thrown on the ground.	Save as much as possible and spend	you see the label on the
dux of immigrants from Indand was	him Charles Mandand a distance of a	Seymour Susiman: "It's a cracker-	The rails finally tested have been	as little. Pile up the dollars and put	bread. Demand the label.
well instanced in the arrival of the	lakery wagon, filed to death before	jack."	found to stand wear better than oth-	them at interest. If you follow out	
	ald came. Moreland was driving a			these instructions by the time you	
A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	bakery wagon belonging to the Kohl-			reach my age you'll be as rich as	and the second se
were natives of the island.	saat Company, when it was struck by	**	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	Croesus and as mean as hell"	
Another Parry stronghold has been	a street car at Tweifth street and Wa	1			
smashed by the printers Beginning		The Laborer and	d the Capitalist.	A STREET DIALOGUE.	The start of the start the start of the star
May 8 the Brooklyn Eagle composing	lision threw his head through a win-		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Rev. I. A. M. Holierthanthou met a	
room became union. This institution	dow in the wagon, and a section of	+		striker on the street and started to	
has been non-union for several years.	the glass severed his jugnlar vein. He		c of barbarism. Still, even with 🚣	quiz him.	
The agreement will underlike lost men		The violence, bloodshed and dest	ruction which often attend, it is 💠	"How much wages did you get, my	Comrades: For Steamship Tickets to or from.
employed in the composing room and	by died before aid came.	I hard to prove that the laborer b	ehaves MORE IMPROPERLY 🏅	good man?"	any part of Europe or United States, call or
thirty men in the job printing office.	the state of the second spectra for the second second	+ than the capitalist.	a da anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-	"Two dollars a day,"	write te
Another damage suit clise has been	"It's a shame and outrage that two	4 So long as employers refuse t	o confer with their men we shall 🗍	"Two doilars a day? Why that is	E. M. STANGLAND
decided. The Garney Foundry Co. of	million people of this city are forbid	\$ have strikes. I believe, however		good wages. What did you do with	The second se
St. Catherines, Out., brought an ac-	den to use the public highways by	i demonstrations on the part of ore		ILT	332 GRAND AVE.
tion against the organizations of that		T come less and less.		"I'll tell you, but don't let it get	Tul. Pelk 1773 CHICAGO
city because that concern was placed	Shame? We should say so, but if it's		rike, the boycott and the closed 🕴	ont." said the striker, satirically, "After I paid taxes, made a contribu-	
	a shame and outrage for two million			tion to send Bibles to the heathen, and	
molders and kindred crafts. The Gur-	people in Chicago to be held up, then	1 shop ETHICALLY, contending		provided for a family of six, I put the	0 TO
ney the was awarded \$1.500 damages.	I SP REAL FROM THE REAL POINT OF THE APPRIL	1 antidote for capitalistic monopoly		balance in a flour barrel, and when it	COMRANE
The cage at the Georges Creek Coal	and a shame that eighty million people		I WHICH THE FUTURE	was full I headed the danned tiding	
A A PERSONAL STATES AND A PE	I'll then I without Wenters over a d	WUST FACE IS A UNION O	F COMBINED LABOR AND	up and began on another barrel. See?	J. N. NOLMAREN
Va., broke when within a few feet of	I level the by the out they the wallacht	‡ COMBINED CAPITAL AGA	INST THE CONSUMERS I	My cellar is full of barrels of money."	
the and watch through the line factory.	I trust, the beef trust and all the athead	+ Prof. J. H. Grav, Northwestern	University.	That ended the dialogue in the	1738 N. CLARK ST.
a distance of 300 feet, and severely	Trinalia			street.	Artistic FOOTWEAR
	I see a second	******	<u> ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++</u>		
					the second se

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST, MAY 13, 1905.



BY OUR STAFF OF CONTRIBUTORS

THE WOULD-BE SAINTS. BY E. M. PLUMB.

To the inquiring mind there is nothing more fascinating than the study of history as set forth in the progress of the human race, its lights and shadows made lucid at times by the fierceness of human passion which breaks forth in war and the shedding of blood.

The struggle between right and wrong has been most flercely fought and has occupied the central position in the arena of human action for hundreds of years. This battle royal that challenges the admiration of eager student would be most inspiring if he did not discover with dismay that the would-be saints have been found fighting on both sides, and more often than otherwise, on the side of Wrong.

The poets' lament "Man's inhuman-Ity to man makes countless thousands mourn" looms up like a great black cloud on every page of human history.

After nearly two thousand years of teaching by the followers of the lowly Nazerene, we find the people of the world engaged in a flerce struggle for competing for the necessities of life, and the competition has become so fierce that mothers with little children have been parted from them, and by court decree distributed around after the manner of common The bread and butter question is uppermost, and there is no parallel to our modern civilization except in war, because the New York board of health has said that 25,000 people die in that city every year from preventable causes, and yet we call this a Christian nation; if the present condition of things were not so fearfully serious this might be taken for a huge joke, yet there is no Christianity in the world to-day apart from what the would-be saints are pleased to call the secular affairs of life, the most sacred part of human action is the six days given to the world of toil.

But what are the would-be saints doing all this time? Why they are the beneficiaries of the "later eloquence of puritanism." having exhausted the limit of manhood and womanhood for profits in New England, they have transferred their operations to the sunny South, where the life blood of little children under fourteen years of facts in the case are as follows: age is coined into profits at 10 cents to 20 cents a day with as little concern as if they were so much grist for a flour mill, and these would-be saints. the eminently respectable stockholders. are sitting back in their easy chairs seemingly utterly oblivious of the fact that modern capitalism is murder in the first degree.

Then again they are flocking around the bargain counters where robbing is a fine art, is advertised as a virtue; where the honor of innocent girlhood is raffled off to the highest bidder, because the starvation wages which they offer are such that in thousands of instances the struggle for existence which compels the acceptance means the price of honor as a part of the It would seem that the choicest brands of labor skinners who have reached the most sublime and exalted heights of exploitation are the ones most adored by these would-be saints, provided they divide up a portion of the plunder to keep the masses in passive subjection. Instances are not wanting to show the spirit manifest and the cool calculation with which these would be saints dispose of the serious problems that affect the less fortunate members of society.

An editorial in the Michigan Chris-

and they are compelled to open their eyes to the serious problem of life. If the propaganda of socialism con tinues to advance at the rate which it has maintained for " + last few years, and assumes in increased ratio the proportions which measure its on ward march, then it will not be long before these would be saints, regard less of the wheel of fortune, will be hustling around to see what the social problem means, and if they are wise they will not wait for that day but will

begin at once St. Joseph. Mich.

BLACK STRIKE-BREAKERS.

BV D. E. TOBIAS.

Being a student of social and econ omic problems of the hour, I have carefully watched the struggle tween capital and labor here in Chicago from April the 6th down to the resent time

From the beginning of the present strike, to May 2d, when a number of black men were brought from the South to take the places of white men on strike, apparently there was nothing very alarming about this struggle between capital and labor. There had been a few scuffles between non-union and union men and the police and the press of Chicago, as a whole, was on the side of capital. Since black men have been brought to Chicago, by capitalists, to aid them in getting the victory over labor the entire aspect of the struggle has been changed and now it would seem as if the real issue between capital and labor is to be dodged and the fight made along lines of color and racial prejudices.

As there seems to be great danger lest the main issue in the present struggle between capital and labor Lo lost sight of, the moment seems op portune for a black man to address few remarks to Socialists who think clearly and rightly on this question of struggle between capital and labor.

Doubtless on first thought ever many Socialists have thought and will think that the statement so frequently made that black men are always will ing to work cheaper than white men is true and therefore black men accept less pay than willte men are willing to work for. There could be no greater fallacy in the world than this. The

Black men never of their own voll tion seek work at a lower rate of wages than white men get. In the first place let us be fair and acknowl edge facts. As a rule black people do not know the standard of wages among white workers, and why? cause they have never been admitted into the unions in sufficient numbers to find out.

Let us acknowledge another fact and state frankly that very many unions will not admit black men to their ranks on the same terms and condi-tions as white men get. These are cold facts, which are beyond truthful refutation. There are unions in some sections of this country which admit black men, but they are the exceptions and not the rule. In the South especially, all organizations which purport to work for the betterment of humanity confine their efforts to white people. Socialists and labor people in general in the South discriminate against black people. From the above facts let us argue White agents for capitalists go South. when there is trouble between capital and labor in the North and West and make splendid offers to black men to accept work at much higher rate of wages than black men receive in the tian Advocate of February 25, well South. But white agents never inform Black men of any trouble between capital and labor until all arrangements are made and in most cases the first information black men get of the trouble is when they are on the spot; far away from their homes, without money and bound by contracts; placed in such a position there is nothing left black men but to obey capitalists and fight white laborers. Now I ask in all honesty; Place white men in the same position of black men and does anyone really be lieve that they would, under similar circumstances and conditions, act differently to what black men do? Look at this fact: Here are white non-union men who are working for capitalists under the same conditions as black men from the South and yet they were on the ground and under stood the situation. The point I wish to make and emphasize is this: Let reasonable people look at the facts in the case and see that all this miser able talk about color of the skin is a mere boax! The issue in this present struggle is clearly an issue between capital and labor and it behooves So cialists especially to do all they can to keep the main issue squarely to the front, for wherever capital triumphs over labor the triumph is absolute and white and black laborers will suffer in the long run. Here is another gross fallacy which I wish to brand. It is generally said that black people can live much cheep-er than white people and therefore they are willing to work cheaper than white people. Black people live on less because they get less wages and pay far more for house rent right here in Chicago than white people pay. The house in which I now have a throws them without warning into room was formerly rented to a white the ranks of the common wage worker landlady for \$35 per month; now the

colored Jandlady' pays 850 per month for the house with no new improve Of course the lodgers are all ments. colored and all get less pay than the white lodgers got who were here when the white landlady had the bouse, But rooms rent for more now because the rent of the house has gone up \$15 per month. This is no special case; colored people invariably pay more house rent than white people pay for the same houses and get far less for their labor. We have to live on less than white people because we get less pay and have to pay more rent.

A white pauper lives on far less than white banker, not because his phy sical needs are fewer, but because he basn't the money! Change the situation and see how it will work out? So also give the black man more wages and he will be able to spend as much as the white man! Facts seem to as the white many rate we look at the white as to which you are learn-change so quickly when we look at the things which you are learn-them from different points of view, ing about Japan through your daily pa-I see things from a different point pers, public lectures and various magaof view to the white man, because I am a black man and can see the black

man's side of the case I am a journalist and have spent the past six years in Europe, studying social and economic questions. I write articles and send them to capitalistic papers and magazines; editors write me that my articles are good and in-teresting on the whole, but they never em to find any space to publish what I write, I generally speak for the Moines, poor and oppressed, be they white or Comr black, and, of course, my articles are on the wrong side. Let me turn and write for capitalists and tell nice little stories of how they are making the world better and my articles might tind place.

I have studied social and economic questions in England where there were their respective districts, and the locals no black people and saw for myself are now engaged in hominating and that capitalists will exploit any people they can; and all capitalists of all races, nationalities and colors are thoroughly agreed as to their methods of exploitation. But alast the poor silly workers the world over cannot see far enough as yet to agree to stand firmly together for their rights.

White workers are too much imbued with color prejudices which they have learned from the writings ' of capitalists and articles in capitalistic publications. The workers of the world must be educated by those who have studied social and economic conditions and know facts. It is a sad sight to see white and black workers being used and abused by capitalists in the present strike. Whenever a white man smashes a black man's head in this strike he helps ' capital to triumph over labor and whenever a black man crasks a white man's head he does the same. For as long as capttalists can keep laborers divided and

arrayed in hostile camps capital will triumph over labor and all workers, white and black, will suffer in conseunience.

White workers and the capitalist press are crying out against black men who have been brought to Chleago to take the places of white men on strike, and not one word has been said for black men. If those poor fellows had known the situation in Chicago, they never would have come here. Have white labor leaders tried to teach these men or have they rather favored the mobbing of innocent black people in the streets of Chicago?

