

The No. of 327
this paper is —
If the number on
your label is 328,
your subscription
expires next week.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

Five yearly sub-
scription card,
with a "Physician
in the House" and
"Rebels of the New
South" for \$2.50

VOL. VI

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1905

NO. 327.

It is the Subordination of Politics to the Interests of Private Capital that Breeds Corruption

IS SOCIALISM A DREAM?

When a Socialist speaker stands on a street corner and preaches the idea of a social revolution to a small audience of ordinary working men who have been trained to think and look at things from the capitalist point of view he no doubt appears to the great majority of his hearers as a "dreamer."

His faith in the ultimate success of the cause he so ardently and enthusiastically presents astonishes the "practical," patient wage slave, who has all his life been taught and has honestly come to believe that the present capitalist system always existed and always must exist. And that the only way a man born into the working class can ever hope to really improve his conditions very much is by getting out of the working class and becoming a capitalist. School teachers, preachers, newspapers and successful business men have persistently hammered this idea into the minds of the workers.

The writer of these words has often tried to see himself as he stands on a "soapbox," as his audience sees him; while he realizes that his particular mission is to get his audience to see the Socialist's general outlook upon the world.

To the person with the capitalist point of view, even though he be a wage worker, the Socialist agitator's task appears to be a hopeless one. The man with the capitalist mind sees a few individuals earnestly attempting to "convert" the working class of the world to their way of thinking and looking at things. To him the task no doubt looks impossible, and the men who are attempting it appear fanatical; and viewing things from that point of view he has sized the situation up about right. If his view point were the true one he would not be far wrong in saying that Socialism was a dream and that its advocates were dreamers of pleasant dreams.

On the other hand, the Socialist sees things from an entirely different standpoint. He has studied the evolution of society through all its various changes. He sees human society pass from one system to another as the mode of producing the necessities of life evolves from one form to another. He knows things are different in this generation to what they were in the last. He realizes the rapidity with which changes are at present going on all around him. He realizes and is inspired by the fact that the economic developments, which are bearing with ever increasing pressure on all sections of the working class, will eventually drive home with irresistible logic and persuasive eloquence the truths to which he is only calling attention. If his audience is inclined to laugh and have fun at his expense he can afford

SIDE LIGHTS.

I was going down Wells street early in the morning. The streets were crowded with men, women and children hurrying to their work. The street cars were crammed, jammed and packed with human beings, taking their labor power to market. I was cogitating in my mind how that mighty throng of wealth producers could best be reached with the Socialist message, which would show them how life might be made worth while. While in this frame of mind my attention was attracted by two little girls, pale and shabbily dressed, hurrying along with the ever-increasing throng.

They had little cold lunches wrapped in paper under their arms. As I looked at this sight my blood boiled with indignation. The million and a half little children that are being ground soul, body and mind into profits and dividends in this land of plenty passed instantly before my mind's eye. It made me sick at heart. I wanted to cuss some one or something, and I

to wait, knowing with assurance before very long the pressure in the mill, farm, factory, railroad or department store, where his hearers are forced to sell their labor power, will point out to the workers the truth of the Socialists' position.

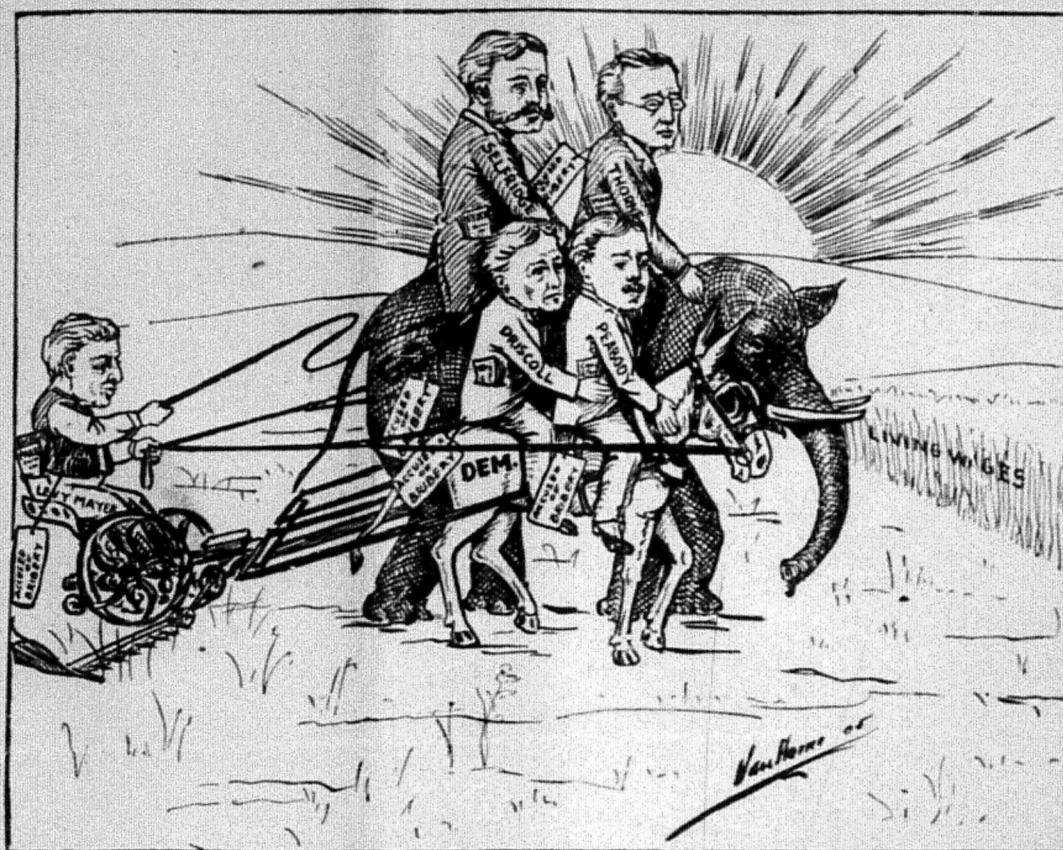
The Socialist worker knows and realizes (and this is the source of his inspiration, boldness, audacity and apparent fanaticism) that the same industrial pressure which caused him to see the truth pointed out by Socialist speakers will eventually have the same effect on the minds of other workers, and that instead of being the stuff that dreams are made of, is nothing short of the most practical realism.

The modern scientific Socialist's dream of a future state of society (and not very far in the future either) is not based on any scheme or plan evolved in the mind of some dreamer of dreams. His hopes are reasonable and entirely within the reach of this generation, if it develops sufficient intelligence to understand what is the cause of poverty, want and the haunting fear of want in the midst of plenty, superabundance, yet overproduction and wanton waste. The problem of production of the necessities and reasonable luxuries of life is solved.

Socialism points out to the workers of the world that there is only one reason why any human being should not enjoy a full and complete life at the present time. The reason is because the tools of production and distribution are privately owned by a class whose only motive in having them operated is profit. Is this a dream? Is the Standard Oil trust a fact or a dream? The steel trust, the railroad trust, the meat trust, and the hundred other trusts that control the staple articles that go to make up the necessities and luxuries of life, are they Socialist dreams? Or are they big, hard, tangible, material facts that have grown up out of the industrial evolution of the last few years?

The Socialist claims that if the trusts (which reactionary minds claim must be "busted" or "regulated") must be collectively owned by the people for the purpose of easily providing for their material wants and abolishing poverty. You call this a dream. Very well, it is a dream that may be materialized any time the workers intelligently unite in an effort to abolish the horrible nightmare of capitalism and competition, which constantly keeps before our eyes the specter of sweat shops, child labor, poverty, prostitution of women's virtue and men's minds and all the devils and fiendish sights of which capitalism and competition are the fruitful mother. Is Socialism a dream? If so, it is much more desirable than the nightmare of capitalism.

relieved myself by remarking to a typical looking workingman with a dinner pail in his hand that it was a — shame that little children like that were forced to go to the factories. The man looked at me, and asked, "Well, who is to blame for the conditions which compels little children to go to work and leaves tens of thousands of able-bodied men in enforced idleness?" "I'll tell you," he said, "who is to blame; it is the working people themselves. It is our own stupidity." And while we walked three blocks this man kept on pointing out to me that if the working people only knew, could only understand their power, they might soon be living lives fit for human beings to live. I was anxious to know what remedy he had to offer, but I let him do the talking. When we reached Ohio street he said he must leave me, but before he went he pulled a bunch of papers from his pocket and handed me one, saying as he did so, "Read that and see what you think of it." I took the paper and looked at it. The title page read, "Why Workingmen Should be Socialists, by Gaylord Wilshire." The man had not mentioned Socialism. The little girls were lost in the throng. I walked on. I was still wondering how the toiling masses could best be reached with the hopeful gospel of Socialism. I gave the leaflet the man had handed me to another man as I passed by. I wished I had more. I wanted to reach the minds of the workers with the message I had to deliver. Then I thought of the 25,000 men in Chicago who voted the Socialist ticket last spring. I wondered how many of them had given out a Socialist leaflet on their way to work. How can we reach the workers with the Socialist message? It seemed to me



Good Company for Organized Labor to Shun.

that the man with the dinner pail who had handed me the leaflet had pointed the way. Fill your pockets with good Socialist leaflets and get them into the hands of the workers.

It was on North Clark street one afternoon last week. An old man almost double between the shafts of a huge handcart with a rope around his body, was pulling a load of wood he had gathered at some building that was being wrecked. The load was almost as much as a mule could draw. The old man bent to his task and staggered on. A block further on the opposite of this picture hove in sight. A splendid automobile driven by some mysterious power majestically rolled along in the same direction the old man was going with his cart loaded with wood. The machine that drove the automobile was fully twenty horse-power. It was in perfect control of the intelligent man in charge of it. On one seat sat a stout old lady, beside her an impudent looking pug dog. I turned and watched this splendid looking outfit roll past the old man pulling the cart. The automobile loaded with the fat woman and the pug dog turned east towards the lake, where the parasites breathe the pure lake breezes and live in mansions. The old man turned the shafts of his cart west and dragged his load of fuel towards the river, where the working people of the 22d ward live not in mansions, but in dingy, ill-ventilated flat buildings. The homes where each of these vehicles were bound for passed before my imagination. I could see the old man greeted by his grandchildren as he reached the working class home. The sight is a familiar one in the districts where the "foreign" workers live. The old man was no parasite; his daughters were nursing babies instead of pug dogs. At first this sight caused me to mutter curses against the capitalists and their system, but the intelligent, reasonable hopefulness which Socialism inspires in the breasts of those who have seen the light of the coming day soon took the place of the natural feeling of disgust for the system that uses a twenty horse-power engine and its attendant to pander to the selfish desires of a useless rich parasite and her pug dog, and works an aged wealth producer on the brink of the grave to exhaustion.

I saw Socialism triumphant. I knew that in the near future the power and control of men over nature which was represented in that automobile would be used to set men free from unreasonable toll; instead of enslaving as it does while it is privately owned and used only for the profit and pleasure of the few.

Don't forget that bribery requires a bribe-giver as well as bribe-taker. The capitalist papers seem to forget this important fact.

So long as profit is the impelling motive for producing commodities, and competition is the whip that drives men to action, we shall have our news papers filled with the disgusting de-

tails of the very natural effect of such a system.

The natural fruits of the competitive system are bribery, treachery, immorality, child slavery, prostitution, drunkenness, red light districts, divorce scandals, and a host of other evils too numerous to mention. The only possible remedy for this condition of affairs is the collective ownership and control of the means of life, and production for use.

No time should be lost in starting an agitation for a parcel post law. This will hit the express companies just where they live and have their existence. Farmers who never heard of Socialism, and city and town workers who have not yet been educated up to the point where they want Socialism, can all agree on this step in advance. This action is almost certain to be the outcome of the united, despotic action of the express companies in their dealings with their wagon drivers. Let the good work proceed.

The June Grand Jury indicted some twenty labor leaders on various charges, but the employers and their agents who were charged with bribing, or attempting to bribe the business agents of the unions, were exonerated. These grand juries are carefully selected from the employing class or their direct agents. Look over the list of names selected to serve as grand jurors month after month, and you will seldom ever find a man selected to serve who comes from a working class district. Can you guess why?

A Socialist is a person who sees the necessity of the collective ownership and operation of the means of producing and distributing wealth for the use of all who are willing to do their share of the work.

Mayor Dunne announces that he will segregate the ten thousand "fallen" women in four distinct "red light" districts. Raymond Robbins says there are 60,000 homeless men in Chicago. In the light of the above news items, what do you think of the statements made by the opponents of Socialism, when they tell you that Socialism will break up the home?

The capitalists have set their whole pack of retainers yelping in pursuit of the life of the Chicago School Teachers' Association. The very idea of an ordinary school teacher having and expressing an opinion on a question like the teamsters strike, especially when that opinion differs from the opinion of the Employers' Association, is nothing less than less majestic — against the constituted authority of the Union League Club and Levy Mayer.

If the "Teachers' Bulletin" had expressed the opinion that the 40,000 teamsters in Chicago were a lot of plug-uglies and rioters who didn't want to work, anyway, and that the members of the Employers' Association were a fine lot of "Christian gentlemen" who never dodged their taxes, then the capitalist press would have

praised the conservatism and intelligence of the teachers. But it didn't tell the truth about the strike, and if the working people in Chicago will stand for it the Employers' Association will see that they pay the penalty for their "impudence." Will the working class in Chicago stand by and see this crew of refined ruffians set their machinery in operation and crush the teachers' organization because they will not bow down to the image that capitalism has set up?

Last week the Grand Jury indicted some twenty-five union labor "leaders," and the lightning struck these Christian churches, damaging them to the extent of \$45,000. But the Grand Jury and the lightning both passed over the heads of the Employers' Association and never touched them.

The capitalist apologists say that Socialism will break up the home. As a matter of fact, the modern Socialists the world over are the only organized body of people that are persistently endeavoring to bring about conditions that will make it possible for all working men and women to have a home worthy of the name.

Socialism will break up the condition which breeds slums and the capitalist institution of Prostitution and red light districts.

The Tribune announces that the teachers' union is a foe to the employers' association. What does our esteemed contemporary expect? Did he think that the union smashing employers had any friends among working people who had sense enough to organize for their own protection?

Capitalism breeds prostitution, red light districts, child slavery, sweat shops, stinging poverty in the midst of plenty, and on the other hand wanton, wasteful, arrogant millionaires who live in splendid palaces in the selected and most beautiful spots of the earth. Yet the defenders of capitalism say that Socialism will destroy incentive, break up the home and make men lazy, because it aims to open the eyes of the workers to the real cause of these conditions, viz., private ownership of the means of life.

Do any of you who have been reading the disgusting details about the "red light" district and the way these unfortunate victims of capitalism are being hounded by the police from one place to another, take any stock in that capitalist lie that Socialism aims to break up the home? Socialism will make it unnecessary for women to sell their virtue for bread either with or without a ceremony. See?

The teamsters' strike is fast educating the workers to the necessity of working class political action. When Mayor Dunne ordered the police to ride on the wagons beside the strike-breakers he lost all the confidence that the workers had in him.

More subscribers always wanted.

A PRETEXT FOUND.

Miss Margaret Haley was for many years a teacher in the Chicago public schools. Some few years ago the city found itself short of funds to carry on the work of the schools properly. As usual, the capitalist's most favorite method of solving problems of this character was adopted. The school board "cut" the salaries of the public school teachers. What else could they do? was the question they asked the simple minded wealth producers of Chicago, who had been piling up hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property for the big and little capitalists. And so far as most of the teachers and the great stupid working mass of the people could see there was nothing else "practicable." They had always been used to that sort of a solution of financial troubles.

Among the thousands of school teachers in the public schools at that time there were at least two—Miss Haley and Miss Goggin—who thought out a novel and original plan, which very much displeased the "legal possessors" of the hundreds of millions of the surplus values created by the patient workers, and exploited from them. Miss Haley and Miss Goggin set in motion an idea that instead of cutting the salaries of the hard-worked public school teachers, that it would be better for all concerned if a lot of millionaires and corporations were compelled to quit dodging their taxes. The idea found favor in all quarters except among the "owners" of the untold millions of dollars' worth of property in Chicago.

The agitation started by these teachers finally resulted in compelling the millionaires and corporations to pay more taxes. The teachers in self-protection organized the Teachers' Federation and elected Miss Haley as their business agent, which position she has held for the past four years.

The capitalist tax-dodgers have never been able to forgive the school teachers for the part they took in that fight. Through their servile press and pupits they have continually kept up a relentless persecution, and for a long time they have been looking for a pretext to exterminate the Teachers' Federation. At last, they hope they have found one.

Miss Haley is sick. Some of the teachers, whom she has served so faithfully, started a subscription for her material relief. One of these lists has been found in one of the schools, so it is alleged. This act of mercy and common humanity has been attacked by the capitalist press as though it were a heinous crime. The Chicago Tribune, The Evening Post and Chronicle have lost no time in editorially demanding that the incident be taken advantage of to exterminate the Teachers' Federation on the grounds that Miss Haley is not at present on the payroll of the School Board.

The capitalist apologists say that Socialism will break up the home. As a matter of fact, the modern Socialists the world over are the only organized body of people that are persistently endeavoring to bring about conditions that will make it possible for all working men and women to have a home worthy of the name.

Socialism will break up the condition which breeds slums and the capitalist institution of Prostitution and red light districts.

The exploiters of labor may succeed in crushing the Teachers' Federation, but we are of the opinion that their success will react like a boomerang. The capitalists have long done as they pleased with all our institutions. They have prostituted our colleges, pulpits, public press and schools, and made them all servile to their sordid greed.

But the great, sleeping giant of labor is awakening. Already a gleam of intelligence sparkles in his eye. He is reaching for political power. When he grasps it, the reign of greed will terminate. The fight on the Teachers' Federation will hasten the day. Proceed, capitalism. You are rushing on to your own destruction.

As a remedy for strikes, lockouts, boycotts, scaberry, slugging, prostitution of women's persons and men's minds, bootleg, grafting, sweating, child slavery, the unemployed problem and all the cankerous sores on the body politic, study Socialism.

Judas Iscariot, by one act of perfidy, made a great reputation for himself, and sent his name down to posterity as a synonym of all that was contemptible and repulsive, but we never heard much about the men who bribed him. They were merely up-to-date business men who wished to get rid of a dangerous character, and took the easiest way to accomplish their purpose.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE

The whole history of the world has been a history of Class Struggles, contests between the exploited and exploiting.

June 2, by unanimous vote the employees of the Saginaw and Bay City street railway systems and of the interurban line connecting the two cities at a meeting held early in the day decided to strike. The employees had asked for an increase in wages and the adoption of the "two turn" system of hours, and both requests were refused by the company. Present wages on the city lines are 17 and 19 cents an hour, and on the interurban line 21 cents. The men demanded 30 cents and 21 cents for the city employees and 23 cents for the interurban men.

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society of North America held its annual convention in New York. The same was well attended and many new propositions were discussed. The membership has increased to 32,631.

The organization is well known to all progressive thinking workmen, and many of the brewery workers and bakers are affiliated with the same.

It is now possible for three men working with hand machinery to make 1,000 cement bricks a day. A recently invented machine employing five men besides those who mix the cement, will, its inventor asserts, make 6,000 bricks an hour. A big company is forming to place the machine on the market.

The agricultural laborers of Hungary held a conference at Buda-Pesth in connection with the convention of the Socialist party of Hungary, and took steps toward the establishment of a national federation of the agricultural laborers.

Statistics have been issued by the government of New Zealand showing that in the last five years the growth of the trade union membership in that country was 54 per cent.

Hereafter every employee of the St. Louis United Railway Company will have to give the company a photo of himself before he is allowed to go to work. This is for the purpose of making the blacklist more effective and to further impress upon the workers the fact that they are slaves.

The flat glass workers are going to fight the devil with fire if possible. According to a statement given out by T. W. Rowe, of Toledo, Ohio, president of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, the national organization will at once begin the erection of three lamp chimney factories which will give employment to union men. One of the factories, it is reported, will be built in Marion, another in West Virginia, and a third in Pennsylvania. The Macbeth-Evans chimneys, which have had a large sale in this part of the country, are unfair products, and the "flats" will try to drive the Macbeths from the market.

New York local unions of the Inter-

national Brotherhood of Teamsters, 45,000 strong, adopted the following resolution: "That unless the President of the United States Express Company recedes from the uncompromising attitude toward our fellow teamsters in Chicago, WE PLEDGE OURSELVES TO STUMP THIS CITY, STATE AND SURROUNDING STATES AGAINST ALL REPUBLICAN LEADERS AND NOMINATIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, OF WHICH SENATOR THOMAS E. PLATT IS THE REPUTED LEADER." That's all right, provided the teamsters are careful in choosing opponents to Republicans; we have a Democratic administration in Chicago, you know, and what good is it?

The threatened boycott by the Chinese merchants of American goods unless important modifications are made in the Chinese exclusion act is a live question with the administration now and is growing constantly in importance. Several merchants and manufacturers are bringing pressure to bear on members of Congress to see a modification of the law. The Southern farmers, particularly along the coast, are seriously considering the Chinese as a substitute for the negroes in the cane and rice fields. A sentiment has developed in the New England States where white people are now just seeking an existence in favor of the rice-eating workers.

The State Department of Factory Inspection in Pennsylvania is now entering upon a campaign of rigorous enforcement of what it regards as the best child labor law in the world. Delay in receiving copies of the law and the requisite certificates from the State printer have prevented active measures heretofore, since the Governor signed the bill. Important provisions of the law, contrasted with those of the old one, are that the minimum age limit is raised to 14 years instead of 13, and that the department has jurisdiction over virtually every class of workers in the State, except domestics, mine workers and farm hands.

A Chicago lawyer, commissioned by the Austrian, Italian and Russian governments, has been investigating the explosion in Joseph Leiter's mine at Zelizer, Ill., and he attributes the disaster to the mine management's neglect of precautions required by law. This action of Leiter's may involve him in several suits for damages, besides making trouble for the State of Illinois, which assisted the doughty warrior Joe in maintaining an armed citadel.

MERCHANTS employing 90 per cent of the retail clerks at Fort Worth, Texas, have signed a contract which called for a nine-hour day for lady clerks and

nine and one-half hours for men on all days except Saturdays, when the hours shall be twelve and twelve and one-half hours. The following full holidays are allowed without reduction of pay: Christmas, Fourth of July, Labor Day and Thanksgiving Day. A minimum wage scale is provided of \$8 per week, and all differences between employer and employee are to be settled by arbitration.

The lockout of the members of the Plumbers' Union at Pittsburgh, which was called by the Builders' Exchange League Feb. 1, has been called off and the new agreement signed by the employers. The "open shop" clause, which has been one of the main bones of contention, was eliminated. A new clause in the agreement is that regarding the apprenticeship system. One apprentice will be allowed to every five workmen and two for every eight. All disputes will be settled by a committee selected from the employers and the union.

OPPOSED TO PURE FOOD.

In the crusade against food adulteration and poisoning that is now filling the magazines with articles on jams, pickles, baked beans, etc., some of the writers are asking who the guilty parties are who have blocked the pure food bills in Congress for the past twenty years. It seems to be easier for the Senate to declare a war than to outlaw poisoned food, says Henry Irving Dodge in the Woman's Home Companion, and he finds the reason for it in the fact that the blenders of whiskies, patent medicine men, and makers of adulterated foods and drugs have "influenced" the Washington legislators in various ways, chiefly by campaign contributions. A fund of \$250,000, he hears, is being raised to defeat the present pure food bill. Edward Lowry, writing in the World's Work, says that the chief opponents of the bill at the last session were Senators Aldrich, Lodge, Hale, Frye, Keen, Wetmore, and Penrose, while Senators Platt of Connecticut and Spooner opposed it on legal grounds, and some of the Southern Senators, Morgan, Bacon, Bailey, Blackburn and Carmack, said that it infringed upon States' rights. Mr. Lowry ascribes most of the opposition to the influence of corporations that would be hurt by the measure.

WORKING CLASS INSURANCE.

United States Consul Haynes, at Rennes, France, has gathered and sent to the Department of Labor and Commerce the main facts concerning workmen's insurance in various countries.

In Belgium the insurance against accidents and disability is obligatory for miners. Moreover, since Jan. 1, 1900, the government has a national fund for retiring pensions which is voluntary and insures to each of its members when 65 years old a pension of \$12.50.

The insurance of miners has also been compulsory in Austria since 1888. The least insurance is \$40 for men and \$20 for women. Insurance against sickness and accident is also obligatory

TELEPHONE MAIN 3706

METZGER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
LEAF TOBACCO

Stripped, sized and booked Zimmer Spanish, O. H.
filler at 35 cents actual weight.

204 EAST LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

for those employed in industrial and agricultural pursuits, but accident insurance can in no case exceed 60 per cent of annual wages.

From the sixtieth year in Denmark the needy receive help in varying proportion, the State and the commune contributing equally.

For the last fifteen years a workman's insurance committee has existed in Sweden, and since 1886 the Riksdag has put aside yearly \$428,000, which sum is to cover the first expense when the law for the insurance of workmen is voted.

In Norway accident insurance for all industrially employed workmen whose salary does not exceed \$200 is compulsory.

In Hungary insurance is obligatory for employees of both sexes working in industrial establishments—mines, furnaces, quarries, docks, yards, railroads, interior navigation, posts, telegraphs and telephones, and in commerce—if their wages do not exceed \$2.15 a day. All members are assured (1) free medical treatment, together with medicine for twenty weeks; (2) food for at least twenty weeks; (3) aid in childhood and (4) burial expenses.

There exists in Italy a voluntary insurance against sickness and disability and an obligatory insurance against accidents. For a disability pension one must have been insured for twenty-five years and be 60 years old.

All workmen in Finland are authorized to insure against sickness; the cost of which is borne equally by the employer and employee. All differences are settled by arbitration. Every workman in an industrial establishment gaining more than \$145 is compelled to insure against accidents. The accident fund, to which the workmen contribute nothing, is created by the employers and the State.

BACK TO THE LAND.

H. Rider Haggard, the English novelist, was recently interviewed in New York as to the object of his visit to the States.

Mr. Haggard visited a typical English briarwood, as we sat in his apartments in the Waldorf, to ed with grant Cavendish, and talked—talked as only the author of "She" and "All-Quartermain" and many other books could talk.

"I am here to look into the question of land colonies for the British government," he said. "That is, to make a report on certain colonies which have been established by the Salvation Army and others in the States to relieve the overcrowded cities of a portion of their population. This is done with a view of establishing similar colonies in various parts of the British empire. It would not be proper for me to make public any portion of my report at this time, and it will not be made for a month or two."

"The subject is a tremendous one. It touches the very life of the nation itself. At the present moment in England, I believe, we have but one-seventh of our population on the land. In the United States, if the figures given me are correct, matters are very little better now. And so it is in every other country—everywhere land dwellers heap themselves in the cities."