In the Tribune of the 5th inst. Mr. Shea, president of the teamsters is reported to have said to the employers; "You have negroes in here to fight us, and we answer that we have the right to attack them wherever found." If President Shea would try to teach the black men the truth about the whole situation he would find them willing and ready to learn. and labor would, in the end, gain much more than it ever will gain as long as labor leaders teach white laborers to attack black men who are willing to labor for bread and butter under the best conditions they can get.

in the Y. M. C. A. hall of Tokio, and one thousand people assembled to ear Socialist speakers; but as the first peaker was welcomed with enthusiastic applause he was prevented from speaking by the chief of police, who was pres-ent. Then, with no adequate reason and to the great disappointment of these present, the police ordered the dissolutio of the meeting. The andience, havin having ecome excited, refused to withdraw ad demanded that the palice official exslain his action. The audience finally secame enraged at this high-handed action and struck the officer to the floor and trampled on him. Other policemer Cries such as "Down with despot and "Despotism like the Russian" fur. such as "Down with despot were heard.

He closes his article with a warning to those who get no other information about Japan than capitalist news papers publish;

I would ask you to keep in mind the es and books, are not at all true pic es of that country; they are mislead ing because partial in character; they never tell you how the common people are struggling, how the high minded or infering, how the workingmen the lead of their miserable lives under the pres in system of society

IOWA.

A Swedish branch with twenty numbers has been organized in Des Comrades W. A. Jacobs and T. A

Hickey are lecturing and organizing in lown, and the German organizer Robert Saltiel, will likely get into the State during the month of June The Sixth and Eleventh District ommitteemen have tendered their res

ignations by reason of removal from are now engaged in nominating and lecting their successors. A membership contest is on in Wa-

rico and Sloux City. Dr. Rohrer, who attended Simon's school during the whitet, has spent some little time in Iowa, and among other things re-organized the local at Signumey.

Make applications for organizers to the State Secretary, J. J. Jacobsen, Des Moines, Iowa.

The express companies are not a trust; they merely have uniform rates.

GRAF

FLOOD OF GAS GOLD.

The 4th of May, 1905, was a memorable day in the history of Albany, N. Y. Albany is the capital of the State. On that day a bill which had been before the Legislature for weeks, providing for 80cent gas, was defeated.

As soon as the legislative extinguisher had been put upon the bill, there was let loose in the city a flood of gold and "gas" money flowed everywhere. By common consent it was agreed that \$40,000 was the highest price paid by the gas people to secure favors at the hands of the lawmakers.

The State and national banks were drained of bank and treasury bills of all denominations above \$100; the faro banks raised or took off the "limits" all night; the consumption of wine exceeded that of any twenty-four hours since the famous Conkling-Platt contest twentyfour years ago, when the Delavan bar had to send a special train to Troy for a new supply; the town hackmen raised their rates to \$5 an hour, and the street car's lost money i flower shops ran out of posies before noon; diamonds of price found ready buyers; women who had made the merry acquaintance of the law members since Jan. 1 were remembered with souvenirs worth keeping; everybody knew the cause and inspiration of this unwonted prosperity was "gas

It was the gas trust's triumph and the people's deteat. The golden flood was accepted as a matter of course by the "gas senators" who were made rich in a day.

The law had once more been "vindicated" in the interest of the great American system of graft.



THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS WORTH \$1.00 TO YOU

We are making a test to see which newspaper in Chicago brings this store the most business. We want your help or the test won't be successful.

For that reason, and to make it an object for you to come to this store tomorrow we offer you one dollar's worth of merchandise free with every purchase amounting to ten dollars or over, if you bring this paper with you.

In addition to this we are offering several hundred men's suits regular \$12 and \$15 values for \$10. By buying one of these suits, even at the already reduced price, you are entitled to one dollar's worth of other goods absolutely free.



blooded brutality this takes the paim over the utterances of any capitalistic sheet thus far.

Referring to the late Charles H. Hackley, of Muskegon, Mich., and the immense fortune be accumulated during his lifetime the editorial says in part:

The institutions and agencies help ed by him are of the educational and philanthronic variety, and it is this kind of benevolence which is needed in every community to create in the popular mind the conviction that wealth in the hands of a few is not ecessarily an evil but may be a great blessing. Well directed appropriations of superabundant wealth would go far toward reconsiling regard for the wealthy class."

The supreme effrontery with which these would be saints assume to ad. vise the common people is truly won-derful. And then the philanthropy of these would-be saints, how it gushes and how they will do anything for the poor and unfortunate, anything from a soup house to a pink tea, in fact everything except to help secure jus-tice for them and get off their backs. With injured innocence they ask "What have we done to injure these ash people?" The answer to this is that they have played the part of Saul when Stephen was stoned. While it may be true that no stones were thrown, yet nevertheless they stood by and held the cloibes of those who did throw

Do these would be saints ever realize that there is a social problem? I would seem not, unless by a sudden turn of the wheel of fortune which



Writing in the May Arena, not as a patriotic Japanese, but as he puts "as a citizen of the world, as a man of no country-in short, as a Socialist," Kilchl Kaneko, correspondent of the Heimin Shimbum, of Toklo SSVS!

In Japan to-day the great national problem confronting us in the most ser-ons way is the problem of population. The rate of increase of our population is very rapid. The registered population it the whole of Japan numbered about 35, 929,060 in 1880, and in 1899-nearly twenty years later-it had increased to 44,200,604. Thus you see that our population is increasing at an annual rate of five hundred thousand or more,

Where shall we send this growing pop-ulation? Our small area is not large enough for their sustenance. It is alenough for their sustenance. It is ar-ready too densely inhabited. Here comes the problem of emigration, the problem of overcrowding, the problem of the un-employed, the problem of poverty. In the year 1900 the number of Jap-anese who were staying abroad was e-timated at about 1921971 the gravite

timated at about 123.971, the greater part being in this country-say, about ninety thousand. But this is only about irth of our annual increase opulation.

Moreover, our agricultural products are not enough to support our people. We are importing Chinese rice nearly every year. The consumption of rice and wheat is estimated at 3.350,000,000 bushels, while the production in Japan may be said to be about 1,122,000,009

Referring to the treatment meted out by the authorities, Comrade Kaneko has the following:

It was in the early part of last No-vember that a Socialist meeting was held



SOCIALIST-

NATIONAL NEWS.

endum, have been indorsed by Locals

Pleasant City, Ohlo, and Newport, Ky.

Ter. Eight members.

initiee of its purpose:

tional Constitution.

Petriella.

The National office granted a char-

ganized in Cleveland, Ohio, by Teohio

teeman Maschke, of Okiahoma.

with the investigation against the Mil

wankee courades in general and Com

rade Berger in particular. In the coup

I have stated that Berger has not vio

lated the National Constitution, in spir

It, at least. But since we must have

hair-splitting, so let us have it thor-

Perger have neither in letter nor*spirit

violated the National Constitution un-

til it is proven that: First, the Milwan-

kee comrades have abstained from put

ting a ticket in the field for the pur

pose of favoring the Republican par

ty or Judge Wallber; and, second, that

a secret or open understanding existed

between the Republican party and the

Judge Wallber and Victor L. Berger,

as two parties with a mutual under

standing can only fuse, combine or

compromise, and the 'letter' of the con-

stitution only covers the above-stated

"Russian methods' to convict a courad-

before he is tried and found guilty.

Therefore, on the rack with Comrade

Since last report the following have

declined as candidates for Secretary to

the Internationalist Socialist Bureau;

Herron and Krafft. Not heard from,

Hanford and Mills. Accepted pomina-

tion to date, Hillquit, Simons, Spargo.

State conventions of the Socialist

party of New Jersey will be held at

Newark: of Indiana, at Indianapolis.

In the election May 2 for City Coun-

November election-Total vote, 97.

May 2 election-Total vote, 66,210;

A comrade writes from Kanawha

"It is awful here-a veritable little

forced by the operators to break

rado have been enacted here this win-

ter and are being enacted to-day. Fam-

The strike is on here--

All the horrors of Colo-

112

materially increased. The total

cilman in Bultimore the Socialist vote

Trautmann, Untermann.

vote fell nearly one-third.

557; Debs, 1.461.

11.

Colorado.

the printle

Socialist vote, 2,051.

fully doutate my bundle of fagots."

"I should call it worse than using

Southalist

points.

in Chlengo

May 30.

Co.

Milwankee comrades nor Victor

Therefore, I hold that the

party of Milwaukee and

ment on voting against Motion No.

=ACTIVITIES

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST, MAY 13, 1905.



J. MAHLON BARNES. National Secretary.

REFERENDUM 10, MOTION NO. 11.

National Headquarters Socialist Party Chicago, 111., May 5, 1905. To the National Committee, Socialist Party:

Comrades-Herewith is submitted Referendum No. 10, Motion No. 11. by National Committeeman Kelley of Indiana

MOTION NO. 11 .-- (1) That all sums collected in national dues from the organized States in excess of the average sum paid by such States, for the calendar year 1984, as shown by the figures published by the National Secretary, in estimating the membership of the several States, in this last onnual report, be hereafter, and is hereby, appropriated to each State the same to be remitted to the State Secretary in cash, for the State work, under the anspices of the State or ganizations.

(2) That no State shall be granted the appropriation herein specified unless the said State shall have first paid its dues up to and including the current month for which any such appropriation shall be made.

(3) All sum's so appropriated to the work of the several States shall be entered on the State accounts, and reported as "National Appropriations" and must be used by the several States in the effort to extend the organization within the States.

COMMENT .- The above motions ought to be adopted for the following

(1) It will help in a large degree to promote the prompt and regular payment of State does to the National office, and hasten the settlement of all arrearages on account of dues.

(2) The payments to the National office will be equal each month as well as regular, and by maintaining the regular monthly payments for national purposes, of the same sums as pald on the average last year, will enable the National office all the better to estimate its expenditures, and so again will be a direct advantage te the national organization.

(3) It will make the collection of dues easier for the States when it is known that all increase in dues over inst year's average will at once be expended by the State organization in further advancing the growth of the party in the same States as make the increase

(4) As only dues in excess of last year's payments will be so available. the effort to increase the funds of the party in any State will in this manin the most definite way possible be directly related to the growth of the party membership in that State. (5) If, then, the various States would also appropriate, not only the sums so remitted from the national dues, but also all increase in State dues as well, to the work in the various districts within the States, for the extension of the work of organization, as many States would do, then soy eral hundred local organizers could be set to work at once, for say \$3.00 per day and expenses, the organizers having no guarantee from the State committees, except they should have first claim on all profits from the sale.

of literature, collections taken by the organizers, and on dues collected over and above the average monthly dues previously paid, from the same dis triets in which any such organizer might be employed until receipts from such sources should equal the \$3.00 per day and expenses. This would put a whole army of workers into the field at once, and the 400,000 new while hundreds of thousands of other Socialists would be made by the

Comrades Simons and Trautmann ing for any other than a Republican have accepted. Declined-Ault, Debs, Groesbeck, Herron, Hayes, Mailly, Morgan and

Wilshire Not heard from-Hanford, Hillquit,

Mills, Spargo, Untermann and Krafft.

The Million Dollar Graft Legislature.

EV THOMAS J. MORGAN.

At 4:30 last Sunday morning the Forty-fourth General Assembly finished its work and adjourned, while the record will show the adjournment was at 1130 Saturday night-the house clock being stopped at that hour for that purpose. During the three months of its existence over 1,000 bills were introduced; of these 55 only were passed, which will affect the laws of the State; and sixteen millions and a half of money was appropriated for the maintenance of the State government, The closing hours of the Legislature were marked by such a mad struggle of the swarm of lobbyists that in his attempts to preserve order the chairman smashed the top of his desk, and tinally had to order the expulsion of all lobbyists from the house.

This assembly will pass into political history as "the MILLION DOLLAR GRAFT LEGISLATURE." Its memare charged by the public press with making a much larger amount than that for killing the bills for a free bridge at St Louis: the taxation of the capital stock of corporations and for municipal ownership of gas, electric light and street railroad plants. In the other aine hundred and more bills that were killed there were a large number of what are known as "fetchers." the burial of which, brought the political grave diggers a very large amount of easy money.

The following extract from a dispatch to the Chicago Tribung of May 5th, will aid the reader to understand the value of legislation for or against the private corporations, and the anount of money they will spend to defeat a bill to regulate the price of **當該**來2

"Albany, N. Y., flooded with gold for the defeat of the S0-cent gas rate bill. Yesterday the Senate defeated the gas rate bill. To-day the gas trust paid who secured its defeat. The hose. price paid may be estimated by the statement that one Senator refused 850,000, offered for his vote. The banks were drained of all paper money of the lenomination of \$100 and over.