"And what happens to them when they get there? How many succeed? Not one in five."

"They go down and they go under and become part of that mass known as the submerged tenth. And there they are—miseries to themselves, useless to their country and a burden upon

FACTS ABOUT RAILROADS.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner C. A. Prouty, recently said that of the 205,000 miles of railroad in this country six systems controlled 120,000 miles—the Pennsylvania, the Vanderbilt, the Hill, the Harriman, the Gould and the Rock Island. The gross revenues of all the roads was \$1,900,000,000, of which these six systems had \$1,200,000,000. Out of \$12,000,000,000 of capitalization of all the roads the six big systems have \$8,000,000,000. The six systems had 55 per cent of the single trackage, two-thirds of the gross receipts, and two-thirds of the capital of all the roads in the country.

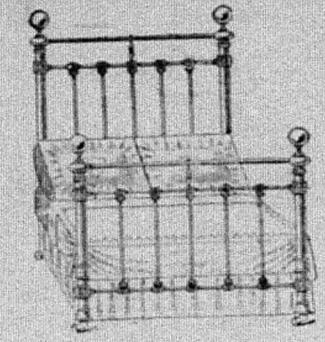
"The railroad monopolies will increase," said Mr. Prouty: "Whoever reads the future in the light of present conditions must understand that the number of railroad systems that control the railroads of the United States will not be limited by the necessities of the case. It can be made two, four or five."

Mr. Prouty added that talk will do nothing now and that the time has come for action. "The time has come," he said, "when the country must choose between regulation and socialism."

HEINEMANN'S

989-991 Milwaukee Avenue.

Special Sale of Iron Beds



Large Iron Beds, brass top, iron bars and bases, in white and fancy colors, for
Regular Price \$6.00

Special Sale of Go-Carts



Patent adjustable Go-Cart with parasol, this is a rare chance for
6.50

HEINEMANN'S



Varicocele

Restoration to a sound and healthy condition is the result of my method of treating this common and, when neglected, dangerous disease. My treatment, or the cures that I usually follow, is to surprise all bold patients and physicians. I am looking for the treatment that has cured in thousands of cases, and will in yours, consult me and receive my personal attention.

MY GUARANTEER—Over four thousand cases treated in 25 years & not asking for payment.

If you cannot call, write me about it.

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

KERWIN BROTHERS
INCORPORATED
PRINTING
PLUGGERS
LEAFLETS
BOOKLETS
STATIONERY
Harrison 4483
Automatic 9499

302 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Commercial Restaurant

GEO. KNAB, PROP.

69-71 FIFTH AVENUE
83 MONROE STREET

OPEN NIGHT AND DAY

Telephone Main 3910

THIS LABEL

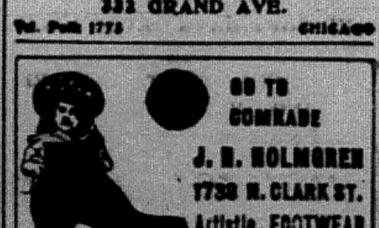
INTERNATIONAL is the only guarantee that bread and other bakery goods are union made. Buy no other. Patronize only such places where you see the label on the bread. Demand the label.



Secured for Membership Tickets to or from any part of Europe or United States, call or write to

E. M. STANGLAND
322 GRAND AVE.

No. 200 1775 CHICAGO



The Economics, Ethics and Politics of Socialism

BY OUR STAFF OF CONTRIBUTORS

ARE TRADE UNIONS DANGEROUS?

By WM. H. LESTINGWELL

The average trade unionist who confines most of his reading to the daily press and his own craft journal, imagines that his union strikes terror to the very heart of the capitalist class. He believes himself the creator of everything, and as such thinks he has a "half-Nelson" on the industrial situation.

But he is rapidly losing his eyes open. It is not without good reason that the capitalist journals are now brazenly telling how "capital" has "labor" fixed, so that "labor" loses if it don't strike and don't win if it does.

"Times have changed." There has been a constant evolution in industry and the workingman, the man who has been a great factor in this evolution, doesn't seem to know it. Once a machinist was a man who had served a long apprenticeship and was able when he became a "jour" to do most anything in the mechanical line. He could make a machine from start to finish and knew how each part fitted together. Nowadays a "machinist" is a man who runs a drill press, a planer, a shaper, a lathe. Once upon a time a shoemaker was a man who made shoes from a sole of leather to sewing the buttons on. Nowadays the term is applied only to cobblers. A cabinet maker was once a man who made furniture; now it is a man who glues pieces of furniture, already made together. And so one might go through the list of obsolete crafts, the names of some of which have been almost forgotten.

What does all of this mean?

Once there were little shops which had a half dozen or so workingmen and a proprietor who was boss, foreman, mediator, employment bureau, etc., all in one. Now there are great industries under one management, employing a thousand, ten thousand and even fifty thousand men, women and children. And this change has come about all in a few years.

What does this mean? A long while ago some one on one knows who started the lie said, "Capital and labor are brothers." It might have been a capitalist who said it, and then again it might have been a workingman. Judging from the remarks of some of the modern labor leaders, I really believe it was a workingman. But the story started, and accordingly unions were founded with the one object of giving the capitalists a better gang of workers to choose from. Men who were not skilled in their particular craft were barred from these unions. A scab was a man who didn't know his trade. A union man was a crackjack. And from this basis the modern craft unions were formed and grew and grew into a great philanthropic institution.

The capitalists, on the other hand, considered a skilled mechanic a nuisance at best, and built their philanthropic institution upon the principle that the less skilled men they had to use the better they were building.

Two great eleemosynary institutions! The workers working because they loved to! The capitalists running their factories because they were serving the public! This was the theory of it, but in practice the workers were working because they could not live without doing so and the capitalists were running their business for profit, so that they might live without working. The result—a struggle, a fight, a war, each side contending for a "fair share" of labor's product.

The unions tried, from time to time, to patch their organization by taking in the half-baked craftsmen and permitting them with great reluctance to partake of the blessings of unionism. The result is a great, unwieldy body of men who are utterly helpless in the struggle for existence. Their best efforts are futile.

The capitalists who worked on the plan mentioned above are the only ones who survived and only the best of them are yet living. To-day the capitalists are dominant. They, not the workers, control the situation.

Formerly, the man the unions had to fear was the "sucker," the fellow who told the union's plans to make himself solid with the boss. But the capitalist soon cast this man aside and hired special detectives, who join the unions to act as spies. To-day the capitalist knows more about the doings of the unions than do the union men themselves.

The up-to-date capitalist has an immense machine called the "Labor Bureau," which attends to the case of the laboring man with promptness and precision. And it works like a charm. So well does it work and so successful is it that these bureaus have become national in their scope, and "business men's papers" herald the plan as the solution of the labor problem—from their standpoint.

Recently "System," a "business" publication, stated that strikes are easily managed nowadays because the capitalists have their "representatives" in all unions and know just how to prepare for any trouble that is coming.

Now the Business Men's Magazine

prints an extended article on the Labor Bureau of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. It details the great work that was done by systematization and division of labor, in reducing the wages of skilled mechanics from \$20 per week to \$2. It tells how the work can now be done by ordinary mechanics, and says that the men are now "satisfied," and do not strike because they know that an army of 5,000 men are waiting on the outside for their jobs. Read the following extract, you union men, and tell me if it isn't time to be up and doing!

From this stage there has gradually grown the arbiter of labor, the referee between the clashing forces. He is a thoroughly trained man, representing a system of management which is already numbered among the powerful levers of industry. The duties of the labor expert are manifold. He employs all labor. All applicants for positions are referred to him. He is the final judge of their tenure of employment and of their merits. It is his duty to prevent strikes, first by making conditions satisfactory for both sides, or, failing, to nip the inciting in the bud. He has, sometimes, a secret service system by which trusted employees, distributed conveniently throughout all the departments, report him the first sign of discontent. If the complaint, in his opinion, is justified, he rectifies it before it can become an infectious malady. If, however, the complaints, or the demands for more wages, in his opinion, are merely the outgrowth of agitation from trouble-makers, found in every factory, he is quick to act. His detectives spot the agitator or group of agitators, and they are dismissed upon some pretext before the embryo strike can grow to a genuine menace.

The capitalists rarely spring anything upon the public at large before they are quite sure that they are perfectly safe in doing so. To-day they know that the unions, as organized at present, are helpless, and they can therefore dare to flaunt their helplessness in their faces. For as the unions are at present constituted, strikes must be along craft lines. Hence a strike of machinists, for instance, does not necessarily close down a factory which employs many other kinds of workers. Engineers oftentimes keep the factory running during the strike, so that seats may be employed. Most strikes, therefore, are failures, and yet the workers must strike. Unions along craft lines are utterly unable to successfully contend against the modern industrial organizations. The capitalists know that the unions, as now constituted, are helpless.

The thing for the unions to do is to strengthen their battle line. You are fighting in little disorganized companies. The capitalist is throwing the weight of his entire army against you. You fight at a great disadvantage. You fight hard enough, it is true, but not scientifically. When the carpenters go on strike, who fights them? The Master Builders' Association. When the meat cutters go on strike, who fights them? The Beef Trust. And if this great body isn't strong enough, the capitalists go on a "sympathetic strike." But if you start a sympathetic strike you are naughty.

The thing for the unions to do is to strengthen their battle line. You are fighting in little disorganized companies. The capitalist is throwing the weight of his entire army against you. You fight at a great disadvantage. You fight hard enough, it is true, but not scientifically. When the carpenters go on strike, who fights them? The Master Builders' Association. When the meat cutters go on strike, who fights them? The Beef Trust. And if this great body isn't strong enough, the capitalists go on a "sympathetic strike." But if you start a sympathetic strike you are naughty.

For the sake of your families, men, if not for your own sake, use a little common sense. Bring your trade union idea up to date. Let all the men in any given industry unite and form a compact organization. Make this organization so strong that you are able to control the situation in that particular industry. Form these industrial organizations all along the line until every last workingman is included. Then you can say: "Bring on your spies and detectives!"

Will this stop the class war? No. But you can put up a darned sight better fight than you are able to do now.

FROM A MAN ON THE ROAD.

Not so many years ago the wise who informed you that "Socialism could never get a foothold in this country" was exceedingly plentiful. He could be found on every street-corner, and he frequently aired himself in the press. In numbers he exceeded considerably all the other "objectionists"—the "dividing-up" sociologist, the "wont-work" prophet, the "opposed-to-human-nature" philosopher, and the sage who assured you that it would never come in our time."

But lately he has evidently either diminished in numbers, or is strangely silent. And the reason is not difficult to perceive. The Socialist vote of last November has knocked his prophecy out. Half a million votes is a little better than a "foothold." It looks the more like "getting there with both feet." The count of heads was about the only argument that the "no foothold" gentleman based his assertion upon, and now even that refutes him.

And yet, the count of heads is but a poor criterion by which to judge the progress that Socialism is making. While it is true that those who do not vote for Socialism are not Socialists and equally true that all who do vote for Socialism are not Socialists either, the Socialist vote does not comprise the tenth part of those drifting on the current of economic change toward Socialism.

A lecture tour of six months, under the auspices of Wilshire's Magazine—a tour covering the largest industrial states in the Union—has convinced me that the Socialist vote and organization is only "the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace," which promises in the near future to eliminate, not exactly sin, but capitalism—Joe Wanhop, in Wilshire's.

The headquarters of Local San Francisco have been changed from 230 Van Ness avenue to 831 Howard street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Jots on Timely Topics

BY NEWMARK STEPHAN.

During the struggle of the working class, it is the duty of a Socialist to stand by, aid and assist in every possible way that is not in open conflict with the criminal statutes of the State. It may seem to a Socialist that a strike is a stupid way to solve the problem, but the trade union has raised the standard of life of the working class, and while the strike method may to a Socialist seem a most difficult and blind manner of action, nevertheless, it is the duty of the Socialist to help the trade unions to make their right in the only way they know how, and at the same time point out the better (political) course.

Mr. Levy Mayer is the attorney for the employers and is also attorney and intimate friend of Thos. E. Barrett, the Democratic Sheriff of Cook County. Mr. Barrett has been of great assistance to the employers during the recent strike, and even made his friend, Levy Mayer, a deputy sheriff. The sheriff arrested C. P. Shea when he was in a saloon and the newspapers report that a couple of women were drinking with him. This may or may not be true, but it is safe to say that had the red light district been raided there would have been a dozen friends of Barrett and Levy Mayer in the Harrison street station for every one striker who has been indicted. The arrest of Shea in a bar room and the parading of it by the newspapers was to bring prejudice against him. So far as the real merits of the strike are concerned, this attack upon the morals of Shea has no bearing. It is an appeal to prejudice and the least justifiable of all. If the newspapers propose this as a method of attack, then the cab drivers, who are on duty from 8 p.m. until 4 a.m., should be able to retale by giving a thousand reasons why capitalists in Chicago should lose the present strike.

Judging by present indications, the career of Judge Dunne as Mayor of Chicago will be most unsatisfactory, a disappointment to his friends and a success to his enemies. He had power and the influence to settle the strike. By his attitude on the strike he has lost a very strong following. He has little support from his party or from any other organization or body in carrying out his municipalizing proposition. Unless he is a Colossus greater than ever straddled the Straits of Rhodes, he is doomed to failure. He may console himself by realizing that in 1886 Gladstone, who was wavering between two capitalist interests, fell; and in our own country, Pingree, Jones and Altgeld were left wrecked upon the beach. By pursuing his present course, there will be another career shattered upon the reefs. It is not for the purpose of criticism, but to point out a lesson from it that this subject is mentioned.

The Vice-Admiral of the Russian navy says that his defeat was due to the mutiny of his soldiers upon his battleship. The Russian army is doomed for the reason that the soldiers have no faith in the cause of the generals and do not believe in them. The Japanese army believes in the cause which the generals in chief represent.

Judge Dunne is doomed to failure because the soldiers in the Democratic party believe in capitalism absolutely without any reformation, and they will hoist upon his boat the flag of the enemy. The council is against him, his party is against him at heart, and Judge Dunne is one man, without a party, and is powerless and helpless.

For the sake of your families, men, if not for your own sake, use a little common sense. Bring your trade union idea up to date. Let all the men in any given industry unite and form a compact organization. Make this organization so strong that you are able to control the situation in that particular industry. Form these industrial organizations all along the line until every last workingman is included. Then you can say: "Bring on your spies and detectives!"

Will this stop the class war? No. But you can put up a darned sight better fight than you are able to do now.

FROM A MAN ON THE ROAD.

Not so many years ago the wise who informed you that "Socialism could never get a foothold in this country" was exceedingly plentiful. He could be found on every street-corner, and he frequently aired himself in the press. In numbers he exceeded considerably all the other "objectionists"—the "dividing-up" sociologist, the "wont-work" prophet, the "opposed-to-human-nature" philosopher, and the sage who assured you that it would never come in our time."

But lately he has evidently either diminished in numbers, or is strangely silent. And the reason is not difficult to perceive. The Socialist vote of last November has knocked his prophecy out. Half a million votes is a little better than a "foothold." It looks the more like "getting there with both feet." The count of heads was about the only argument that the "no foothold" gentleman based his assertion upon, and now even that refutes him.

And yet, the count of heads is but a poor criterion by which to judge the progress that Socialism is making. While it is true that those who do not vote for Socialism are not Socialists and equally true that all who do vote for Socialism are not Socialists either, the Socialist vote does not comprise the tenth part of those drifting on the current of economic change toward Socialism.

A lecture tour of six months, under the auspices of Wilshire's Magazine—a tour covering the largest industrial states in the Union—has convinced me that the Socialist vote and organization is only "the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace," which promises in the near future to eliminate, not exactly sin, but capitalism—Joe Wanhop, in Wilshire's.

The headquarters of Local San Francisco have been changed from 230 Van Ness avenue to 831 Howard street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

BROKEN LOT SALE

An opportunity that you cannot afford to miss, is this annual broken lot sale. We can save you \$5.00 to \$8.00 on a Summer Suit, if you will come before they are all sold out. We have placed on sale all of our broken lots of \$12.50, \$15.00, \$16.50 and \$18.00 Men's Suits at

\$10.00

Men's and Boys' Outing Suits, in all the latest materials and shades, single and double breasted styles.

\$5.00 to \$15.00

Visit Our Shoe Annex—Men's and Ladies' Shoes

Milwaukee
and Ashland
Avenues



The West Side's
Largest Clothing
Store

Keep Your Head Cool

This is good advice at all times—particularly good in the Summer time. Let us assist you in keeping your head cool by selling you one of our straw hats of which we have a big assortment in all sizes and shapes, exceptional values.

FOR \$1.00

And Your Feet Easy

Another good piece of advice, especially during the hot weather when the feet so easily perspire. We can take good care of your feet by selling you a pair of our well ventilated Oxfords.

FOR \$2.50

And Never Mind The Weather

F.W. ROEPSTORFF & CO

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, 6222-6230 HALSTED STREET

The Forum

To the Editor:

With the railroads imposing a tax of three or four times what their services are worth, and the trusts taxing him from five to ten times what their adulterated products are worth three times a day for every time he sits down to take his meals, he, along with the rest of humanity has to submit to the extortions of these commercial brigands; is it any wonder that times are what are called hard in spite of the plutocratic soothsayers and flimflamers who are dealing out their prosperity twaddle? Anybody can have a good time or prosperity on fifty or a hundred thousand dollars a year. The country is infested with these prosperity parasites that, like vermin, grow fat on the body politic. That is the kind of people that create hard times for the toiling class, and until the poor, ignorant creatures that groan and sweat under their burden get sense or intelligence enough to realize their true condition there is not much promise of relief. The capitalist class is never going to get off the backs of the laboring class until they are thrown off and thrown hard. What is the use of their walking as long as they can find donkeys to carry them. The laboring class have been imposed upon and skinned so long that they think it is natural, and some seem to enjoy it. Slavish conditions beget slaves. In the United States political bondage or party slavery is next to spiritual slavery—the worst form of servitude that exists.

It is a bondage that is the result of heredity, culture and oftentimes self-imposed. "Stay by the old party" has

sent millions to bankruptcy and ruin. It fills the poorhouses and penal institutions throughout the country. It makes paupers by the legion. With the government in the hands of capitalist exploiters the strike will avail little, if anything. Where you gain at one point you will lose at another. Changing from the Republican to the Democratic party and vice versa will do no good. How many times must labor be betrayed before it will learn to vote intelligently? Bryan, Hearst and other political fakirs or humbugs will try and reorganize the Democratic party for 1908 and cause millions to throw away their vote again. The only party that is entitled to the respect or consideration of the laboring class is the Socialist party. That is your party and represents your interests. When you fail to support it you invite your own defeat.

The Socialist party can make you masters of the earth. The Socialist party will help to feed and clothe you. It will shorten your hours of toil. It will build you a home and help you to furnish it. You will not be compelled to fawn around some petty boss before you will be permitted to work, and then get less than one-fourth of what you earn. Won't you never get tired of working on shares or for your board and clothes?

HARRY HIGGINS.

A REG'LAIR DAMPHOOL.

Hello, Bill! How are you making it nowadays?

Oh, I've got a job, Charlie; no kick coming. Draw my little seven plunks a week regular.

S' that so? Seven dollars a week and still voting the Republican ticket, I suppose.

No, sir! I'm a Democrat now; voted for Parker at last election.

Did eh? Well say, Bill, I'm surprised at you for a fact. Going on year after year voting for the two old

capitalist parties, an' you a working man! Why look at it, man: Forty years old and a family an' getting only seven dollars a week! Why don't you read up on Socialism?"

"That's all right, old man. But lemme tell you: I ain't got no time to read nothin'. Why, I'll tell you, Charlie. I'm an anarchist, I am; yes, I'm a reg'lar anarchist!"

"Well, Bill, if I hadn't known you so long and that you are simply an average working mule, I'd say you was a reg'lar damphool. Good day, old man: read up on Socialism, Bill, Socialism!"

The Chicago Tribune suggests that the nine hundred special police sworn in during the strike should be kept on the force permanently. There is no doubt they will be needed. When this strike is settled and the employers cease feasting the thousands of thugs and notorious criminals they have enticed to come to Chicago, it will take an army of special police to protect the homes and little stores from the selected gang of desperate ruffians and hold-up men that the Employers' Association has scoured the slums of every city in the country to secure. It is a pity that the members of the Employers' Association who are responsible for bringing them here can not be compelled to live with them as neighbors and associates for a while.

A colonel in the army draws \$300 a month, but the workingman who can manage to draw \$300 a year is in luck. And, by the way, the fighting man in the army draws only \$13 a month.

Hand production can no more

SOCIALIST

ACTIVITIES

STATE
NATIONAL
INTERNATIONAL

NO SECRETARY ELECTED.

The ballot of the national committee for a secretary to the International Socialist Bureau has resulted without choice. There were five candidates: Higginbotham, Simons, Sparge, Trautmann and Untermann. The total of votes cast was 45, necessary to a choice 23. The votes were cast as follows: Higginbotham, 15; Simons, 7; Sparge, 5; Trautmann, 6; Untermann, 12. A new ballot has been ordered, to close June 12.

COLLINS' ROUTE JUNE 1905.

Fremont, June 9; Peoria, Iowa, June 10; Des Moines, Iowa, June 11; en route, June 12; Omaha, Neb., June 13; Lexington, Neb., June 14; en route, June 15; Denver, Colo., June 16; Berthoud, June 19, 20; Colorado Springs, Colo., June 21; Lamar, June 22; Holly, June 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; en route, June 28; Aspen, June 29, 30; Grand Junction, July 1, 2.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The Socialists of the Thirty-fourth Ward branch announce their first concert and lecture for Saturday evening, June 10. They offer the following program:

Piano duet, (a) Vranek, (b) Karella
Address in Bohemian, (c) Hlavack
Violin solo, F. Blazek
Intermission.

Recitation in Bohemian, Mrs. Froehlich
Address in English, A. S. Edwards
Piano solo, Bertha Karella

The price of admission is ten cents, and all who attend are assured of having a very enjoyable evening.

AN ELECTION IN JAPAN.

From the Tokyo Chokugen we learn that on May 16 there was a special session, caused by the death of Mr. Tazuchi, formerly a representative of the Manchester school of economists in the parliament. There were three candidates nominated, Comrade Kinoshita standing for the Socialists. Chokugen informs us that Kinoshita is very well known as a writer, lawyer and orator, that he is not only the ablest among Socialist speakers, but is foremost among all the speakers of Japan. The population of Tokyo it says is 1,800,000, but only 16,800 have the right to vote for members of the Diet. The candidate's declaration therefore, laid stress on universal suffrage. It must be remembered that the Japanese government does not permit any organization of Socialists, but Chokugen holds that the votes cast will establish the party as a reality. We expect next week to receive definite news of the result of this election.

MILWAUKEE'S PROTEST.

Under date of May 31 the Central Committee of Milwaukee protests to the National Committee against the action taken against Comrade Berger. The grounds upon which the protest is based are, briefly summarized, as follows:

1. That there is an absolute difference between principles and tactics; that tactics have to be largely regulated according to local conditions.

2. That what was done in Milwaukee was in accord with tactics that have frequently been employed in Germany, France, Belgium, Denmark and other old countries.

3. That Comrade Berger was absent from Milwaukee when the party decided to stay out of the judicial campaign.

4. That there was no definite rule or law in existence requiring members to abstain from voting when the party has no ticket in the field, until many months after the Milwaukee incident, when the National Committee made the rule.

In conclusion the protest says: "We hereby publicly declare that we shall represent any further interference in our local affairs, as a violation of the national constitution as adopted at the Unity Convention in Indianapolis."

The Wisconsin movement helps to form the advance guard of the American Socialist proletariat and is well able to take care of itself and to protect the good name and repute of International Social Democracy, and will continue to do so in the future."

FRANCE.

The practical unification of the Socialists of France, accomplished at the convention held April 23, was undoubtedly one of the most important recent achievements within the organized Socialist movement of Europe. A few facts concerning the convention, obtained from a report by A. Brokere, a delegate sent to the Worker, will have interest for our readers. The convention was composed as follows: Parti Socialiste de France (revolutionist), 142 votes; Parti Socialiste Français (reformist), 102; Autonomous federations (anti-centralization), 27; Parti Ouvrier Socialiste Révolutionnaire (general strike), 17. The P. S. de F. slope had almost a majority. Consequently, in order not to have any bitterness between a winning majority and a defeated minority, there was no roll-call on any question. The resolutions were all carried by a show of hands. There was no polling even for the election of the Administrative Committee, which is intrusted with large powers; a committee of cool-minded and trustworthy comrades made up a list of candidates in which all tendencies were proportionally represented, and these were elected by acclamation. The extraordinary circumstances induced us to use this exceptional method.

Another feature of the convention was remarkable. It was private. No reporter of any newspaper—not even a Socialist paper—was admitted. The secretaries of the convention sent a short note to the newspapers each day and no delegate was allowed to publish any other report. The work of the convention was made known outside only by the official report published by the "Socialiste" on May 7.

The question of the name of the united party was not debated in the Unity Convention, but it was much discussed previously. The name adopted is "Parti Socialiste." "Parti Ouvrier Socialiste"

(Socialist Labor Party) was proposed and there was probably a majority in favor of it; but this was too similar to the names of previous organizations, and the other organizations, especially the Blanquists, were so particular about this point, in order not to hurt the feelings of this minority, the name Parti Socialiste was accepted.

In order to emphasize that our party is a labor organization, we adopted a sub-title "French Section of the Labor International" (Section Française de l'International ouvrier). Both essential elements of Socialism—labor and internationalism—are represented in this sub-title.

The constitution adopted has no provision for referendum proceedings. The feeling was: Are the referendum and other petty bourgeois democratic methods worth the trouble?

Nobody is to be considered as a Socialist if he does not carry a membership card in the party and pay his dues. We do not care for "sympathizers."

No paper is to be considered as a Socialist publication if it does not admit the control of the party's National Committee.

The constitution provides extensively for arbitration proceedings in case of a conflict between party members or locals, and for expulsion in case of the disloyalty of a member.

The National Committee may compel a member to stop contributing to a newspaper which has an injurious attitude towards the party.

No local may organize a meeting without providing at least one party member as a speaker. No speaker of the party may address a meeting which is not organized by the party without the consent of the local.

The entire work of the convention, says the report, was inspired with the spirit: "A party can live only by discipline."

OHIO.

Correspondent—Edward Gardner.

There are now 72 locals in the State, with a total membership of 1,800. The old State debt is nearly paid off and funds are in the treasury for the fall campaign.

The Cleveland Citizen says Charles Pergier has been called to assume the position of editor of the Spravedlost, Chicago.

LOUISIANA.

Correspondent—P. O'Hare.