The mere statement of this kind of mying and selling Legislatures by one who knew the facts caused his ex oulsion from the Illinois Legislature 1. See lae pulun charges repeated in the public asked for by our comrades. Ambrose and Olsen, was refused and they were not allowed a hearing.

Of the 55 bills passed but not yet signed by the Governor, five only are of direct interest to the wage worker; these are the legal hair Saturday holi dry; the limitation of the assignment of wages: the appointment of a safety appliance inspector and the Shot Firers' blil, which requires coal mine own ers to provide men to fire the blasts in mines where more than two pounds of powder are required to a blast. It is reported that if this law is enforced It will cost the mine owners 1 cent a ton more for mining coal. They have aiready notified the miners that they will not obey this law, and the first result of the signing of this bill and its attempted enforcement will be the repudiation of the present contracts with the miners' union and a strike or lockcut.

We shall be interested in the efforts that may be made by the labor lobby dues-paying Socialist voters would to make this "harvest" of labor legisrapidly come into the organization, lation appear satisfactory to the organ ized labor of this State. This lobby consists of Barney Cohen, cigarmaker and President of the State Federation must some time take sides, either for r against the working class, I say to of Labor: Sonsteby, of the Chicago the new men themselves, without Federation of Labor; four miners and a rallroad man; these have been the regular lobby which from time to time was reinforced by Geary, Nockles, Thompson and Rosell, of Chicago. This lobby met every Monday morning in the office of the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and it called itself "THE THIRD HOUSE." There, the members reported the communications received from the labor organiza tions and arranged their round of vis its to the "FRIENDS OF LABOR" IN THE LEGISLATURE AND IN OTH-ER PLACES IN SPRINGFIELD, and the order in which they might exert their "infinence." The most reliable of these "friends" was the chairman of the Committee of Labor, DREWS, a one time miner, but now one of the political army of the master class. To him all the bills introduced by our comrades, Ambroz and Olsen, w ferred; all these bills were held up by him till last Friday, when, it being too late for any possible action, he re ported our bill for eight hours on all municipal work. When charged with deliberately holding back the Socialist bills, he admitted that it was so, and justified his action by asserting that he and the labor lobby were only interested in their own bills. And Drews is the best type of the orthodox labor collician, and this labor lobby is pest that organized labor of this State san yet send to Springfield. The primary law, in which the labor obby was not interested at all, will, if signed by the Governor, require the payment of such high fees by candilates for State, county and municipal offices as to make it very difficult if not

ssible for the Socialists to place

fuil tickets in the field, and is de-

igned to prevent the worker from vot-

or a Democratic candidate, and therefore it is a repudiation of the right of the American citizen to vote, and reversion to a limited franchise based on the ownership and possession of property. This and other laws passed by the recent Legislature may be re ferred to at more length in other articles

It may be proper for me to say that conduct of our comrades, Ambroz the and Olsen, as representatives of the Socialist party in the House of Repre sentatives, has been most creditable to them and to the Socialist movement, and they are entitled to the hearty commendation of those who elected them. and of the members of the Socialist party.

(NOTE .- The new primary law has been given a hasty reading only at the time we go to press; but we are satisfied that Comrade Morgan's conclusions regarding it are wrong and his fears groundless. Next week The Socialist will contain an analysis of the new law.-Ed.)

Lipscomb Hands Out a Hot One. Liberal, Mo., May 7, 1905.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, III. Dear Sirs-I return you herewith your voucher for \$1, which you agree to allow on a purchase of \$5 in merchaudise. I have read with keen interest your circular referring to the teamsters' and cutters' strike. I note the position you take. How adroitly you seek to draw a picture of words of a calamity which might befall farmer whose harvest hands might abruptly leave him and cause him a loss in consequence. This picture is drawn by an employer of labor to another presumed employer, in hopes, no doubt, to find a responsive chord. That thousands who seldom, if ever, buy labor time will allow themselves to get all wrought up to a point of frenzy, imagining that they are actually confronted by just such a condition as you picture, I doubt not. At this critical time you send these vouchers out, I suspect, in large numbers and presume that the average ruralist is sufficiently "gulible" to be captured by a piece of paper that looks like a

theck for mone While I am willing to admit (and I egret to do so) that a great majority are caught by such baits, there are a few at least who have studied the labor problem and will not be taken in with either your "check" or your statement of the strike. These few are the Socialists, who are now found all over the rural districts. With these I am proud to be identified. We know that there is an irrepressibl war on between the class who buy laborers (hire hands) and those who sell themselves as workers. This conflict will grow more intense as time goes on, and we must all sooner or later take sides. Grant, as you state, that your employes were tented. It is the contented slave that makes slavery possible. Neither does this destroy the fact that there is a class struggle. I want to say to you that the fact that you are good masters (taking your statement for the authority) is no reason why those who are slaves should not seek to break the fetters and be free.

You dwell upon the fact that you have a "contract" with your men. I know the conditions under which these contracts are made. I say to you that your contract, if it is like all I even saw, is, from the standpoint of equity between man and man, no contract whatever. I ask you if there is a word put into this contract at the dictation of the laborer-if he had anything to do with it save sign his name to If it was not either sign it or go with out a job? Would you feel morally bound under such a contract? Now allow me to conclude. Inasmuch as all



The resolutions of Crestline, Ohio, for the final struggle for freedom and calling for a National Party Refer- return to work with the same unity as they had struck when ordered to. The manifesto also declared that the

ter to Local Castie, Creek Nation, Ind. stupidity of the hirelings of despotisni. A large Italian branch has been or

ENGLAND.

Lady Warwick told an audience of workingmen at Burnley, England, The following motion and comment that her husband, the Earl of Warwas submitted by National Commitwick, had also become a Socialist, but E're said that she had been born and upon being informed of Motion No. 10, reared in the shadow of feudalism by Comrade Gibbs, he withdrew his and knew and appreciated its injusmotion, but desired the information to tice. She also had married into a be transmitted to the National Comfamily with fixed feudal ideas. Lady Warwick owns 20,000 acres of land. "I move that voting on Motion No. About six years ago she and her lus-9 be postponed until Victor L. Berger band made a company of their DOB is found guilty of violation of the No ssions, with a capital of \$75,000. It is stated that the Socialist countess' "Reasons: I presume since Motion income is \$35,000 a year, while her No. 6 was carried that the Executive hashand's is \$75,000. Committee of Wisconsin will proved

GENERAL NOTES.

Comrade Joseph Wanhope will speak at Benton Harbor, Mich., May 15. Pennsylvania State committee making arrangements to keep an

ganizer permanently in the field. The Ohio State organization is rapidly reducing its State debt, and is paying on the old debt to the National Committee.

referendum is now in progress Massachusetts for the election of In. a State secretary and an additional mational committeeman.

Local Baltimore, Md., passed reso lutions recommending the appointment by the National Executive Committee of a competent Jewish national organizer.

Mother Jones left Chleago last Monday for work among the miners of Montana

Carl D. Thompson, State organizer for Wisconsin, will be at Washburn, 13th, 14th; Superior, 15th and 16th, The Railway Engineers' Union, of Japan, at its recent convention voted that "this noion should study and act

on all the problems of labor, making Berger first, and, if guilty, I will cheep Socialism our ultimate goal" The Socialist ticket in New Hamp Comrades expecting supplies or othsuire is headed by W. H. Wilkins, can er matter by express will properly credit the delay to the existing strike

didate for governor. Walter Thomas Mills is on a lectur tour of New Jersey.

One of the serest disappointment that has happened lecent italists of France is the successful unification of the French Socialists, who have started an enthusiastic campaign for the next general election.

Lubec. Me., the most eastern town in the United States, reports the fol lowing on its recent town election Socialist vote, 107 straight on thre candidates: Republican, 166. Dem cratic party had no ticket in the field. hubee has a Socialist local and its in fluence is felt in the near provinces of New Brunswick. The islands of Campobelic and Grand Menan are rapidly falling into line.

TO STATE SECRETARIES

Comrades-I herewith transmit to you notice of the action taken by the National Executive Committee at its recent meeting, affecting the duties of State Secretaries;

"That the National Secretary request State organizations not comply ing with Article XII., Section 5, to comply with the same." "That State organizations that have

not furnished the National office with a full list of their locals and secre and assume the effect and stroyed. The scabs were transported such lists and secretaries not to be office without the consent of the re-With the desire to at once bring our list to date, I entertain, the hope that each secretary will readily respond.

workmen should prepare themselves

workmen desired to maintain order on May day and the bloodshed was occasioned solely by the brutality and

STATE

illes were thrown out of their homes in the snow and their furniture dein. When they found out how things given out or published by the National were, and refused to work, some of them were murdered. Deputies role spective committees." up and down on the trains, constantly looking for anyone who is opposing the operators or working for organiza-To-day a deputy picked a quar 1 Jacks rel with -----, who was with me, and knocked him down, cursing him. The poor white slaves are so cowed that they don't date to do anything. There is no telling what they may do next !

Robert Saltiel, National German Or ganizer, will speak in the vicinity of New York city during the week begin ning May 14.

The National office is preparing to resume the organizing and becture work for the summer, Comrade John M. Work, of Des Moines, Lz., will commence a lecture tour in June that will include Indiana and Illinois. Comrade John Collins, of Chicago, will area herla a tour which will continue until August. Ills tour will probably include Colorado, Indian and Oklahoma Territories and adjacent States. M. W. Williams will work in the New England States for an indefinite period, and other speakers and organizers will be Committee' placed in the field as rapidly as pos-

POLAND.

Fraternally yours J. MAHLON BARNES. National Secretary.

REFERENDUM NO. 11, MOTION NO. 12, National Headquarters Socialist Party Chlengo, 111., May 6, 1105.

To the National Committee Socialist Party:

Comrades-Herewith is submitted Referendum 11, Motion No. 12, by National Committeeman White, of Connection, to smend the report of the National Executive Committee on Literature, which reads as follows: "All articles shall be printed and at to National Committeemen, who shall designate their choice, one, two three, etc. The contribution receiving the largest vote shall be awarded first prize," etc., by adding the following: Motion No. 12-But no articl

shall be awarded a prize or published which does not receive the favorable

"I inderse the action of the National Excentive Committee meeting, and es perially the plan for publishing prop aganda leaflets. But I think it likely The Polish Socialist party issued a that some of the leadets submitted to regnifesto May 6 calling on the work the National Committee may be totally men to return to work and declaring unfit for publication, and yet may pass that while never in the history of the under the preferential method of vot world had a city witnessed a more ing proposed. I think no leaflet should impressive manifestation of united be published which does not receive workers than did Warsaw on May day, the time had not yet arrived to start a revolution. Therefore the size to amend by adding as above."

process, and the whole cost of doing the work will have been covered by drawing on the party's present resources for a single dollar."

Vote will close May 26; votes received after that date cannot counted.

NOMINATIONS FOR SECRETARY.

The following nominations have been made for secretary of the In-ternational Socialist Bureau: E. B. Ault of Idaho, by Carter, Ida.

Eugene V. Debs of Indiana, by Hillquit, N. Y.; Maschke, Okla, Herman V. S. Groesbeck of Wyo ming, by Hastings, Wyo. Ben Hanford of New York, by Behrens, Mo.; Burgess, Wash,

May Hayes of Olio, by Kelly, Ind. Towner, Ky.

Geo. D. Herron of New York, by Lamb Linch

Morris Hillquit of New York, by Pandlow, Ohio; Fox, Maine; Holman, Minn : Beynolds, Ind.

Frederick Krafft of New Jersey, by Headley, N. J.

William Mailly of Ohio, by Floyd, R. 1.

Walter Thomas Mills of Illinois, by McAllister, Kan.

Thomas J. Morgan of Illinois, by Hoehn, Mo.

A. M. Simons of Ellinois, by Barnette, Ariz.; Berlin, Ill.

John Spargo of New York, by Ringler, Pa.