The party in this State began in May, the publication of a monthly bulletin, for the purpose of keeping all members posted as to the financial and general interests of the party.

The State now has seven party locals, with ward organizations in New Orleans.

New Orleans comrades are making arrangements for a picnic, and the matter of extending the organization in other parts of the State is under consideration.

VERMONT.

Correspondent—J. W. Shelley.

I am glad to assist you in any way I can and will endeavor to give you some news as often as I can get what may prove of general interest to the cause.

Putney has a flourishing local with about 25 members at present, having organized about three months. We are adding new members each meeting, and we are now the second party here, having cast 38 votes to the Democratic party's 31 last State election, and in the national election we had 35 and they had 21. The Republican vote fell off from four years ago very much, viz., from 187 to 156. We had only two votes four years ago.

I have just been elected State Secretary and I hope we will see a forward movement in our cause here, but as we do not have an election here until 1906, we cannot do much but educate and organize.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Correspondent—Geo. B. Kline.

The State membership has decided almost unanimously not to hold a State convention this year, two votes only being cast in favor of holding the convention.

Mrs. Ida Crouch Hazlett lately completed 33 days in West Virginia. Her collections were \$152.00, salary and expenses, \$147.00; balance, \$4.70, paid to the State organization.

Large crowds greeted at nearly all points, while at several great enthusiasm was shown, and Socialism has been the main topic of conversation on the streets since.

One new local was formed during May with ten members.

A number of the locals have been having a nice increase in membership since Comrade Hazlett was with them.

The whole State seems ripe for Socialism. People listen as if they were hungry, and on several occasions I saw the crowd linger after they were dismissed as if they could not go. If we had more funds so we could get more speakers, West Virginia would be freed from capitalism shortly.

GEO. B. KLINE, State Secy.

KANSAS.

Correspondent—Thos. E. Will.

Walter Thomas Mills spoke at Anthony, Kan., June 2.

Mrs. Lelia R. Krebs, State Organizer, is in Norton June 1 and 2; Oberlin, 3, 4 and 5; Colby, 6, and Goodland, 7.

State Secretary Thos. E. Will is now handling his office work in the field and debating Socialism with J. Basil Barnes of London, England. They have spoken at following points and on accompanying dates: Kingman, May 22, 23 and 24; Harper, May 25, 26 and 27; Anthony, May 28, 29 and 31; Kiowa, June 1, 2 and 3. They report deep interest. Secretary Will organized a local at

Known, the other three points being organized.

Rev. Granville Lowther, late candidate for Governor on the Socialist ticket and a member of the State Local Quorum, has gone to North Yakima, Washington State, seeking a climate favorable for his daughter's health. It pleased, however, not to hesitate to slant all measures in the interest of the working class.

Comrade Jno. M. Ingalls has been speaking at Paola, Osawatomie and adjoining points with good results.

IOWA.

Correspondent—J. J. Jacobsen.

Local Sioux City reports an increase of twenty-four members during May, and expect to double their present membership of fifty-two during a three-day engagement of Comrade Gen. R. Kirkpatrick, who lectures in that city June 10-12.

John Collins of Chicago speaks at Des Moines Sunday, June 11.

The receipts for May are far from encouraging, the total being about half of that for the preceding month. The figures are: Cash on hand last month, \$24.00; total received, \$48.79; total expended, \$70.10; cash on hand June 1, \$2.23. The typewriter, however, is paid for, and there are no outstanding claims against the organization.

The Swedish Branch of Des Moines will picnic June 25.

Comrade J. W. Wilson of Sioux City has been elected by the locals in that district as the Eleventh District Committeeman, his predecessor having removed from the district.

Applications for the German organizer, Robert Saltiel, have been received from the locals at Davenport, Burlington, Oelwein and Waterloo.

NEW JERSEY.

Correspondent—Frederick Kraft.

A State meeting was held at Newark May 31, to organize for a vigorous propaganda. Report of State secretary showed 1,146 members in good standing. The State committee on organization, in a communication, recommended that nominations for the various offices to be filled be made before July 1, so that the nominating petitions may be filed before the capitalist parties make their respective nominations.

With respect to the Russo-Japanese war the assemblage was a unit that it is "the logical outcome of capitalism or commercialism, the ruling social order," and that "Russian and Japanese workingmen, who constitute the bulk of the armies and navies on both sides of this conflict, are being led to the slaughter over a quarrel which is the concern of their economic masters, the capitalist class, and the remnants of the feudal aristocracy of Russia and Japan."

The State committee was empowered to appoint a permanent organizer. A motion to table a resolution condemning Victor L. Berger was lost by a vote of 61 to 37. A resolution condemning municipal ownership under the "present capitalist regime" was lost; only seven votes being cast in the affirmative after the matter had been exhaustively discussed.

A committee composed of three delegates from each of the counties of Essex, Hudson, Union and Passaic was appointed to make an effort to bring about harmony among the different Socialist parties.

COLORADO.

Correspondent—George T. Cramton.

Financial report for the month of May:

Receipts—Leadville, dues, \$4.40; Pine Grove, dues, \$1.40; Colorado Springs, dues, \$4.30; Pueblo, dues 50 cents; Ophir, dues 80 cents; Aspen, dues \$2.50; Denver, dues \$10; donation \$20; Monteagle, dues \$6; Rico, dues \$1; Trinidad, dues \$1.50; balance from April, \$24.68; total receipts, \$76.08.

Expenses—National committee, dues \$27.22; dues stamps, \$70.79; lectures and collections, \$501.38; supplies, \$27.87; national campaign fund, \$70.06; literature, \$84.44; postage, \$55.55; lectures and collection, \$84.44; mileage book for secretary, \$30; Strickland salary, \$75; mileage used personally, \$1.22; donations, \$10.50; error in August balance, \$3; total receipts, \$185.58.

Expenditures: Dues stamps, \$30; railroad, \$5.02; printing and supplies, \$5.25; postage and telegrams, \$6.17; agitation and organization, \$4.05; office expenses, \$14.48; money returned Comrade Blue in full, \$15; mileage book for secretary, \$30; Strickland salary, \$75; mileage used personally, \$1.22; donations, \$10.50; error in August balance, \$3; total receipts, \$185.58.

Balance on hand, 61 cents.

The financial statement for the nine months is as follows:

Receipts—State campaign fund, \$27.22; dues stamps, \$70.79; lectures and collections, \$501.38; supplies, \$27.87; national campaign fund, \$70.06; literature, \$84.44; postage, \$55.55; lectures and collection, \$84.44; mileage book for secretary, \$30; Strickland salary, \$75; mileage used personally, \$1.22; donations, \$10.50; error in August balance, \$3; total receipts, \$185.58.

Expenditures: Dues stamps, \$352.50; railway and hotel, \$64.56; printing and supplies, \$100.00; postage and telegrams, \$148.57; freight and express, \$91.29; agitation and organization, \$80.58; literature, \$404.15; office expenses, \$207.69; national campaign fund, \$85.04; traveling expenses of State executive board, \$33.20; money returned on loans, \$15; Strickland salary, \$620; mileage, \$200.75; miscellaneous, \$34.82; total expenditures, \$2,458.22.

Expenditures—Dues stamps, \$352.50; railway and hotel, \$64.56; printing and supplies, \$100.00; postage and telegrams, \$148.57; freight and express, \$91.29; agitation and organization, \$80.58; literature, \$404.15; office expenses, \$207.69; national campaign fund, \$85.04; traveling expenses of State executive board, \$33.20; money returned on loans, \$15; Strickland salary, \$620; mileage, \$200.75; miscellaneous, \$34.82; total expenditures, \$2,458.22.

Balance on hand, 61 cents.

To the receipts on literature should be added an item of \$111.36, the total amount sold by State organizers on the road and applied on their expenses.

The amount paid for railway and hotel, \$64.56, and the net amount paid for mileage, \$165.77, should be added to the \$89.52 for agitation and organization, making a grand total of \$319.91. This does not include the amounts paid directly by locals and branches to organizers on the road.

The cash account of the "State Address" is kept in the Literature Account, also making the expenditure side of literature larger. The total cost of the "State Address" was \$332.14; total receipts, \$166.30; total cash loss, \$165.84; amount still owed, \$25; total loss, \$16.08.

The Local Quorum met May 30 and transacted the following business:

Allowed bill as per expenses for the month of May.

The State Secretary was instructed to send out subscription lists asking for contributions of half day's pay during June for the benefit of the State organization.

The Secretary was instructed to notify National Committee man that the local in which he has held membership is not in good standing and the Quorum advises him to place himself in good standing with the party.

The literature sales of Denver locals have been on the increase until during May \$34 worth was sold. This record can be approached by every local in the State if you will only get to work. Keep the lists and money to the State office, and when the literature, consisting of assorted books, is returned, distribute it among the subscribers and request them to keep it moving. The subscribers may sell the books; thus every member of the party will become a literature agent.

The literature that will be handled through the State office will be first class in every respect. Regular financial reports will be made of all transactions and a record kept in the State office. Make all remittances payable to Geo

Woman's Column

(CONDUCTED BY PORTIA)

WHY IS IT?

In more than one county in Illinois school houses are standing empty because a suitable school teacher cannot be found. County superintendents from Maine to California have been compelled to lower the standard of requirements for admission to the teaching profession and to reject fewer applicants for certificates.

Said the president of the State Normal University in a recent address: "Fewer students enter the State Normal schools each year. Why need they? The schools must be provided with teachers of some sort, good or bad. An examination of the roll in any county in Illinois will show that many of the best teachers are leaving the work, the men to study law or medicine, to become insurance agents or traveling salesmen; the women to become trained nurses, stenographers, bookkeepers and saleswomen—anything but teachers. Of course there has always been an outflow from the profession; but never before was it so great as now; and fewer young people, and those poorly equipped for the most part, are ready to take the vacant places."

Superintendent Bayliss reported 4,428 teachers last year who were without high school qualifications. In 1898 there were less than 2,000.

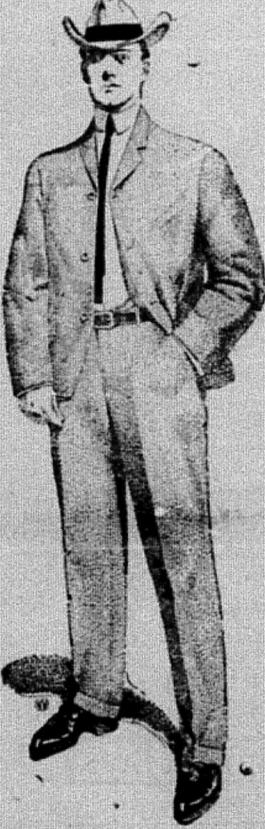
Why is this? Because, while the

Hot Weather Suits

In blue serge, the popular gray worsteds, fancy and striped worsteds, thibets and cassimeres, single or double breasted styles.

You'll find us well prepared with a large assortment and unusually good values at

**\$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.00
\$15.00 and \$18.00**



OUTING SUITS

consisting of coat and pants, just the thing for real hot weather, special values at

\$7.50 and \$9.85

Alpaca coats and other light weight coats in a great variety of styles at from

\$1.00 to \$5.00

Corner
18th Street
and
Blue Island
Avenue



Corner
18th Street
and
Blue Island
Avenue

NOVAK & SEBEK
1562-64 West 22nd Street

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 sack style, sizes 34 to 42... **\$9.95**

Men's all-wool fancy cassimere suits, scotch cheviot effect, durable serge lining and made in four button Rugby sack style, sizes 35 to 42... **\$10.85**

Men's all-wool worsted suits, neat plaid effect, made with durable serge lining in the new four button Rugby sack style, sizes 34 to 42... **\$12.45**

STRICTLY UNION GOODS

Straw Hats
With
Character



Cool
Shirts That
Fit

BOTH IN LARGE VARIETIES AT MODERATE PRICES

999 Milwaukee Ave.

Thos. J. Morgan, C. S. Darrow and Dr. J. Enander will speak at the Picnic to be given by the Westgate Gille at Biewers' Grove, North Clark Street and Lawrence Avenue, Sunday, June 11th. Songs by leading singing societies, also music and dancing.

the mother cat or the mother cow. But who ever painted the teacher?

The teacher places the public in her debt. She is the great self-sacrificing missionary of the age. But the public responds to her efforts to uplift and enlighten the race—how? By paying her less than a living wage, by placing over her ignorant and nagging and arrogant school officials, by ignoring the necessary hygienic conditions for her health.

There is no class of women workers upon whom the heavy heel of the modern economic system presses more heavily than it does upon the teachers. The teacher who loves her work and loves her children—for every woman who has been long enough in the schools comes to feel a passionate affection for the abstract child—should surely be the first to listen to the hopes held out to her by Socialism.

The teachers of Chicago know that they do not get a share of the city's wealth in proportion to their share in the production of that wealth. Why? Because certain other factors, notably the great public service corporations, are permitted to take of this wealth to a degree that is all out of proportion to their share in its production.

Look up the records of the Chicago teachers' tax case in the courts of Illinois. You will find it a matter of record therein established that the streets of Chicago are worth \$200,000,000 to give public utility corporations; that is, 18 street railways, one gas, one electric light, and one telephone company. You will further find that the income on this street value is ten million dollars a year.

"How?" queried Phillips Aquarius Brown, with an investigation point in either eye, "how do you make that out? Ten million dollars is a mighty big lot of money."

"Just this way, my amphibious friend," I responded. "This enormous sum of ten millions a year, the people's free gift to these five companies, represents the amount which these companies are permitted by law annually to overcharge the people of Chicago for street car fares, gas and electric light bills, and telephone charges."