Wm. E. Trautmann of Ohio, by McHugh, Mont.: O'Neil, N. H. Ernest Untermann of Illinois, by Andrus, Ala ; Lovett, S. D.; Ramp,

Ore ; Trautmann, Ohio, Gaylord Wilshire of New York, by Brewer, Kan,



"Ol say, Mike!" "Phwat is it, Larry?" "Of'll tell yez how to get free coal for the winter.

"Free coal, Larry ?" "Sure: get on the foorce and carry a hickory shtick in the shtriks." "An' then, Larry."

"An' then, ye'll get a big lead o' oul from the Paybody Company.". "No-no; ye're kiddin', Larry." "That I am not: the bhoys are getting it delivered to the house; it's a shnap, Mike."



GAS AND STEAM FITTER

Boilers Repaired. Gas Stores

INCENTIVE

No, Socialism will not destroy in-centive to do one's best. Capitalism destroys incentive to do

one's best. Socialism will destroy incentive to destroy the incentive to kill off the destroy incentive to overreach one's ent upon the vulgar rich.

fellow men, and to pinch and cramp and brutalize them by the myriad means now in use Under capitalism the best incentives

are impossible of universal application, although some of them do crowd to the surface in spite of the discouraging environment.

Since the concentration of capital has progressed to an acute stage, so it requires enormous capital to conduct a successful business, the average man is condemned by inexorable conditions to work for a small income so long as the present system lasts.

What is his incentive? Is it the prospect of a liberal in-come beckening to him from in front?

No, for he has no such prospect under this system. On the contrary, his incentive is the

fear of starvation prodding him in the Truly, a despicable incentive.

No great thought or act ever pro ceeded from incentive so base

The incentive of the wealthy few is even more base, the incentive to accumlate immense fortunes.

When that low and mean Incentive once possesses a man's mind, he is lost to higher impulses so long as it the love of approbation. The money controls him.

average man will receive several times other ways the money will not be as large an income as he now receives. | wanted.

So far as the hope of financial reward can operate as an incentive, he will therefore have several times as to secure approbation in better ways great an incentive to work well and than making money or spending faithfully as he has now.

He will be released from the fear of starvation. He will have the in centive to work well and faithfully because by so doing he can provide himself and his family with all the necessaries, comforts and higher privileges of life.

At the same time he will not to any great degree be degraded by the base incentive to accumulate money, for no man can accumulate much money when he receives nothing but what he is entitled to. Money is accumulated by investment, manipulation, speculation, and all sorts and varieties of grafts, and these will be impossible in the Socialist commonwealth.

The field will therefore be cleared for higher incentives.

Under feudalism; the prevailing in-centive among the many was to escape starvation, and the prevailing incentive among the few was to excel in The making of money was considered beneath the dignity of a gentleman.

Under capitalism, the prevailing incentive among the many is to escape starvation, and the prevailing incentive among the few is to excel in mak ing money. The incentive to make money is at least better than the incentive to carve the most people with a sword

Socialism will be another and infin itely greater advance in the matter of incentives.

The desire to excel will continue to be a powerful incentive.

But it will be the desire to excel in something better than killing people r accumulating wealth. It will be the desire to excel in do-

ing something useful.

Under capitalism, the man who excels can only do so by trampling his fellow men under his feet.

In the Socialist commonwealth, the man who excels can only do so by

From What's So and What Isn't. BY JOHN M. WORK.

No beautiful thing, no great thing, was ever done primarily for money. Socialism will give the masses an abundant opportunity to develop artistic taste, and artistic genius, toos for do one's worst. For example, it will that matter. The artist will then have destroy the incentive to kill off the a constituency worthy of the highest people by food adulteration. It will genius. He will no longer be depend-

On the whole, however, the tendency of Socialism will be to make man' highest incentive the desire to do good in the world.

The fact is, that while the prevailing incentives at the present time are the incentive to escape starvation and the incentive to excel in making money, these are by no means the only

incentives now existing. Says John Ruskin: "It is physically impossible for a well-educated intelligent, or brave man to make money the chief object of his thoughts as physically impossible as it is for him to make his dinner the principal object of them."

What is the incentive of the young man who works like a Trojan on the football or baseball field, without any pecuniary compensation for it? It is partly love of the sport and partly desire to excel in the game.

What is the incentive of the man who abandons a paying business to run for an office, when he could make far more money by attending to business? It is honor, fame, public approbation. The fact is that behind the incentive to make morey there is frequently the incentive of love of approbation. The money is wanted in order to gratify

is wanted in order to secure approba-In the Socialist commonwealth, the tion. If approbation can be secured in

> Socialism will, put men on their merits and give them all a fair chance mone

What is the incentive of the man enjoy of gatherings nuts; but-" who works all his life to support his wife and children?

Do they pay him money for doing it?

No, his incentive is love. Among thousands of men and women the love of family has expanded into love of the whole human race. They do not love their families any less than before. In fact, they love them more. But they also love their fellow men more. Their highest incentive is to be of service to humanity. Socialism will provide conditions wherein that incentive will become the highest incentive of a constantly increasing

number of people, until, in course of time, it will take in the entire human race Socialism will enable every boy and

girl to grow up in a normal condition. That means that people will enjoy superb health and buoyant spirits. They will no longer be flabby imi-

tations of men, like the flimsy, care worn, overworked, hollow-chested speclmens of humanity we see on the streets to-day.

They will no longer be born tired. They will have an overmastering de sire to exercise themselves.

They will take pleasure in expending their superabundant vitality.

It has been well said that they will enjoy working and achieving as much as the spirited colt enjoys prancing around the pasture.

Socialism will therefore extend to all the people an incentive which now operates only on a few-the joy of effort, the ecstasy of achieving.

To a large extent this incentive will become operative as soon as Socialism is introduced. But it will become more and more operative as the favorable pressed everywhere and stop the conditions make the people more and curse of Socialism through Jesus more healthy of body, vigorous of mind Christ, our Lord. Amen."

man who excels can only up as a significant of the second second

THE WOMAN AT THE WASHTUB.

The Woman at the Washinh, She works till fall of night: With soap, and sods, and soda Her hands are winkled white, Her diamonds are the sparkles The copper-fire supplies; Her opais are the bubbles That from the suds arise.

The Women at the Washtub Has lost the charm of routh; Her bair is rough and hemely, Her temper is like thunder, With no con she agrees— The children of the alley. They cling around her knees,

The Woman at the Washtub, She, too, had her romanise: There was a time, when lightly Her feet flew in the dance. Her feet were sliver swallows. Her lips were flowers of dre; Then she was Mright and Early, The Biosson of Desire.

O Woman at the Washteb, And do You ever dream Of all your days goos by in Your aureois of steam? From birth till we are dying You wash our sortid due

Yos wash our sordid duss, O Woman of the Washtub! O Sister of the Suds!

One night 1 saw a vision That filled my sonl with dread; I saw a Woman washing The grare-childres of the dead. The dead were all the living. And dry were takes and mores. The Woman at the Washing. She washed them with her tears.

I saw a line with banners Hung forth in second array— The banners of all battles From Cain to Judgment Day. And they were still with sheighter And blood, from hem to bem. And they were red with glocy. And she was weaking them. —The Ruitetta Brisiane, Australia.

THE WISE MONKEYS.

A monkey sat on cocoanut tree; in his hand he held a leaf with some charcoal marks upon it.

A troop of monkeys started to climb the tree to gather nuts, the leaf monkey halted them.

"Hold on," he said. "I own this tre The monkeys smilled.

"This leaf is my little deed, conferring upon me ownership from a dead monkey, and empowers me to collect rent."

The monkeys grinned. "I only intend to collect four nuts a day from you for the privilege you

The monkeys laughed,

day The monkeys hasha ed at him as a land kicking!

great humorist and started again to climb the tree

They frowned.

They scowled.

again come to this tree."

"You want cocoanut?" they yelled. "Here, take thent," and they sent them -two-three-dozen- twenty they hurled at him, pounded him with them; bruised him; knocked him off Haymarket riot. The first woman to the tree, and pelted him out of sight, while he mourned the loss of his leaf title and the wicked anarchistic tendencies of his tribe. But then-monkeys are fools, while

men are wise.

MISAPPLIED PRAYERS.

Many of our capitalistic Christians are decidedly inconsistent in their prayers. A wealthy man not long prayed, "O Lord, make us since more like Jesus, that we may fight manfully the battles of the Lord; that we may be a terror to the other nations and be able to whip the world in the name of Christ. Give our armies success and fill us abundantly full of thy love. Bless the great cap-tains of industry who plan and propagate such magnificent enterprises, and may they love all men as they love themselves. Bless the poor and op-

and wholesome of morals. Meantime, Socialism will provide a varied multitude of lesser incentives, the English ciergyman on behalf of Queen Adeiaide, the wife of William the English ciergyman on behalf of the second of the prayer of the second of

Woman's Column

(CONDUCTED BY PORTIA.) A NOTABLE WOMAN.

Long before she ever heard of Chi cago or dreamed that she would one day play an active part in its stirring, restless drama, Miss Ellen Lindstrom organizer, walking delegate and "boss," if you like, of eight thousand garment workers, was teaching school in far-away Sweden, and wondering why it was that the rich kept getting richer and the poor becoming poorer day by day. Then she became gov-erness in a noble Danish family and for five years traveled over Europe, meeting Ibsen and other Swedish men of letters. Indeed, she had planned for herself a literary career.

A strange fate brought the Swedish girl to Chicago and set her to making "pants" in a little, bot, dirty shop, where she learned English, and -thought.

Ten years ago she organized the Garment Workers' Union, which she has made a religion as well as a life work. Over and over again has this Swedish school teacher proved her remarkable qualities of culurance and self control; again and again demon strated her wonderful executive ability and her powers as a leader. She has accomplished great things for her fellow workers.

But now she has come to that same great brick wall that all labor leaders meet sooner or later. With her, as with numerous others, it has proved "So far and no farther.

She has gone as far is she can within the narrow limits of the present eco nomic system. She says she believes in evolution, but not "bloodshed and revolution." Who will enlighten her?

TRADES-UNIONS IN PETTICOATS.

Surely no better evidence could h adduced in support of the ofterspeated assertion that Chicago is the leader in emancipated womanhood than the ex istence of forty-three thousan The monkeys laughed. "Because it rained so nicely, and than five thousand in New York and crops will be excessively large, I am six thousand in Great Britrin and are-compelled to charge you six nuts a land combined.

Yes, forty-three thousand, all alive

This phenomenal growth in feminine trades uniopism has all taken place in "Hold on!" he cries. "I'm in earn- less than twenty years. Unparalleled in the history of the labor movement anywhere, this wonderful growth is "And if you don't pay me in ad-not to be confused with those inarticu-late, half-bysterical expressions of discontent and of vague longings for bet-"Dispossess you, and you cannot ter things that have crystallized into the pink-tea women's clubs.

True, the woman's trade union move ment had its hysterical period. But that was long ago, in those feverish days immediately before and after the hapress her personality upon it was the famous Lizzle Swank Holmes, exschool teacher, lecturer, writer and "radical" reformer. Mrs. Holmes and doctrine of sex equality and her arguments for the social and economic independence of women were construed "incendiary," and on the eve of the anarchists' execution she was locked up with Lucy Parsons. After being reluctantly released for lack of evi dence, Mrs. Holmes devoted herself to the organization of such women as orked in trades and crafts.

The working women of Chicago have ug since passed through that prelimnary "hysterical" stage of their social and economic development. It is no onger emotionalism, but cool sanity that characterizes the Woman's Labor Movement in Chicago to-day. There is a complex, splendidly organized and powerful system of twenty-six trades unious composed exclusively of feminine wage-earners and guided by "lady" bosses and "lady" walking del-

ganized and led by Ellen Lindstrom, who is without doubt one of the ablest and most cultivated women in Chicago. Dalsy Searing is the capable leader of twelve hundred cracker packers. It throws an interesting sidelight on the relative staying qualities of women and men when one learns that after the cracker packers were locked out by the Biscult Trust because of a suspected purpose of "going out" in sympathy with the striking bakers two years ago, three hundred bakers went back to "scah" their own jobs, while weakened. This fact seemed so sig-nificant to me that I pointed it out to

The "sausage girls," two thousand strong, have Maud Suffer as prevailing spirit; and the high priestess of the Candy Workers, a powerful union, is Anna Schofield. Other well-organized unlons are the Lady Coremakers, the Retail Lady Clerks, the Telephone and Switchboard Operators, the scrub women, the laundresses, the waitresses, the paper box makers, the horse shoe nail makers, the feather duster makers.

Next week I shall give you in detail an account of the workings of these but three of the eight hundred girls trades unions and the reasons why we have falled so far to make headway nifeant to me that i pointed that with them-brutes and Brutus, who scornfully rejoined that the editor all being willing, of course, with them-Brutus and the gods and



Elegant Mahogany Finished Fancy 3-piece Parlor Suite from \$15.00 up

An Opportunity IN MEN'S SUITS AT \$15.00

We have a splendid assortment of men's suits in pure worsteds and cassimeres, in a large variety of patterns including the very popular. grays. They are elegantly lined and tailored, and silk stitched throughout. The difference becustom made suits of the S tween these suits and the

F. W. Roepstorff & Co. DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING 6222-6230 Halsted Street

Socialism will also open wide the door of incentive in invention, in the sciences, and in the fine arts.

To-day the inventor scarcely eve receives any substant'al reward for the works of his genius. Capital is necessary to develop an invention. So he sells it to a capitalist for a song. The capitalist receives the reward of the inventor's genius.

Socialism will place the inventor in a financial condition where he will not have to struggle with incessant poverty, but will be able to give free rein to his genius.

Socialism may therefore expect an era of marvelous inventions, such as will make the miraculous inventions of the last hundred years appear triffing in comparison.

Those who are attracted towards scientific pursuits will have ample time and opportunity to do their best along

To-day the devotee of the fine arts has to please the rich in order to keep out of the poor house. The masses of the people are so steeped in poverty and hard work that their taste for art

is as undeveloped as their material ability to gratify such taste if they had it. The few people who have ar-tistic taste lack the means to gratify

The rich are almost uniformly vul-

They love ostentatious display. They love a work of art for the oney it cost, not for its artistic beau-

It is to their lack of taste that th artist must truckle. No wonder artis-tile genins is rare. The moment when a mercenary motive creeps into an artist's brain, genius spreads her wings and files away.

eral times as large an income as the average man is getting now.

THE "REAL REPORS"

"Did yer ever think what Leroes the rich are, Tim?" "How's that, Jerry?"

"Well, the rich don't work, do they?"

"Naw, you bet they don't!" "An' they just loaf around, so we jays can get all the jobs?" "Sure.

the stuff-the wealth, so's we wont be bothered with it, don't they?" "That's about it."

"Well, don't yer see as the rich is the real heroes, Tim? They do nothin' so's we can have plenty to do."

"You got it sized up, Jerry." An' then they runs the guverment at Washington, so's we wont lose no

"Say, Jerry, let's go down to the Socialist street meetin' an' fire that into 'em.'

"Yes, an' we'll tell 'em the rich wouldn't be livin' if we wasn't workin', an' then we'd have no jobs, 'cause there wouldn't be nobody te ' loaf." "Ha! ha! We'll knock 'em out tonight, sure!"

There are now six general model signs houses managed by the corpor-

iodging houses managed by the corpor-ation and one which is especially re-served for women, in addition to a family home designed for occupancy by poor widowers who have children to support and to manage. These iodging houses are successfully man-aged by the trustees, and they give accommodation to about 2,400 lodgers every night. every night.

O Lord, save thy servant, our with thy blessing that she may live a pure virgin, bringing forth sons and daughters to the glory of God, and give her grace that she may go forth before her people like a he goat on a mountain."

THE "BIG" RICH.

Henry Clews has made an estimate of the wealth of a number of millionaire capitalists of the United States. in which he places John D. Rocke-feller first and Andrew Carnegie second. This is the table he has formulated:

150.000.00 100.000.00 100.000.00 50.000.00 liair estate W. K. Vauderbilt . tussell Sage O. MIUS . b) O. anns and a constraints and a second se 40,060,000 40,060,000 40,060,000 35,000,000 20,000,000 15,000,000 M. Fingier B. Haggin Henry Smith James Henry Smith . W. H. Tilford James Stillman F. Baker ..

Mr. Clews admits that his list is by to means complete, bur says that it undoubtedly contains the names of had the greatest influence in municipal the very richest men in the country.

The big whaleback Columbus has been engaged for the grand boat ex-cursion, Sunday, June 25. Tickets for round trip are \$1 and are now on sale. round trip are \$1 and are now on

10 to 40 per cent-in a recent address sovereign lady, the queen; grant that before the Commonwealth Club Miss as she grows an old woman she may become a new man; strengthen her workers had been raised "from nine Ellen Lindstrom made a statemen cents to fifteen" in six months as a result of organized effort. The woman's working day has been reduced from a minimum of sixty hours a week to a maximum limit of forty-three hours per week, with ample pay for overtime

Child labor has been entirely abolished in several industries, and in others it is doomed to an early death Radical sanitary improvements have been made and a generous allotment of half holidays. Not even a girl apprentice may be dismissed without th pproval of the "lady walking delegate" of her union; nor can the employer "dock" her for breakage of of tools or for tardiness without the con-

sent of the same walking delegate. Indeed, the women's trades union success for better, for the most part. in enforcing their demands upon their employers than do the unions com ed exclusively of men.

With two notable exceptions-the domestic servants and the stenographers the latter have recently organized a elub for "offense and defense," but are not affiliated with the Federation of Labor)-there is no line of feminine industry in Chicago which is not pret ty well unionized.

Of all these unions that which has affairs is, of course, the Chicago Teach ers' Federation, which, under the as tute generalship of Margaret Haley





Men's all-wool worsted suits, neat plaid effect, made with dur-able serge lining in the new four button Rugby sack \$12.45

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Up-to-Date Clothing Store

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Men's all-wool cassimere suits, scotch cheviot plaid effect, serge lining, and made in four button Rugby \$9.95 sack style, sizes 34 to 42....



THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST, MAY 13, 1905.

CHRISTIAN QUESTIONS.

(For The Chicago Nocialist.)

Do you think, my Christian brother, that the God to whom you pray Put the children in the sweatshops, there to toll their lives away? Do you think that great Creator, who, you say, does all things well, Sent the maldens to the brotheis, there to know a living hell?

Do you think the starving millions, whom you say this great God made, On this earth were placed to hanger for the daily bread they pray'd? Do you think the kings of commerce, those who live off babies' blood, Those who feast, while others suffer, are the chosen ones of God?

Do you think the queens of fashion are the products of His will? Do you think he placed the mothers in the shop and in the mill? Do you think your God made woman just to gratify man's bust? If you do, my Christian neighbor, dare you then to call Hhn just?

These are crimes, my Christian brother; dare you charge them to your God?

Dare you lay spon his shoulder such a crimson, bloody load? But you do not, for your reason tells you that it cannot be; Be he God, or he he nature-these are not His works we see

But the products of a system, the most brutal social plan That, in all of histr'y's ages, e'er came from the mind of man; And that therefore men can change it, this vast world of crime and blood.

And correct an earthly heaven, you'd be proud to charge to God. P. A. MOLYNEAUX.

Socialism in Sentences

Rob the people of their property by law; it is "sacred." Give to the few the wealth created

by many by law; it is "sacred." Cram all the concentrated deviltry possible into the law; it is "sacred.

Socialism can't be refoted and is its opponents busy themselves trying to make it misunderstood.

Cobblers used to be told to "stick to their lasts," but now mighty few of them have lasts to stick to.

lodividuality must not be crushed out," you say; but don't you see that the capitalist crusher is doing that?

What is it that Socialism Wants) One social co-operating capital. In place of many social competing capit tals.

Are you industrious and skillful, and do you want a cost for your back and provisions in your pantry? Why haven't you got these?

Socialism is the for, not of individ mais, but of a system which enables individuals to rob the workers of the world and live indolent and luxurious lives.

The idelatry of profit is the worst heresy of the age; it consists in buying for one dollar that which is worth five, and selling for five that which is AFAILTEL ASTER.

All virtue is not found among those who revel in the social parlor. nor all vice among those who grops in the dark cellar of undeserved and empfairwent posterity.

When workingmen generally realize the part their class has had in creat ing social wealth and opportunities the few to enjoy life, look out for the avalanche!

There are very few churches in exist. ence that would care to be understood as endorsing the social ethics of a man named Jesus, who lived some two thousand years ago.

Capitalism uses machinery to in crease profit and starve people; So cialism will use machinery to destroy profit, lessen drudgery, increase com forts and feed people.

If private enterprise is, as is claim ed, the bulwark of civilization and the guarantee of progress, how is it that nearly everybody is roundag to cover in corporate or trust enterprise?

When you hear somebody charge that Socialism is irreligious, remember hat it was a Christian minister who

True, many mills in various parts of the country have suspended operations for longer or shorter periods; in others the forces have been reduced, but no complete shut-down such as has been characteristic of panies in the past has taken place. It would seem that the capitalists by coming to the support of endangered financial institutions-don't forget that the panic of 1803 was precipitated by the sudden failure of Baring Bros. in Londonby closing mills here and there, by reducing forces in others, have established a safety valve by which the economic pressure may be gradually lieved through the depiction of the amplus products without causing a

paralysis in the economic life of the nation. This power of capitalism, however, probably merely a temporary expedient, possible at the present time; but with the continued concentration of capital in the hands of a constantly decreasing number of capitalists, the resulting increase in the number of wage workers, and the consequently increased rapidity with which surplus products will be produced, in conjunc ion with the narrowing of the world market as the remaining undeveloped countries are brought into the field of international capitalist exploitation foreshadows a time when this expedieur will be no longer effective; and the capitalists will be brought to a realization that they no longer are competent to control the industrial system on which the existence of so ciety depends, and will have to give way to the new social order-Social-

Ismi.

the people, but at a distance." There are those in this country whose vocifer ous protestations of lave "for the people" contain the same, but unspoken, reservation, Roosevelt, Bryan and Dunne, for instance, and scores of other scheming politicians.

Capitalist newspapers are now asking who owns the streets, saying they belong to "the people," and striker have no right to obstruct them. Funny they can only perceive this when their interests as exploiters are endaugered The only "people" a capitalist has any regard for is his own class,

Dr. Washington Gladden is busy try. ing to prove Rockefeller's money is "tainted," and Rockefeller is just as energetically trying to prove the opposite. If Gladden can sustain his charge, he prohably thinks, it will be victory for "morality."

til you succeed. Never mind the strike, is secret order No. 711." Here was a crisis. How serious it

night have been all will understand. out the order reached the Seismograph oner than it did the patrolmen and detectives.

Shall the inventor of such a mechanal and scientific marvel as the Seismograph be baffled by a few hundred hawkshaws? No. no! Ten or fifteen times, No!

So we established communication with the main office by wireless tele scope grip SEISMOGRAPH EDITOR.

SHOTS BY PHILOS.

The capitalists are constantly talkng about fighting for principle; did they ever have a principle?

We cannot impeach Senator Platt or trying to be the executive officer of his own express company in the Senate. If any impeachment proceedings were to be begun we would have to impeach the whole Senate,

We did not know that Japan was a ivilized nation until 100,000 Russians had been killed.

The national banks of Chicago do not wish to designate the names of the banks that are contributing towards the Employers' Association, because they know that their action deserves condemnation.

Montgomery Ward & Co.'s large establishment is one big sweatshop. It is up to Thorne to prove that he

is not a slanderer in saying that Shea president of the Teamsters, wanted to leave town,

There was a time in the United States when "freedom of contract" was as much derided by the employers as it is praised to-day.

A judge should not get drunk on the fury of exploitation, otherwise he is in contempt of himself, Of course it was wrong to take on the quarrel of the Garment Workers.

It is also wrong to save children from death in the sweatshops. Only what the capitalists do is right. At last the city authorities are be-

ginning to have pity on those stout men that are escorting the "injunction" wagons. They are going to ride after this; we intended to suggest brick-proof horses for them some time ago.

We ought to have a few more judges like Mr. Grosscupt, Being themselves in the traction business they would be best fitted to decide traction cases in the name of the United States.

Wearing a union button means that the owner of same considers the laws of this country insufficient to secure his rights.

It is said that Mr. Cortelyou, now postmaster general, has been offered the presidency of the Equitable Life Insurance Company and that he prob-ably will accept; we would advise him to charge all entertainments to the political fund account. Hyde might thus have covered up his luncheons.