"Tis sum," put in Tamora Vitella, "is more than enough to maintain the public schools and the public library together. It is far more than the annual cost at present, anyway."

"And while the people make a free gift of ten millions a year to five public service corporations, without one dollar of value received in return, they are paying, through that effete, anachronistic, appointive Board of Education wholly inadequate salaries to the teachers of their children—the workingman's children—and compelling them to teach in rooms so overcrowded that neither teachers nor pupils can do satisfactory work."

Small wonder is it that good teachers are leaving the profession, and that the standards by which teachers are to be judged become lower and lower each year.

Who are the sufferers? Temporarily, of course, the teachers. But the permanent sufferers are the children of the working class, the American people of the next generation.

THE FINANCIER AND THE FARMER.

BY J. E. NASH.

A financier drove out to see a farmer, and the twain agree To tell each other plainly The hidden secrets of his trade; How each his store of wealth had made, While millions struggle vainly,

The farmer openly took him, and To see his oxen, strong and stout;

His greatest pride and treasure,

They came, almost before he spoke,

And placed their necks beneath the yoke,

Apparently with pleasure.

"What makes them come?" the rich man said.

"With nothing but a mabbit fed;

Indeed, I don't see through it."

The farmer smiled and said, said he,

"I broke them in as calves you see;

They're educated to it."

"They do my will; my word obey,

Without a murmur, even bay;

Although I let them pass,

An hour at noon, and all the night,

Down in the pasture out of sight,

A hunting round for grass."

Thus spake the financier then:

"You debt, we call it; with men;

"A man of wealth must birth;

"Financially I reign a king;

"Invest in nearly every thing;

"My aim, to own the earth."

"Men come to me in want and need;

"To get a job, will beg and plead;

"Yet I appropriate;

"The larger part of all their toll;

"The iron copper, lead and oil;

"To swell my vast estate."

"Men come to me in want and need;

"To get a job, will beg and plead;

"Yet I appropriate;

"The larger part of all their toll;

"The iron copper, lead and oil;

"To swell my vast estate."

The farmer said, "What makes them tell?

For you to plunder, rob and spoil?

"Give me! It bears the nation."

"Ha! ha! They're taught from babies, you know."

That God Almighty wills it so—

"Tis all in education."

"And, least they learn the dreadful truth,

"I pension some to teach their youth;

"Thus, regulate instruction;

"For, should they learn the truth, you see,

"My dapes no more would give to me

"The fruit of their production."

Workingmen should not forget that it was their votes elected Mayor Dunne. They were told he was a friend of labor. They should also constantly keep in mind the fact that he went out of his way to put the police on the wagons to act as strike-breakers when there was not even a "precedent" on record for doing so.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST, JUNE 10, 1905.

Visit the Complete Department Store.

The Largest Up-to-Date Store on the Northwest Side

FIGURED LAWN

in choice patterns to select from, var-

anted fast color, special price, **12½c**

NEW SUMMER VOIL

in new summer styles, neat patterns in

the latest colors of tans, worth 20¢ a

yard; sale price..... **12½c**

SUMMER CORSETS

In a large as-

sortment of styles in the

latest up-to-

date; prices from \$1 to **50c**

CORSET COVERS

made from good

muslin; lace

trimmed in all

sizes; prices from 60 to **25c**

LADIES' WHITE LAWN WAISTS

in choice up-to-date styles, in lace and

emb. trimmed. A large selection.

Sale from..... **98c up**

MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS

in a Complete Assortment.

19c

TOURIST CAPS

in navy, black and red silk, worth 50¢,

special price..... **23c**

CLOTHING BARGAINS

Men's Balbriggan Underwear, in

blue, pink, cream and striped, all

sizes, 34 to 46, sale price..... **25c**

BOYS' KNEE PANTS

This ticket and 48c will buy 1 pair of

boys' fancy worsted knee pants, all

sizes, 4 to 16..... **48c**

Without this ticket, \$1.00

FURNITURE CO CARTS

Folding Go-Cart like

cut, with rubber tire

wheels, special for

this sale at **\$1.69**

IRON BEDS

in neat design, brass

rod and knobs at

head and foot, all

sizes; special for this

sale..... **\$2.98**

LACE CURTAINS

Extra fine quality of Cable net and

Nottingham Curtains, 3½ yards

long, regular \$4.50, sale price **\$2.75**

Why Trade at

State Street Stores

when you

Can Do Better

at

Home

JOHNSON BROTHERS

1634 to 1650 MILWAUKEE AVE.
WEST OF ARMITAGE

LADIES' HAND-BAGS

all styles, twisted leather handles, in

new spring shades. Prices from \$1.48

to..... **48c**

LADIES' PARASOLS

in a large assortment of handles to

select from, in good material; special

sale price, **75c**

MILLINERY

Large assortment of sun bonnets, in all

colors, at 25¢ and..... **19c**

DEMOCRACY THE MASTER FORCE.

Perhaps the most notable result of the industrial revolution is that it has supplied the technical conditions for a durable and progressive democracy; it has placed the modern democracy on a firm and solid basis. The motive powers of the industrial revolution are steam and electricity. The application of steam and electricity. The application of steam to printing has furnished us with all the appliances of education, so that universal education is an accomplished fact. It has given us the cheap newspaper and provided us with cheap literature, bringing within the reach of every citizen facilities for reading and culture. Through the combined agency of the telegraph and the printing press the speeches and utterances of our leading statesmen and other guides of public opinion can be read by every one almost as soon as they are delivered. The constant stirring of cultivated and uncultivated reflection in the press and on the platform has its drawbacks, but it at least acts as a continual stimulus to the intelligence of the people. The successive facts of public life and of the history of the world as presented in the press supply a constant process of education and cultivation to the whole body of citizens. The mass of the people share in an intellectual movement which was formerly confined to a few. Knowledge and culture are no longer the monopoly of a privileged minority. The democratic culture may not have the refinement and the distinctive characteristic of an exclusive and aristocratic society, but the whole movement will secure a vastly higher moral and intellectual life for the masses of the people.

From these considerations, it will be obvious that the democracy is not an accident dependent merely on the acceptance of a novel set of opinions fitted to have a temporary vogue, but the solid result of the strongest forces of our time. It is the outcome of our entire technical, industrial, social, and political development, the effect of massive causes which are operating in every civilized country. It is already the master force of the world, and as the years proceed its influence will more and more develop itself.—From Thos. Kirkup's "Inquiry into Socialism."

Socialism in Sentences

Capitalists are great sticklers for "law and order" when law serves their purposes.

Socialism will give every man an equal chance to get what he needs and keep what he gets.

The world isn't going to the devil even though some of our capitalists do; there's Socialism ahead.

It is not politics that breeds graft, but the subordination of politics to the interests of private capital.

What is the trouble with the world? This. We let century-old systems go; we twentieth-century powers.

While our State street stores are crowded with goods unsold, thousands of homes are bare and cheerless.

That man is to be pitied who asks what a fellow would do under Socialism with only three hours work a day.

It is a fact that multitudes of men who once had a grip on a home, now have a grip on nothing—not even a job.

Why is it that a fellow like Rockefeller has so many Christian apostates? Because Christianity like oil has been capitalized.

Art is not used in making beautiful the homes of the toiling poor, but in gilding empty palaces and advertising new brands of gum.

No use getting your hair cut unless you get the cobwebs off your brain; give your brain a chance to grow by studying Socialism.

An advertisement in a daily news-paper read: "Wanted—a woman for her board," that's in a country where pigs ride in carriages.

One of the overpaid men in this country is the fellow who does the anti-Socialist stunt for Jack Walsh on the Chicago Chronicle.

The Socialist party is the political weather-vane in every country, indicating the real progress the race is making toward freedom.

Schleie is increasing, it appears; and no wonder; no man would take his life under Socialism; or, if he did, society would at least be blameless.

Many an honest man in Chicago is flattening his nose against the bakery windows, while crooks and grafters are eating at the city's expense.

Music does not sound its glorious melodies in the ear of the mass, but is imprisoned in corporation concert room, heard only by those who can pay the price.

My—my—my! What a lot of people are at present doubting whether Socialism is a dream! Oh, but it is

A SOCIALIST SONG.
For human rights we take our stand,
In the freedom of the people and land.
Our word is good, we mean to abide,
From hill and plain and sea.
The pointers have had their day,
And now, with God, they're working
And for my faith right well they have
For Jesus' name is working.

For ages long the toilers all
Have wrought like slaves at their task,
Now when their bear the master's call,
And give their lives for the nation,
For justice, for freedom, for God,
In sacrifice many a soul
For better times our soldiers yield.
A soldier that the war was for.

The living voice, the gifted pen,
Proclaim our noble mission,
And heroes cast by the way are more
Will strengthen our position.
We learned of old to read and think,
We learned the truths that Jesus told,
We thirsted for wisdom and we drank
The purest nectar from the vineyard.

God knows it is a hard cause
To raise the poor and lowly,
To give their just and equal laws,
By efforts pure and holy,
And so we spread the shock along
To the great conurbation,
Without delay join the cause song
Of man's emancipation.

C. F. GREEN

STRIKE OBSERVATIONS.

BY FRANK A. HILGER.

The employers have done much to the cause of Socialism in the past sixty days—more than the Socialist party could accomplish in the same length of time. This argues well for Socialism, although the method is to be deplored, because it means suffering to the many teamsters who are on strike. Still it is the only kind of argument that will reach a part of the great body in the industrial field.

The striking Stock Yards workers learned the lesson. It was severe, yet the manner in which it was learned was so indelibly impressed upon the minds as to never be forgotten. Those strikers are nearly all Socialists now. Any Socialist could have told them eight days after the strike the futility of their efforts, but education, like evolution, requires its various stages to form a degree of perfection.

You will remember some eleven years ago there was called a strike of the railroads in Chicago, which paralyzed business so completely that it was a long time before normal conditions were resumed. The American Railway Union did not confine itself to particular class of employees. Had it done so the strike would have amounted to very little. It took them in a body. It consolidated and massed its forces so thoroughly that the strength of that battle will never be forgotten. The railway managers received such fright at that time it has never let them, and to-day after eleven years have elapsed they still adhere to the blacklist policy inaugurated in 1894.

What a demonstration of power the worker has when he chooses to exhibit it. Standing shoulder to shoulder with his brother whether he be a file brazier, a ticket chopper or the overland engineer, his strength when concentrated is invincible.

The striking of one set or class of men accomplishes scarcely more than the striking of an individual. The places are quickly filled by the vast army of the unemployed, and the professional strike-breaker who has a smattering of almost any trade and can keep up a semblance of business until the old employee is forced into submission through his stomach.

I wonder is Mayor Dunn the teamsters' choice, proving satisfactory to them. About election time there hung from their labor headquarters on West Madison street a big banner inscribed: "For Mayor, Judge Dunn—Teamsters' Headquarters."

Granting that Judge Dunn has signified his willingness for a commission to settle the strike, the employers, who are stronger than he—though he is the Mayor of the city—have endeavored by all possible means to invade the city with troops, but be it said to the credit of the teamsters they did not fall into the trap so cunningly set for them.

President Shea says that he was offered \$10,000 to call a strike against the Sears Roebuck Co. by Thorne Sears states he believes their rival to be too clean a business house to resort to such a method. Do you believe an association that is paying \$75,000 a week for the rottenest kind of fifth to accumulate in the city would hesitate at a paltry \$10,000 when their interests were concerned?

CAPITALIST DUPPLICITY.

J. H. Stone, H. C. Quintard, Charles W. and James Russ, officers of the Nonpareil Cork Works of Camden, indicted for conspiring to defraud the United States government by placing bar iron in life preserver cork blocks, were placed on trial in the United States District Court at Trenton, N. J., June 2. Louis M. Kahnweiler of David Kahnweiler's Sons, New York, testified to receiving 1,750 pieces of cork from the Nonpareil Cork Works last August. He found that eight pieces weighed five and one-half pounds instead of six pounds as required by the government. Kahnweiler said he was suspicious and opened one of the blocks and found inside a piece of bar iron. He telephoned to the cork works and was told by Stone that they had fulfilled the contract by sending heavy blocks but did not guarantee what they would put in them.

James N. Jones, colored, who was employed in the cork works, said he put iron in life preservers by order of James Russ.

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

Science and Industry

Spontaneous combustion caused almost as many fires in electricity in the last five years, experience of one insurance company, each being under a per cent of the total, and of the fires ascribed to electrical origin 14.33 per cent were caused by wires for lighting and half as many by lightning.

The rapidity with which electric invention has progressed is shown forcibly by the fact that every indication points to the adoption of the electric locomotive before it is twenty years old as the means by which the traffic of two of the greatest railroads in the world into the largest city in the Western Hemisphere will be handled.

In few places is the value of seconds more forcibly demonstrated than in the handling of the homeward-bound crowds in large cities. Experiments looking toward better time have recently shown that a great portion of the aggregate time is lost in stops, and side doors on the cars promise the greatest relief. In recent tests the stops on a train thus equipped averaged 7.6 seconds, as compared with an average of 37 seconds on trains fitted only with end doors.

As a result of ten years' experimenting on the durability of paints, an Eastern railroad has now introduced a system of protecting smooth steel surfaces in its stations with painted paper. Of all the paints tried, none was found which could be relied upon to protect a clean steel surface more than eight months under the extremely severe conditions of the test. Under the new system the metal is cleaned in the ordinary way and then coated with a single coat of a sticky substance. Pure aluminized paper is next pasted over this, and finally painted any color desired. Holes are cut in the paper for the rivet heads to pass through, the heads being then covered with caps of paraffined paper.