The capitalists have been talking so much about the yellow peril, we beg to call their attention to the red peril which is bound to grow as a coust quence of their own actions.

Now is the time for merchants to "Day after day, hour after hour, as advertise stout uniforms; they are in

> of Assistant S ney Lindley in behalf of Bank President Perry's family is something unheard of in the courts of this country; we dare say that he would not make the same plea for a workingman's famfly whose head was accused of arson

Clothing of Quality

We have never shown a finer, better assorted or better made stock of readyto-wear clothing than you will find here now. The materials are all wool and durable, the styles are the newest and the workmanship is so perfect that no custom tailor could improve it.

Come and try on some of the new single and double breasted styles of suits that we sell at

\$9.85 \$11.85 \$14.85 \$18.00 \$20.00

They can't help pleasing you in every way.



Cor. 18th St. and Blue Island Ave.



Ladies' Silk Coats - loose fitting, made of peau de sole, scalloped cape, collar trimmed with satin braid, full sleeves with pretty turnback onfis worth as ac turn-back cuffs, worth \$5.00

Our Men's Fancy Worsted Suits for \$10.00 are the best values in Chicago, and one visit to our clothing department will convince you of a saving from \$3.50 to \$5.00. Our guarantee \$10.00 with every suit.....

Boys' Suits-Made of strictly all wool blue serge, 2-piece, double breasted, and Eton-Norfolk \$2.45 style. positively worth \$4.00, Saturday at \$2.45

Men's Shoes-Patent colt skins, velour, vici kid, in ta i or black, blucher or lace, freak \$2.45 Ladies' Shoes and Oxfords-In 85 different styles and all colors, at the popular price \$1.98 Infants' Shoes-In patent leather and fancy 23c



. 7



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SAM GUMBINER

SOCIALIST PARTY ORGAN

A. ABRAHAMSEN

Men's Furnishings and Shoes

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COR. CALIFORNIA AVE.

FREE-If you pre-

Mirabeau "The people, yes, I love clat to do

. . .

The workers are now learning ones more how little benefit they can re ceive from a "reform" mayor.

THE SEISMOGRAPH

Strange things happen after dark in hicago, but no one would have sup osed it possible that our honorable Mayor, the boss of the teamsters, and the watch-dog of the lake front would meet in friendly combat after what has transpired in the past two weeks. Perhaps they didn't, for full nameere neither spoken nor thought, but here is the report which came through the Seismograph:

"Ber hum ber hum ber p p p." The seismo indicator swung swiftly around until it pointed to the Lake Front Park, a plot of public land now renamed Grant Park without the coasent of its owners

Upon bringing the vibrant-co-ordina tor into focus the following was received:

"Good evening, Ed." "Why, hello, Monty, how are you? How are they coming?"

"They are not coming right at all If something don't happen, pretty We made several expensive trips yesterday out Monroe street, past the Federation meeting and couldn's get a grant out of the crowd

"Frankly, Ed. I feel that I have grievance.

"You certainly can't blame me for years have passed and it has not come your troubles. Practically the whole police force has been at your disposal. and while a few people have been killed, no property has been destroyed and I think as good order as possible has been maintained. I think the po lice have done very well."

"Yes, they have done too dxwy ell." (Here the machine was vio well." lently shaken and made a pl.--Seismo graph Ed.)

"What we want is the regulars here then we can win. But with all that police force parading in front behind and all around each wagon, the strik ers won't kill enough niggers to bring

"Here is Con. Let us hear what he has to say. Hello, Con." "Hello, Monty." "How are you

"Nay, Monty, it looks like a horse of

"Oh, well, yes, I guess so; but it'horse and horse and the game isn' I don't know why you ended yet. teamsters felt called upon to interfere in my affairs, anyway. None of my teamsters had anything to complain about?"

"Well, the gar---" "Oh! the garment workers! You teamsters have got to drop the sympathetic strike. If you would tend to your own work and leave other people's affairs alone you would be all right."

"Wait a minute, Mouty, A few years ago we did that way. We had no union. Each teamster accepted whatever terms, conditions and wages his employer was pleased to offer. The wages were too low to pay for decent clothes or proper food. The hours were too long to permit of reading sopleasures or sleeping anywhere

but in the stable, "He got up in the morning before daylight, fed his horse, chased out to an all night restaurant for a breakfast of coffee and sinkers, back to the barn. cleaned out the stable, curried the horse, hitched up, and proceeded to do whatever hauling his employer had

"He stole enough time for a saloon lunch and a short order supper, and by the time his work was finished and his horse fed and bedded down it was 10 or 11 o'clock, and instead of going to the dance of grand opera he laid himself down in the stable and went to sleep.

"He worked like a horse; he smelled like a horse; his talk was of curry comb and barness.

long as the daylight lasted, he gazed at demand. his horse's tail.

"Hence, his culture and the beanty

ven the militin."

Ed

you about now, don't it?"

advocated filling the streets with bayonets-to put down the working peopie.

So you think Socialism would be all right "if we had perfect men! And not having "perfect" men (what ever that may means, you will con tinue to defend and vote for a system that keeps men imperfect? Better think again

What a dreadful thing that was of old Herod, who got mad and killed off a few babies; and what "good stuff" that killing has been for the Sunday school intellect ever since the same intellect that is blind to the murder of five million babies a year in the United States by poverty and food THUISONS.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS. BY F. H. COPE.

The theft of three or tour million dollars by a Wisconsin banker Riad the haste with which Chicago financiers rushed to the rescue of the endangered Institution. studeed in the light of other events of the past two years, calls up the pertinent query. Have the capitalists now become so well organized and secured such com-plete control of the financial and industrial resources of the nation, that they can prevent the coming of another futense industrial depression such as

occurred in 1803 and is 1873? Two years ago the Socialists were on the qut vive in expectation of such an Taiking with a prominent So event. we are on the morning of it." Yet two of the same peculiar blend.

Andrew Carnegie gives \$10.000 to pension off aged college professors We don't notice any one, however, providing for superannuated wage work rs, the really useful members of so elety.

theric strike is not a principle of trade unionism and should not be resorted The News, undoubtedly, would wish the unions to adopt only innocnous measures. Beware of the advice of your enemies, workingmen, and in ceneral do the opposite. The sympathetic strike is one of your stronges weapons in resisting capitalist aggre-You have only one more potent -the Sectionian traffer

WHERE YOU WILL FIND US.

May 1st found us among those who vere compelled to seek new quarters office is now located in Room The 15. Metropolitan Huliding, 163 Ran dolph street.

The second annual boat excursion will take place Sunday. June 25; this year we go to Milwaukee on the Co Tickets, \$1 for round trip, lumines. now on sale at the office, Room 15, HE Randolph street.

John Wanamaker has donated SIGRAMMS for Y. M. C. A. buildings in China. In the matter of spending a few hundred thousand dollars for the cialist at that time, I asked. "Do you purpose of boosting commercial enterthink we are on the eve of such an prise, via the church-missionary route, event?" He exclaimed, "On the eve, the "two Johns" seems to have a mind

of his language.

"But now he is organized. He no longer sleeps with the horse.

"But with better wages, shorter hours, better clothes, better food, all conditions better, he has discovered responsibilities that he never knew be-

"He finds that his trade more than any other is a universal factor in industry.

"The teamster's work is the finish-The Daily News thinks the sympt- (ing touch to that of every craft and as a union man he is naturally drawn into many of their fights"

> "Well, they will find that they will have to give up the sympathetic strike or give up their organization."

> "What! And go back to the conditions before the union?

There is no power on earth can make them do that. You break up their present organization and you will find them in another one; and perhaps the next one will be worse for you than this one. Now, I must bld you good night, for 1 have trouble to attend to.

"Good-night, Con."

"Now, Monty, I am sorry the police work didn't result to your liking, but 1 believe a large number will be diverted to-night, so everything may brr! hmm! brr! hmm! brr! hmm!-Here the seismic indicator turned in the direction of stronger vibrations and the following appeared:

"Send every available man to the neighborhood of La Salle and Randolph streets, search every basement for a half mile in every direction, cap ture the Seismograph editor of the Chicago Socialist if possible, but by all means locate and destroy the Seismo-Taph. "Keep night and day force on it un to rest. grentste.

Chas. M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Trust, is not satisfied with bullying the American peonle; he intends to awe the Japanes by buying the South American navies for the Russian autocracy.

When we talk about the equal rights advocated by our revolutionary fathers we mean "business rights."

Suppose the street car lines were municipally owned and operated, and the trusts had forced up prices of all the necessities of life a great deal higher. And suppose the street car men were refused an increase in pay by the city council. And suppose those street car men went on strike. Would Judge Dunne do anything different to what the Employers' Association is doing? Would any Democrat or Republican mayor do differentiy? Lost is, in the way of running cars or attempting to break the strike? Most

assuredly not. We wonder if those wh

their eyes opened a little. A Social

ist mayor and a Socialist council would

first recognize the rights of the work-

ers. The Socialist party stands for the working class, not for the exploit-

Get your tickets far the big excur-

sion to Milwaukee, Sunday, June 25

on the Columbus; \$1 for the round

trip; children, 50 cents.

ers.

supported Judge Dunne have now had

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Boys' and Children's Clothing enables us to quote low prices. Men's Suits \$6.95 and upward Boys' Suits \$1,95 and upward HARRIS

Tel. Ogden 2582 **R. VOLLENDORF Fish and Oysters** SANNED GOODS AND DELICACIES 1068 Milwaukee Ave. Near Lincoln St.

ILLINOIS

The following is the complete list of candidates for national committee men as submitted by the various locals and branches:

Those accepting are: J. W. Bartels Chicago; B. Berlyn, Chicago; Samuel Block, Peoria; Chas. L. Breekon, Chiago: E. E. Carr, Danville; J. M Crook, Chicago; Chas, Escher, Chicago; A. F. Germer, Mt. Olive: Chas Halbeck, Chicago; J. H. Hanley, Quincy; M. B. Harth, Glen Carbon M. Kaplan, Chleago; S. A. Knopfnagel, Peoria; J. J. Lorenz, Chicago; A. W. Mance, Chicago: J. W. McSweeny, Chicago; Thos. J. Morgan, Chicago Marcus Perlson, Chicago: Rudolph Pusch, Chicago: J. F. Sanders, Bloom-

ington: A. M. Simons, Melrose Park; Geo. J. Sindelar, Chicago; Peter Siss man, Chicago; Seymour Stedman, Chi cago; M. H. Taft, Chicago; Chas. Tyl.



THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST, MAY 13, 1905.

Matt. Whalen, Chicago; S. C. Yeoman's, Chicago.

Those declining the nomination are: John Collins, Chicago', A. S. Edwards, Chicago; Chas. Fletcher, Chicago; Koenigkramer, Staunton; Geo. Wm. Koop, Chleago; W. T. Mills, Chleago; Frank Raisi, Chicago: Louis Rivet, Chicago; May W. Simons, Melros Park: Jas. S. Smith, Chicago; E. M. Stangiand, Chicago; Fred Underhill, Kewanee; E. Unterman deft Illinoist;

B. S. Waldo, Chicago: John H. Walker, Westville The following comrades have not been heard from and will therefore not appear upon the ballor: Jas. II. Brower, Elgin: L. Christ, Quincy; Geo. B. Landwehr, Quincy; G. W. Meiser,

Chicago; W. C. Rider, Chicago; Sam Robbins, Chicago: Fred Soustek, Chicago: Theo, J. Vind, Chicago, A supply of regular ballots will now

be printed containing the names of the candidates who have accepted and mailed to all locals and branches. All ballots must be in the hands of the State secretary not later than the first of July and the vote canvassed by the State Executive Committee at the regular meeting in July. It has been de cided that, owing to the large number of candidates, it shall require a majority of all those voting to make an election, and in case less than three candidates only receive a majority, another hallot will be necessary and those receiving less than ten per ent of the total vote will be dropped on the second ballot. This process will to the same principles as the Turnerse continued until the full quota of three national committeenaen are elect-

Owing to the fact that some delay was occasioned in sending out the amendments to the proposed new State constitution to the branches in Cool County, it was deemed necessary to extend the time of voting upon the new constitution also to the first of July Secretaries will please not fail to lay before the membership both the constitution which was sent out in March. together with the amendments sent out in April, and have the membership act upon this so as to give the party a good constitution. Members may vote upon the constitution as a whole or by sections.

Comrade John Collins has again taken to the field and will put in six days in Vermilion County, beginning with May 10. His dates after that are as follows: Paris, May 16: Decatur, May 17; Lincoln, May 18; Pekin May 19; Hayana, May 20; Jackson ville, May 21; Quincy, May 22 and 23 Galesburg, May 24; Monmouth, 'May 25; Moline and Rock Island, May 29 and 27.

After Rock Island his dates will most likely be as follows: Spring Valley, May 28; Ladd, May 29; Perul May 30; Oglesby, May 31; Streator June 1; Coal City, June '2; Joliet June 3.

With this trip completed, Comrade Collins will go out on a tour under the auspices of the National office for a period of several months, during which time efforts will be made to put out large quantities of wholesome leaflets printed by the National Complittee and distributed through the various State committees. For these leaflets but a nominal price will be charged, enabling every local branch to secure goodly supplies. No speaker can cove a whole town with his voice, but with little effort a few energetic Socialists can place a leaflet in the hands of every man, woman and child in their spective towns.

This will also give us an opportunity to recuperate financially, as the strain upon the treasury has been exceeding ly great during the past few months.

Charter applications have been re ceived from Coal City for an Englishspeaking branch, and from Waukegan

STREET AND HALL MEETINGS.

Clark and Ohio-Every Wednesday at 8 p. m. Clark and Walton place-Every Sunday at S p. m. California and North avenues- Ex-

ery Sunday afternoon Western avenue and Mulison-Ev-

ery Sunday. Thirteenth Ward-1029 West Van Buren street, Sunday, May 14, Sep. m. Twentieth Ward-943 West Harriin street, Sunday, May 14, 8 p. m. Thirty-fourth and State streets-Every Samulay at 8 p. m.

Thirty-ninth and Cottage Grove-Every Sunday night.

Seventsenth Ward-Every Saturday night, 8 o'clock, at Milwackee avenue and Center avenue. Every Sunday night, 8 o'clock, at Center avenue and Ohio street. Comrade Breekon will speak at Engl-

s' Council, Royal League, 210 Ma-Temple, Monday, May 15, at 8:30 Subject, "Consumption," SOL p. h DENIAL FROM THE TURNERS.

Chleago, May 9, 1905. To President Shea, of the Teamsters' E TREFALS Dear Sir and Brother Certain poli-

ticlaus in Turner circles had the impudence to suggest that the Turner might be called on to do pollee daty. These men are unauthorized when they speak thus,

The Turners of Chicago are devoted in Europe, who fought in the revolution of 1848 and who, when persecuted. for it, left for the United States. In this country they fought for the

Union and the abolition of slavery and many a brave Turner left his life on the battlefield. The Turners are ready today to defend the rights of the people, but they

certainly don't mean to do police duty for the capitalist class-that a Turner considers dishonorable. Our Bohemian brothers feel the same

about this matter. Fraternally yours HENRY KRAFT District Turnwart of the Chicago

Turnbezirk.

WORKERS IN THE FIELD.

"Nothing ventured, nothing won," an old adage and a true one. And it is going to be proved true again by the action of the party in enlarging the Chicago Socialist and improving

Already the comrades are responding to the call, loading themselves with subscription cards, and getting down to business.

Courade Dalley, of East St. Louis sends in seven yearlies and says more are to follow soon. Comrade E. Otto is faking \$2 worth

each week and is getting rid of them.

Comrade George Koop took \$5 worth, and says, "Watch my smoke, I'll do business, all right."

Other commides who have rolled up their sleeves and are getting to work J. Langenberg, J. M. Jacobson, 17973 Emil Otto, J. Sonander, James Flynn, A. Christiausen, C. Gartleman, Heury hlhorn, J. T. Caulfield, H. Meler Detroit, and John Plummer, Ham nond.

A great many more comrades are ecuring cards through the branches. he following branches taking amounts all the way from \$2 up to \$22, the first named branch taking the highest mount: 33d, 3d, 16th, 15th, 28th, 8th, (1st, 22d, and 26th. And these cards re coming in, too, showing that the omrades are selling them.

We must double the circulation this immer and every comrade should do is share. The Chicago Socialist should e placed in the hands of every So lalist voter before snow flies, so that for a Finnish branch. The old local when the campaign opens up next in Wankegan has been revived by spring we will be able to hand out a ery unpleasant surprise to the munipal ownership crowd in the shape of a vastly increased Socialist vote. There is only one way to make Soialists and that is by educating them, and a paper that reaches them each week is far superior to a leaflet scatered around at election time, especially when that paper is as good as the Socialist will be from now cn. Any comrade who thinks he can sit down and walt, and Socialism will be brought to him on a platter and ladled ato his mouth with a golden spoon, as another think coming. There is only one way to get it, and that is working for it. Reader, what are you doing? See our neighbor immediately and make subscriber of him

Announcement

WE have closed out the surplus Spring and Summer Suit Stock of one of the largest clothing manufacturers in the east. They are made up in this season's latest and most upto-date styles. The fabrics are fancy worsteds. Scotch cheviots and cassimeres. These suits are cheap at \$12.50 and \$15.00; we have placed them on sale for this week **O**1 at the special price of

CLOTHING HOUSE

Milwaukee and Ashland Avenues

The West Side's Largest Clothing Store





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SOR	Comrade Robert Glese,
	JAS, S. SMITH, State Sec.
	HAD. D. DALLA, DIALE DE.
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STATE OF COLUMN	FINANCIAL REPORT FOR APRIL, 1905.
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ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE NOTICE. The entertainment committee will meet every Tuesday night at the party headquarters, 163 East Randolph treet, room 12, 8 p. m. Branches that have no representatives on the commit-tee are requested to elect one at once. All delegates are urged to be presut as husiness of importance relating to the boat excursion requires imme diate attention

ATTENTION, COMRADES.

Grand entertainment and ball given inder auspices of 14th ward branch Socialist party, for benefit of cam-raign fund, Saturday, May 20. at Friedman's Hait, Grand and Western avenue. Admission 25 cents; ladies free, Speaker, Thos. J. Morgan.

There will be the merriest crowd of the year on the big boat Columi-us, Sunday, June 25, when the Soialists have their annual excursion Tickets now on sale; round trip, \$13 children, 50 cents.

Cor. 115th St. and Michigan Ave.





Tel. Main 4488.

tional

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

Issued every Saturday at 163 E. Randelph St., R. 15, cor. Randelph and La Salle Sta., CHICAGO, ILLs

The Chicago Socialist is published under the control of Local Chicago of the Social bit Party of Chicago, a corporation without capital stock, the whole revenue of which must be expended for Socialist "ropaganda. Remitrances may be made by fustoffice Money Order, Express Money Order of Bank Draft.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

Editor, A. W. Manee; A. S. Edwards, Associate Editor; Business Manager, A. Eisemana; State Secretary, J. S. Smith; ' L. Breckon, County Secretary.

Entered at the Postoffice, Chicago, 10., as second-class matter, March 18, 1962.

THE TEN-HOUR DECISION.

The Outlook of April 29 has a lengthy editorial in which it anal-

It was Justice Harlan, one of the dissenting judges, who stated

vzes the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of

the New York State law regulating the number of hours bakers might

be employed per day and week in that State. The United States Su-

preme Court, by a vote of five to four, declared the law unconstitu-

at the time the decision was rendered that it was the most important

decision that the Supreme Court had handed down during the past

hundred years. There is nothing particularly unusual in the Outlook's

analysis of the case under discussion. It goes without saying that

both sides receives apparent fair consideration at the hands of the

writer. It is the concluding paragraph, when the writer comes to sum

up the probable effects of the decision, that it becomes intensely inter-

esting to all who have given the subject any close attention. It says:

familiar with the facts in this important Supreme Court decision.

is the finest kind of propaganda material for the Socialist agitator,

either on the street corner or in the labor union meeting under "the

full significance of this decision; let them find out just what it means to organized labor, so far as securing any relief for labor by legislation is concerned, and it will not be long until the necessity of working class political action will be apparent to the most stupid "pure and

Let the rank and file of organized labor once comprehend the

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST, MAY 13, 1905.

WATCH IT VANISH.

Anto, 8308

The Deficit Reduced by \$60.00 During the Past Week.

The total amount received on the campaign fund the past week M0.00; The total deficit remaining last week was \$572.34. The balance now due is \$512.34. It is with great delight that the secretary can inform the committee that total amount due one of the printers has been paid. leaving the balance due almost wholly to Kerwin Bros. Notes were given by the secretary for \$500 to this firm. The first note for \$100 falls due on the 25th of this month. It will require some heroic work this week to make sure of covering this note.

There seems to exist on the part of some of the comrades a feeling that this deficit was unnecessary, and that the county secretary is responsible for same. The facts are that the entire till was occasioned by the order of the campaign committee. This committee endeavored with all possible are to limit the orders to needs of the campaign, and to the possible re-ceipts for campaign fund. When it is remembered that the bill for ballots in the primary was \$325.00, a very large part of which was unpaid when campaign committee came into existence, but all of which was necessary. it will serve to take the edge off the complaint. The notes above men-tioned must be met if we would preserve our credit, and the latter is absolutely necessary if we would do any business in the future.

Let me urge upon the comrades that they renew their efforts and so licit the last comrade for another and still another dollar, until the entire deficit is cleaned off the books. Never were our prospects brighter for splendid summer's campaign than now. In each of the 212 districts we must do efficient work, but the first thing to do is to clear the way by wiping out the amount due for the municipal campaign of 1905,

Give the list a good hard lift this week and choke the deficit back below the four hundred point. Following are the contributors for the past

8	D. O. Watkins, Milwaukee	
1	J. H. Copeland	
9		
Н	A Friend	
1	A. Rasmussen	
g	H. Kunz	
3	C. E. Kirkland, for 21st Ward.	
ĥ	Dave Roberts, for Sist Ward	2
9	A. M. Simons	5
3	L. Schreiber, 34, No. 2	
2	Geo II. Schmidt, 33d, Puliman,	53
8		2
8	J. P. Lynch	
ñ	Otto Becker	52
2	Jacob Bruning, 27, No. 4	2
8	X. Y. Z	
6	Fred Lange	
	Walter Vornan	
	Joe Brengle	
g	John Duos	
à	John Dyer O. Swanson, 25th Ward	
(i)	W. PWERDUN, SOLA WEDL	
	J. W. Sager	
	A Friend	
	Geo. Greenwood, 31st Ward	
	A. L. Mendelsohn	
	A. M. Ginsgow	
26		

Comrade A. M. Glasgow was

placed week before last in the column of subscribers as "not" having paid. This was an error, and his name now appears in the list above.

A FINE LIST.

Comrade Geo, H. Schmidt, of 300 West 118th street, handed in a fine list the past week for the campaign fund. It consisted of forty-two names, making up a total of \$10. If each of the lists sent out had turned in a like amount, instead of a deficit of \$800 at the close of the campaign there would have been a clean surplus of \$50. If such an amount had come in what might not have been accomplished? Such a sum would make possible the issuance of a daily, the ownership of a splendid job printing plant and the likelihood of so extending our propa-ganda as to capture the city at the next election. But why speculate thus, The thing now needed is to close up the deficit. Bring in your lists.



Brenholtz's Novel.

Perhaps you have been waiting for the opicion of a critic before reading "THE RECORDING ANGEL." Socialist critand here is its opinion in full:

"The Recording Angel," by Edwin Arnold Brenholtz, is a novel which deals with the question of differences between capital and labor and purports to portray conditions as they exist to-day and as the until the adoption of what he considers that sovereign panacea for the world's ills-Socialism. The particular struggle between the steel trust and the labor unions is made the basis of a story which plot and several well-defined characters. One at least is a creation, "a jewel of a secretary of a trust magnate. By means of a machine of most ingenious mechanism called "the recording angel"-on the criminating evidence against his employer which he uses in a blackmailing

scheme of ingenious and stupendous proportions. He is an enigma to his assoclates in the story, as well as to the reader.