The problem of the prevention of vibration in twin-screw steamers seems at last to have been solved in so simple a manner as to cause surprise, it has not been suggested before. By means of a governor, which does not impair the efficiency of the engines because it does not throttle them, the steam supply for both engines is so coupled that neither will work more rapidly than the other. The consensus of opinion in the Institution of Naval Architects, where the invention was described, is that absence of vibration will be readily secured if the engines are made to run at the same speed and in opposite phase, no matter how much the engines may be out of balance.

That many of the so-called mysterious collapses of furnaces in apparently clean boilers is due to the presence of oil is the contention of an English engineer. He maintains that if the surface of the furnace in a boiler for 200 pounds pressure is kept clean the temperature of the metal will never reach the point at which the original tensile strength will be appreciably reduced, even under high rates of evaporation. If, however, the surface is sharply rubbed over with an extremely thin coating of mineral oil, the temperature immediately rises to over 650 degrees with a moderate evaporation. It therefore follows that if a mere coating of oil of insipreciable thickness raises the temperature of the metal beyond the limits of safety, an extremely thin scale or deposit containing a high percentage of oil will inevitably result in dangerous overheating.

AN EPOCH-MAKING MACHINE.

From the Houston Daily Post we take the following particulars of a machine for picking cotton, which, if it is all that is claimed for it, will prove an epoch-making invention—a factor of tremendous importance in the peaceful revolution. The Haring Cotton Picker Company, of Dallas, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, has been organized and chartered, and the Post writer says:

"That cotton picking machine has been quietly perfecting down here at Goddard for seventeen years. Other machines have been suddenly sprung on the public, were waved around as a fad for a few months, then went the way of all things earthly. But Mr. Haring, who has been perfecting his idea, would swear every one to secrecy, take his machine out as he progressed with it and have it snatched out cotton like boys picking up walnuts in November; then, when his friends would see perfection in it and urge him to put it on the market he would refuse, take it back, make more improvements, then repeat the picking experiments the next year with greater success. For more than five years its performances have been considered as well nigh perfection by his home folks at Goddard, who were into the secret, but Mr. Haring refused to rash on the market with it. He would say:

"I have, as you all admit, the most perfect picker, except the human hands, ever invented. Well, as it is a machine and as it will, when it once proves itself, be one of those epoch-making inventions in the industrial world, like the gin, etc. I propose to keep it off the market until I know it will never fail to do all that any intelligent person would demand that a mere machine could do."

"So this spring he concluded that he had, after his great picking down in that low cotton country last fall, gotten it to where it ought to be given to

the world. But even now he will only permit a few machines to be made and put to work in the great cotton fields of Ellis, Dallas, Collin and adjoining counties—perhaps two or three machines. One machine will pick, clean and trim by hand, fifteen to twenty-five acres a day."

"From what I gathered from the machine, from Mr. Haring, its inventor, and from its work—I was let into the secret of it last year and have known of its experimentation for several years—this Texas machine will go down as one of the great commercial inventions, like that of the cotton gin by Whitney, the sewing machine by Elias Howe, the Bessemer steel process and the printing press of Hoe. And Texas was the logical State for its invention and for its manufacture—though I am afraid the manufacture of them will have to be largely outside—as Texas is the queen of the cotton king. You want to keep your eye on that cotton-picking machine of Haring's and his Dallas company, because he told me he was going to have one or two of them snatching cotton out of some backland cotton patches this fall in a way to make the picking of Smith, the champion negro cotton picker of the world, seem like the ant-hunting antics of a South American ay-aye in comparison to that fleece-snatcher of his."

WORSE THINGS COULD HAPPEN.

John Mitchell's speech at Moose last Saturday contains several surprises among others an intimation that he is soon to give up the position of president of the United Mine Workers of America. He said: "I do not know how much longer I may be with you. It will be only a short time, but I trust to see the organization at its best."

"If it were a question of salary I would have quit long ago, as I can get at any time more than you pay me, in any venture that I may choose to undertake; but, as I said before, I am myself interested in the welfare of the miner."

CHAS. CASEMIR
817 GRAND AVE.
BOOTS AND SHOES.

KUEHNE & PEARSON
Largest Retail Florists on the Northwest Side
Decorations for Weddings, Funerals and Receptions
910-920 W. CAMPBELL AVE. 890 W. NORTH AVE.
GREENHOUSES STORE
Buy your Bedding Plants from us. We are the Growers, and you
get better stock at lower prices



Korbel's Wines
RECOMMEND THEMSELVES
WINE VAULTS: 684-686 W. 12th ST.
Telephone: Canal 110

Schmoll Furniture Company
316 E. North Avenue
EASY PAYMENTS
OUR PRICES THE LOWEST
Price \$1.35

BETTER THAN EVER
SILVERSTEIN & WEINSTEIN'S SHOES SUMMER
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE
Latest in Style, Comfortable in Wear and Reasonable in Price
280 W. 12th St., Near Halsted

SAM BACH
Outfitter for
Men and Boys
Cor. 115th St. and Michigan Ave.

My Mamma Told Me



Everything I Wear Was Made
on the Wheeler & Wilson
Sewing Machine

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO

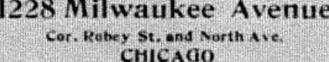
72-74 Wabash Avenue

Telephone Secley 934
A. B. Howatt, D. D. S.
F. B. Bassett, D. D. S.

Drs. Howatt & Bassett

Dentists

Established 1897



1228 Milwaukee Avenue
Cor. Robey St. and North Ave.
CHICAGO

THIS IS THE BIG SUMMER EVENT
GRAND
Annual Boat Excursion
OF THE SOCIALISTS OF CHICAGO
Sunday, June 25, 1905
TO MILWAUKEE

THE FIRST TRIP OF THE SEASON OF THE
BIG WHALEBACK CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

Tickets (round trip) \$1.00; Children, 50c. On sale at Room 15,
163 Randolph Street, or from Branch Secretaries

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

\$2.00 \$3.00
CURNEY HAT CO.
Spring Styles Now Ready
COMRADES SHOULD
GO TO THIS STORE
97 EAST MADISON STREET
NORTHEAST CORNER DEARBORN

ATTENTION, COMRADES Brand New Typewriters STANDARD MAKES

Sold on five dollar monthly pay-
ments. Write, call or telephone
for catalogue. Second-hand ma-
chines of all kinds at great saving
in cost; all are in perfect condi-
tion, have new platen, new rib-
bon, etc., and are guaranteed
same as new machines. Terms
five dollars per month.

Typewriter Supplies of All Kinds

O. T. ANDERSON
609 Postal Telegraph Building
260 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO
HARRISON 4328 AUTOMATIC 9427

J. GOEBEL

LADIES' TAILOR
205 Lincoln Avenue
Between Webster and Garfield Aves.
TEL. 2854 BLACK CHICAGO

For Ladies, Gentlemen's and Children's
Fine Footwear

Go to Comrade J. BUSK
114 NORTH CENTER AVENUE

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

H. BLITZ

High-grade Tailoring
Ready-made Clothing
821 W. NORTH AVENUE

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

MITTLACHER
752 BELMONT AVE.
THE TAILOR

WONDER STORE
General Merchandise
1887-1889 MILWAUKEE AVE.

C. W. GLASS
UNION MADE SHOES
1140 MILWAUKEE AVE.

AUG. P. KELTING
Dry Goods, Notions and
Gents' Furnishings
702 BELMONT AVENUE
CORNER PAULINA STREET. CHICAGO

Telephone 1804 Black
FRANK EGGENSPERGER FRANK ZINK
EGGENSPERGER & CO.
Staple and Fancy Groceries
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Wholesale and Retail
423 E. NORTH AVE. CHICAGO

H. EICHE
ROOFS SHINGLED
AND REPAIRED
2505 DRAKE AVENUE

H. GEISENHEIMER
6 AND 8 ARCADE BUILDING, PULLMAN, ILL.
Clothing, Shoes, Hats and Furnishing Goods
All the New Styles for Spring Have Arrived
SPECIAL! BRANDAN'S MOULDER'S SHOE \$2.00

OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

NOTE.—Where not otherwise noted all meetings are held for 8 p. m. Speakers will kindly take orders from printed list, and chairman will be careful to be on time.

SATURDAY.

Belmont and Sheffield—S. Block.
Maxwell and Halsted—Geo. Koop.
111th and Michigan—B. Berlin.
Belmont and Leavitt—A. W. Mance.
34th and State—W. A. Jacobs.
North and Western—A. Laffin.
Milwaukee and Center—A. A. Wig-
gins.

63rd and Halsted—Mar. Whalen.
Hammond, Ind.—Chas. L. Breckon.

SUNDAY.

California and Division, 3 p. m.—A. Nielson.

California and North, 3 p. m.—W. A. Jacobs.

64th and Stony Island, 3 p. m.—J. H. Copeland.

43d and Cottage Grove—Mrs. L. For-
berg.

Clark and Walton place—S. Block.
Western and Madison—W. Higgins.

39th and Cottage Grove—Geo. Koop
and W. C. Benton.

Center and Erie—Sam Robbins.
Milwaukee and Powell—C. E. Kirk-
land.

WEDNESDAY.

Lincoln and Belmont—Sam Block.
Clark and Ohio—W. A. Jacobs.
Princess Hall, 6854 Stony Island—J. H. Copeland.

THURSDAY.

Congress and Center—A. W. Mance.
37th and Wentworth—A. Lafu-

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

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

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

**Tel. Lake View 147
THE LAKE VIEW
RELIABLE LIQUOR HOUSE
S. ROTHENBERG, Prop.
1145 Belmont Avenue**

**Molter & Hanke
FURNITURE, STOVES, RUGS AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS
Cash and Easy Payments
1584-1586 MILWAUKEE AVE.**

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

**Englewood Window Glass Co.
(Not Ins.)
Plate, Window, Mirrors, Art Glass,
Etc. 822 W. 63d St., Chicago.
RASMUSSEN & MARJEN, Props.
Tel. 2562 Garfield**

**BEIDEL'S
BAND & ORCHESTRA
607 WEST 61st STREET
Tel. Wentworth 3384**

**FOR BOOTS & SHOES
GO TO
COMRADE
SOFUS ANDERSON
1688 MILWAUKEE AVENUE**

**WORKINGMEN'S FURNITURE
FIRE INSURANCE**

Established 1872. Membership 16,700. Ap-
plications for membership every Tuesday
between 8 and 10 p. m. at Trades Union
Hall, 55 N. Clark St. Apply to

A. HOFFMANN, 1165 West 18th St.

The safest and cheapest fire insurance in
the U. S.

Telephone 1804 Black

FRANK EGGENSPERGER FRANK ZINK

EGGENSPERGER & CO.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Wholesale and Retail

423 E. NORTH AVE. CHICAGO

Telephone 1804 Black

FRANK EGGENSPERGER FRANK ZINK

EGGENSPERGER & CO.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Wholesale and Retail

423 E. NORTH AVE. CHICAGO

Telephone 1804 Black

FRANK EGGENSPERGER FRANK ZINK

EGGENSPERGER & CO.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Wholesale and Retail

423 E. NORTH AVE. CHICAGO

Telephone 1804 Black

FRANK EGGENSPERGER FRANK ZINK

EGGENSPERGER & CO.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Wholesale and Retail

423 E. NORTH AVE. CHICAGO

Telephone 1804 Black

FRANK EGGENSPERGER FRANK ZINK

EGGENSPERGER & CO.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Wholesale and Retail

423 E. NORTH AVE. CHICAGO

Telephone 1804 Black

FRANK EGGENSPERGER FRANK ZINK

EGGENSPERGER & CO.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Wholesale and Retail

423 E. NORTH AVE. CHICAGO

Telephone 1804 Black

FRANK EGGENSPERGER FRANK ZINK

EGGENSPERGER & CO.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Wholesale and Retail

423 E. NORTH AVE. CHICAGO

Telephone 1804 Black

FRANK EGGENSPERGER FRANK ZINK

EGGENSPERGER & CO.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Wholesale and Retail

423 E. NORTH AVE. CHICAGO

Telephone 1804 Black

FRANK EGGENSPERGER FRANK ZINK

EGGENSPERGER & CO.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Wholesale and Retail

423 E. NORTH AVE. CHICAGO

Telephone 1804 Black

FRANK EGGENSPERGER FRANK ZINK

EGGENSPERGER & CO.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Wholesale and Retail

423 E. NORTH AVE. CHICAGO

Telephone 1804 Black

FRANK EGGENSPERGER FRANK ZINK

EGGENSPERGER & CO.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Wholesale and Retail

423 E. NORTH AVE. CHICAGO

Telephone 1804 Black

FRANK EGGENSPERGER FRANK ZINK

EGGENSPERGER & CO.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Wholesale and Retail

423 E. NORTH AVE. CHICAGO

Telephone 1804 Black

FRANK EGGENSPERGER FRANK ZINK

EGGENSPERGER & CO.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Wholesale and Retail

423 E. NORTH AVE. CHICAGO

Telephone 1804 Black

FRANK EGGENSPERGER FRANK ZINK

EGGENSPERGER & CO.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Wholesale and Retail

423 E. NORTH AVE. CHICAGO

Telephone 1804 Black

FRANK EGGENSPERGER FRANK ZINK

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

Issued every Saturday at 163 E. Randolph St., R. 15, cor. Randolph and La Salle Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

Telephone, Main 4435.