The ferreting out of several well-entangled mysteries keeps up an exciting interest in the story, which has a becoming thread of sentiment in it also. As a

The Evolution of Man

ERN SOCIALISM is closely with a sc. evolution of man in simp very good reason for this. If isboard very go

ad it. ion of Man" tells in full su-cot hack through monkeys, marsuplais, am-cot hack through monkeys, marsuplais, and , worms and lower forms of life, down to the and rath of a single cell. Moreover it prove an such fred live as your formerly throught i argunic and the thorganic, but that the argunic and the thorganic, but that the send that mode the cell. It send that mode the cell. It argunic and the thorganic, but that the send that mode the cell. It ce. It is up to date and gives the lat

mely bound in cloth, 50 cents posts CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO

Socialist tract it seems to present fairly the tenets of the cult.

The book is substantially bound in cloth, price \$1.00, postpaid, To get books at a reduction, and to help supply ics may be prejudiced in its favor, but the capital for publishing more Socialist no one can suspect the CHICAGO books, subscribe for a share of stock. DAILY NEWS of Socialist tendeucies. Ten dollars, payable a dollar a month, if you wish.

articles by Mr. Louis B. Boudin, beginning in the May number of the Internaauthor thinks they will continue to exist | tional Socialist Review. They are of exceptional value now when the principles which Marx laid down are making such inroads into all fields of thought, even outside the Socialist movement, and when within that movement opposing views on is cleverly written, with an absorbing tactics are being urged, each justifying itself on the ground that it is a correct application of Marsism. In the preparaknave." Archibald Chambers, the private | tion of these articles Comrade Boudin, who has the advantage of a thoroach command of several languages, has made a careful study of the extensive Marxian order of the graphophone-he obtains in- literature. The special topics to be discussed in the several articles are: I. Introduction. (Karl Marx and his

Critics.) II. The Materialistic Conception of History and the Class Struggle.

(Exposition of the Doctrine.)

III. The Materialistic Conception of History and the Class Struggle. (Criticism of the Doctrine.) IV. Value and Surplus-Value. (Expo

sition and Criticism.)

V. The Mechanics of Capitalistic Production. (Exposition and Crit-icisu of the Trasts, of Commercial Crises and the final breakdown of the System, Trusts as Regulators of Production, Capitalistic accu-mulation.) mulation.) VI. The Laws of Capitalistic Develop-

ment. (Exposition and Criticism of the theories of "The Army of the Unemployed," "The Impov-erishment of the Working Class." "The Disappearance of the Mid-die Class," the Social Influence of Trusts and Corporations in gen-

eral.) VII. Fiunf Results. (The Relations of Theory and Practice, Some of the Causes of the new movement, and

Some of the Results.) It will readily be seen that this series of articles will be of immense value to every thinking Socialist. And the other matter that has been published and will be published in the International Social-ist Review is nearly or quite as valuable ist Review is nearly or quite as valuable to those Socialists who care to have something more than a superficial knowl-edge of Socialism. Unfortunately the number of these has not thus far been enough to pay the cost of publishing the REVIEW, and there has been a con-stant deficit, which has been made up di-

rectly or indirectly by the stockholders of the co-operative publishing house. With a view to preventing such deficits in the future, the price of the REVIEW has now been fixed at ten cents a copy MARXISM. This is the general title of a series of be solved. Address

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





Useful Things at Bargain Prices

THESE SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS WILL BE READY FOR YOU THIS WEEK

Our premium coupons go with every 5 cent purchase. Ask for them and save them! MAIL ORDERS OF THESE ITEMS WILL NOT BE FILLED

INFANTS' WHITE SILK EMBROIDERED HOODS - Choice of several different 59C styles, each	WHITE LACE CURTAINS - Full 33/2 98C	
CHILDREN'S WHITE LAWN HOODS Plain tucked, French style or embroidered, some also with full ruche, your choice this 156	MEN'S OVERALLS AND JACKETS - 500 In all colors and stripes, all sizes, each. 500 With each pair a shop cap free.	
MEN'S BLACK HALF HOSE - Fancy em-	BOYS' KNEE PANTS Black or blue, well made, sizes 4 to 14, this sale per pair 10e	
broidered, full seamless, warranted fast 7c color, 12½ c value, pair7c	only	
APRON GINGHAM—In large assortment 33 of neat checks, your choice per yard34C	LADIES' WHITE SLEEVELESS VESTS – Neatly taped and finished, regular price 50 to cents, each	
RED FEATHER INLET Warranted color and feather proof, fine twilled, satin finished, 121 a great bargain, this sale per yard122C	LADIES' WAISTS — Made of gingham or fine lawn, plain or tucked in back, stock collar, light and dark colors, your choice for this 370	
FANCY DRESS LAWNS—In large assortment of light and dark colors, neat and desir- able patterns, per yard92C	BOYS' SUITS Odd sizes of several different lines, sizes 3 to 15 years, 2 and 3-piece \$1.95 suits included, choice	
"TOIL DU NORD" DRESS GINGHAM — In large and varied assortment of pretty checks and stripes, choice of many colors, best 12½c grade, per yard at	MEN'S FINE LACE SHOES—Made of best box calf, velour calf or patent calf skin, \$1.95	
PLAIN COLORED NOVELTIES — Serges and pretty plaids, in large and varied assort- ment of colors and weaves, per yard25C	LADIES' LACE SHOES — Made of fine kic leather, flexible or double soles, patent leather tip, eleven different styles of toes to S1.29 select from, choice pair	
36-INCH BLACK DRESS GOODS Choice of several desirable weaves, per 050		
yard	BOYS' CREAT COLORED BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR-Shirts or drawers, in sizes from	
CURTAIN SWISS - Full yard wide, neatly striped, regular 121/2c value, per 73c	24 to 34, actually worth 25c, during this 150	
yard	MEN'S FANCY STRIPED MERINO UNDER- WEAR-Medium weight, shirts or drawers, in sizes from 30 to 46, actual 50c value, 25c	
COLUMBIA SWEET CHOCOLATE,		

PRISON LABOR

simple" advocate of no politics in the union.

good of the order.'

Under the heading "Convicts to Have Work" the following announcement is made from Springfield:

ment is made from Springfield: Springfield, IR, Agril 28.-To the sreat relief of the administration and of the prison baseds a compromise on the prison industries law has been reached and annead means to the Dudgeon bill, draws along innes to the programmed and annead innes to this agreement was reached hat night in a conference of the labor men and the prison managers with theremore De-mean. The labor men agreed to permit pen-itering all orders from the State lastitu-lions and school districts have been filled, with certain provisions rs to perfecting of convicts who may be amployed in the man-ufacture of goods for the open market. Nothing more completely demon-

Nothing more completely demon-strates the absurdity of the competitive system at this stage of civilization and economic development than the fact that organized labor, in self-de tense and for the protection of "free' labor, is compelled to exert its utmost power to keep the victims of cap-Stalism confined in our penal institu tions from producing useful commodities that will find their way to the market

Workingmen, just consider for a

President of the International Brother hood of Teamsters.

er week of our strike under more encouraging circumstances than ever, but with the same determi-nation that all teamsters on strike must be reinstated and the grievances arbitrated before a settlement can be made.

have declared that arbitration is is the only fair means of settle-

strike. We are rerdy to settle on honorable terms at any time. We deny all charges of any in-

There will be no settlement of this strike until the strikers are reinstated. The public and the small business men of this city favor arbitration, and the au-thorities of city, county and state have dealed of the state

ment for such controversics We do not intend to spread the strike during the week. If this struggle is enlarged it will be upon some course of action which the employers force upon us. The Employers Association is the only body trying to increase this

tention to descri the strike or leave the city during a truce and that any truce will be called for the purpose of effecting a settle

CORNELIUS P. SHEA.



We are prepared to start anoth-

esting to all who have given the subject any close attention. It says: The effect of the decision legaly is of coarse to render this provision regarding incloses of emission and the start of the section of the section of the section of the of the universality accepted. The fact that the indices of the two courts divided evenly, that have divided not on party lines, that the decision after all is applicable only to this particular method of regulating work in this particular, leaves the question how for Legislatures may interfere with individual contracts still open for public and popular discussion. Unfortunately, the inmediate after soft of the decision the outlook fears, will be to increase the power of these laber leaders who are distruc-fut of the results and who are prove to appeal to the strike as the effective vector for eccentry lastice. If may the, give implies to the Seclalist morement, since. If the people were to own the implements of labor and conduct the operation of industries, here without function of the power of the strike as the effective vector of the people and conservative tendencies who we were the borg and conditions of industries, and as a weakening of the power of labor unions will, we think be disappointed. No active Security of the power of labor unions will, we think be disappointed. week No active Socialist or trade unionist should fail to make himself

2,00

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1.0

system where the more parasites there are to consume the products of your labor, without giving any equivalent to you in return, the better you're off. Under a sane system where all coerate to provide the necessaries and luxuries of life, can you imagine any one wanting to prohibit any portion of the human family from producing useful or beautiful articles by applying their labor to the raw materials of the earth?

Socialism will largely abolish the causes which now make criminals and will absolutely abolish any motive on keep any one from working at any industry.

As a remedy for the prison labor problem and most other social diseases study Socialism.

Until co-operation displaces comp tition we can have no real morality or instice. Nor even give expression to our natural human instincts

The prison labor problem is similar and closely related to many other so cial problems involving the "right to work," now being so much spoken and written about by all who are interest ed in social questions.

HOW THE STRIKE STARTED.

Ellen Lindstrom and Mother Jone spoke at the Commonwealth Club Friday night. May 5. We have already reported several metings of this club It meets every other Friday at a res taurant and listens to after-dinner It is composed about half and half of Socialists who used to be respectable, and of respectable people who are in danger of becoming Social-

Its program committee is on the lookout for live subjects, so Miss Ellen

Lindstrom, who certainly ought to know, was invited to tell last week Friday about the causes leading up to the present strike.

Miss Lindstrom is an officer of the Garment Workers' Union, and she told a simple, pathetic story of the uphill fight carried on by that organization

for years against child labor, the sweatshop and other incidents of capiwill absolutely abolish any motive on talistic production. She emphasized the part of any portion of society to the fact that she was not a revolutionist, and impressed her audience with her complete sincerity, and also with

the fact that she did not know what she did want.

When she had finished, some on-called for Mother Jones. It may be bserved that Mother Jones is not one of the regular members of the Commonwealth Club. It may also be on erved that she was not overawed by the atmosphere of respectability. For about ten minutes she told the unvar-

nished truth about the present right between labor and capital in Chicago, She did not advocate violence, but

showed that a state of war had been brought about, and pointed out where the responsibility rested. She used plain Anglo-Saxon, with a little Celtic fire to colliven it, and she gave the respectable audience enough materia for reflection to last for some time, Many of them are just beginning to study the theory of the class struggle they will be helped in their study by this glimpse of the personality of a woman who stands for the fact of the lass struggle. C. H. K.

More subscribers always wanted.

DOING GOOD WORK.

The comrades in Branch No. 4, 27th ward, are working on spiendid lines. for effective results. They have the several precincts in their part of the ward in charge each of a comrade. A systematic plan of distribution of literature is being followed. One week one kind, the following week a different leaflet. Subscriptions for Chicago Socialist are also being made. The result is showing finely in increased membership, and a redoubling of activity of that part of this greatest of all wards-144 square miles of territory.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Receipts—Stamps, \$36.25: delegate dues, \$2; campaign fund, \$60; litera-ture, \$9.30; balance last week, \$22.47; tatal \$100.00; total, \$130.02.

Expenses-Stamps, \$10; printing and supplies, \$24.87; postage, 50 cents; freight, \$1.30; literature, \$1; office expeuse, rent, etc., \$28.80; secretary's salary, \$20; credit due secretary from anditor's account, \$6.20; balance on hand, \$36.75; total, \$150.02.

Stamp account--On hand last week. 254; purchased, 100; total, 354. Stamps sold, 236; balance on hand, 118.

> "POVERTY"-"MASS AND CLASS." The County Secretary has received 200 copies of the above books, which are printed to retail at 25 cents each. where branches wish to have some of these splendid propaganda volumes they can be secured at the rate of six for \$1. Single copies, 25 cents. It is hoped that branches contemplating. buying will order from headquarters. In doing so they can save themselves money, and make sure of getting the books at once.