Automatic, 5162.

The Chicago Socialist is published under the control of Local Chicago of the Socialist Party of Chicago, a corporation without capital stock, the whole revenue of which must be expended for Socialist propaganda.

Rentals may be made by Postoffice Money Order, Express Money Order or Bank Draft.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year	\$0.50
Six months	25
Five yearly subscription cards	\$2.00
To Foreign Countries	\$1.00 per year

Special prices made on bundles.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

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

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

Editor, A. W. Mauer; A. S. Edwards, Associate Editor; Business Manager, A. Eiseleman; State Secretary, J. S. Smith; C. L. Breckin, County Secretary.

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

THE SOURCE OF BRIBERY.

Bribery charges in connection with labor troubles are nothing new. Labor leaders have no doubt sometimes sold out and betrayed the confidence and interests of the rank and file of the men they were elected to represent. But as a rule these charges are set afloat by the employers for the purpose of discouraging the rank and file from remaining loyal to their unions during labor troubles.

During the past week the air of Chicago has been filled with charges and counter charges of bribery and attempts to bribe officials of the teamsters' union.

President Shea and Albert Young have both charged that they have been offered large sums of money by capitalist interests to sell out the teamsters, in this and other strikes. Sums ranging in amounts from five to fifty thousand dollars, it is claimed, have been offered at different times, during the last two years, in attempts to bribe the officers of the teamsters to sell out the interests of the men who had placed them in charge of their affairs, or to use the union by one business house to damage the business of its rival and competitor. Just how much truth there is in all these charges will probably never be known.

But one thing is quite evident: that is, that so long as the capitalist system lasts, bribery in one form or another will be with us, defiling everything. While in this case it was the officers of the teamsters' union that claim to have been offered the bribes by the different employers now attempting to destroy the unions, the whole capitalist press so interpreted the news items as to make it appear that the bribe offerers were the innocent parties, and the men who had rejected the "thirty pieces of silver" were the guilty persons. That bribery is one of the everyday methods of doing business under the competitive system, every one who knows anything of business methods is well aware.

Capitalism corrupts everything. In its mad rush for profits it defiles everything it touches. It bribes and corrupts our legislatures, city councils, judges and executive officers. Need we, then, be so much surprised when we learn that attempts have been made to bribe labor leaders who the capitalists believe stand in the way of their making profits? To the capitalist it is merely a question of getting the other fellow's money; if bribery appears the easiest method, then that is the method adopted.

Socialism will put it beyond the power of any set of men to either buy out, or sell out, the interests of thousands of human beings.

In the meantime the rank and file of the workers, in their unions and political party, will do well to keep well informed of what the men they trust to do their business are doing. But they should not let the comments and snarls of the capitalist press discourage them for a moment. If there is anything in this world that the capitalists hate it is a labor agitator. For this reason their press never loses an opportunity to slander and misrepresent any labor leader who happens to be prominently connected with a strike.

Bribery is one of the established institutions of the capitalist system. From Boston to California its reign is supreme. For a remedy for capitalism, and the corruption and misery it entails, study Socialism.

CLASS CONSCIOUS EMPLOYERS

About the only bill that the Illinois legislature passed during its last session that was of any benefit to any portion of the workers of this State was what is known as Senate Bill No. 600. This bill passed both houses and was signed by the governor. It is known as the "shot timers' bill." The Illinois Manufacturers' Association sends out a weekly statement to all manufacturers, thus keeping them informed as to their interests at Springfield. Referring to the passage of the "shot timers' bill," the latest letter of the Manufacturers' Association gives the following warning to the manufacturers:

"The disposition of the foregoing measure conclusively illustrates the necessity of the manufacturers of this State maintaining a strong organization. Your firm does not belong to the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. Kindly fill out the inclosed application blank and send a check for \$15.00-\$10.00 for initiation fee and \$25.00 for dues for one year."

"The defeat of the fellow-servant bill and a great many other measures which were detrimental to the manufacturing and commercial interests were brought about by the co-operation of the members of the association."

The Socialist party has long pointed out that the only method of securing and enforcing any labor legislation that will be beneficial to the working class, or any great portion of it, is by sending workingmen to all legislative bodies to make the laws, and interpret and enforce them after they are passed.

It is the workers' votes that elect the men who make, enforce and interpret our laws, but the interests of the workers are pushed aside, and a little handful of capitalists are able to defeat any measure that might be beneficial to the workers.

Even after the workers do succeed in securing the passage of some bill that is enforced, would afford some wise in working in the interest of the people, the courts either declare it un-laws or that build their universities.

WORKERS IN THE FIELD.

The eight-page paper is a winner. It has stirred up enthusiasm with the result the subscriptions have improved over last week, but it does not come up to our expectations. Comrades, do not forget that this is your paper and that without your aid the management can not accomplish anything. Look out for future announcements in this column. Next week we shall have something very interesting to tell you.

Comrade Christensen, Waterloo, Iowa, writes: "Allow me to congratulate you on the strides the Chicago Socialist has made as a paper, and I sincerely hope that it will have the success that it so justly deserves. Enclosed find \$1.00 for subscriptions. I shall take great pleasure in reading the Chicago Socialist in the coming year."

Comrade Emil Jensen, Chicago, went out canvassing last Sunday and landed subs. for the Chicago Socialist within one block of his home. He says he can easily land ten subs. every week.

M. E. Ellridge, Chicago, flooded the office with subs last week to the amount of \$11.25 and \$40 worth of advertising. Comrade Ellridge never forgets to call the merchant's attention to our ad. column.

Local Portland, Ore., orders a bundle of one hundred copies per week and hopes to increase the order in the near future.

Comrade O. Varsing, Denver, Colorado, sends us \$1.00 for subs. and hopes the Chicago Socialist will not be used to fight Socialists. Not much we are fighting capitalism.

Joe Bird, Foothill, Mont.: "For enclosed 50¢ give me one year more of the Chicago Socialist."

Gus Magnus, Davenport, Iowa, landed in four new subs. for the Socialist with money paying for same.

Charlotte C. North, Kewanee, Ill., orders the Socialist for one year because she wants the news from the Windy City, as she thinks we are having a hot time here.

Comrade Preemoller, Indianapolis, Indiana, writes: "Enclosed find stamps for three yearly subs. to your paper."

"You will find enclosed \$1.25 for subs. and I shall try to send you a few more in a couple of days. Yours for the Revolution and the Co-operative Commonwealth," C. M. Landon, Marshalltown, Iowa.

Comrade T. H. Levitt, Lumberton, N. C., writes: "I am as one crying in the wilderness, but find enclosed \$1.00 as I think that the Chicago Socialist is a power in the hands of the working class."

Comrade Wulf of Havana, Ill., gets in with six subs. as a result of one week's work, and says: "What would become of Socialism if the workers fail to do their duty?" You are right, comrade.

We will not have it without working for it.

John Sonander takes \$2.00 worth of subs. cards. John is one of our old-time hustlers.

Comrade Emil Otto is getting the habit of bringing in five yearly subs. per week. Can't some more of the comrades acquire the same habit?

Comrade Jacobson, Oklahoma City, is back again with \$2.00 worth of subs. and says: "I am sure I can land some more in the near future."

S. Stadelman is pushing the Chicago Socialist in the Yukon Territory, Canada.

Local Spokane uses a bundle of 25 per week of the Chicago Socialist.

Comrade J. St. Onge, Sioux City, Iowa, writes: "Enclosed find 10 subs. The Chicago Socialist can't be beat; it is the best paper in the movement to-day and I will try to place a copy in as many homes as possible. The paper is so cheap that you ought to have a large subscription list." Come again soon.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Posters, advertising the boat excursion to Milwaukee, Sunday, June 25, are now ready and at least one comrade from each branch should make it his business to have posters placed in windows and other suitable places in his locality.

This is a very important matter, and should be promptly attended to in order to insure the success of the excursion.

Comrades are also urged to push the sale of tickets and make prompt settlement for same.

LABOR DAY SPEAKERS.

Workingmen's organizations or Socialist locals contemplating the engagement of speakers for Labor Day are invited to correspond with this office. To avoid disappointment and enable us to make proper assignments, it is desirable that arrangements be made well in advance. JAS. S. SMITH.

State Secretary.

Speaking of child labor in England, Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay, who has investigated the question, says: "There are plain evidences of physical deterioration in the cotton mill districts of England. Children who go to work young are in the average three inches or more shorter in height and weigh less when they reach the adult years than the normal height and weight of the working population. This alone proves the loss of power in all directions, for which the wages received in childhood are no compensation."

Friedman for wines and liquors, corner Grand and Western avenues, Chicago. Halls to rent.

Thomas J. Morgan

(MORGAN & RUBINSTEIN)

LAWYER

WE ARE ENGAGED IN THE

General Practice of Law

and obtain PATENTS for inventors

Office: Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn St.

Suite 325-330

Telephone Market 1233

Res. 6235 Madison Avenue

Telephone Hyde Park 1227

Seymour Stedman (See A. Stedman)

Stedman & Soelke

COUNSELORS AT LAW

94 La Salle Street, Chicago

M. H. TAFT

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Suite 58, 99 Randolph St., Borden Block

Telephone, Central 2813 CHICAGO

TELEPHONES: Central 4000 Automatic 8222

SAMUEL BLOCK

Attorney at Law

401 Ashland Block, CHICAGO

Cor. Clark and Randolph Streets

GERMS OF MIND IN PLANTS.

Under this title we shall publish in August a translation by A. M. Simons of a remarkable work by R. H. France. It will be the second volume of the Library of Science for the Workers, and will be uniform in style with the Evolution of Man.

It will tell of the latest discoveries in botany, showing beyond a doubt that plants receive impressions from outside objects, and act in response to these impressions, just as truly as animals. A moment's reflection may be required to see the connection of these facts with the Socialist movement, but the connection is there.

We Marxian Socialists have for years been asserting that the fundamental principle of Socialism is that men's ideas and institutions are the product of their past and present economic environment, and that economic causes have made inevitable a class struggle, which has continued through nearly the whole of written history, and which must soon culminate in the triumph of the working class and the abolition of all other classes.

Until lately our opponents have declined to meet us on this issue; they have instead kept us busy explaining that we did not stand for the utopianism of Bellamy, or answering questions about who would do the scavenger work under the co-operative commonwealth.

But of late class lines are being drawn more tensely, and the defenders of capitalism are at last meeting us on our own ground. The Jesuits, a body of men of no mean ability and no little learning, are now attacking Socialism on the ground that it is materialistic. On this ground we must meet them, but to do this we must know what materialism is and on what basis it rests.

They claim that the soul of man is something wholly apart from the physical universe and the natural laws working in it. If they are right, then the whole Socialist philosophy is discredited. And whether they are right or we are right can be determined, not by fine-spun deductions from alleged axioms, but by a careful study of the facts of the universe.

One set of these facts has been set forth in Boelsche's work, "The Evolution of Man." It shows that man has no independent origin, but has grown up naturally from the inorganic world, like all other animals. And this new book, "Germs of Mind in Plants," goes a step further, and shows that there is no fundamental difference between what we call mind and the forces which shape the growth and movements of plants. These books, remember, are not statements of opinion, but of discovered fact. They give a sound basis upon which each reader may form his own opinion.

A third volume, which we also expect to publish before the end of August, is "The End of the World," by Dr. M. Wilhelm Meyer, translated by Margaret Wagner. A companion volume by the same author, entitled "The Making of the World," will appear later. A new work by Boelsche, entitled "The Family Tree of Animals," is being translated by May Wood Simons and may be looked for in the early fall. All these books are amply illustrated with engravings that are a material assistance in understanding the text. We have also in preparation for the same series an original work by Ernest Untermann entitled "Science and Revolution."

Each of these books will cost about \$400 to publish. Our co-operative publishing house has put all its cash capital into the books already on its list, and the money for these new books is still to be raised. Do you want to see them published? If so, what are you going to do about it?

SUBSCRIBE FOR STOCK.

That is the best way to help. It costs you ten dollars. You can pay it all at once, or in ten monthly payments. Then you will be a joint owner of the publishing house, with a vote in the election of directors. Moreover, you will have the privilege of buying any cloth-bound book published by Charles H. Kerr Co. at half the retail price if you come to the office for it, or three-fifths of the retail price if it is mailed to you. On paper books published by the company you pay only two-fifths of the retail price if you call, one-half if books are mailed to you. On the Pocket Library of Socialism in lots of not less than 100 you get the special rate of 80 cent-a hundred, except when we prepay postage or express, in which case the rate is a dollar a hundred. Either an individual or a local can subscribe for stock on this plan.

There are no dividends on stock. Any profits will be used, first to pay the debt incurred in bringing out books already published, and, second, in bringing out new books. We are authorized by the State of Illinois to issue 5,000 shares of \$10 each; of these only 1,150 have yet been issued. If the remaining shares can all be taken soon, it will enable us to double the output of Socialist books three times over in the next three years.

\$1.50 FOR \$1.

To those who are not ready to subscribe for stock, but who want to own the first three numbers of the "Library of Science for the Workers," we have this special offer to make. For one dollar paid during June or July, we will mail "The Evolution of Man" at once, and will also mail "Germs of Mind in Plants" and "The End of the World" as soon as published. If you accept this offer, be sure and mention the Chicago Socialist.

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

ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S SUITS—From our \$15 and \$18 lines, just a few sizes of each, black and colored suits of new spring styles, we want to close them out and therefore \$11.50 this low price, your choice per suit.

A LOT OF WHITE LAWN HOODS—Made in several different styles, some worth up to 75¢, your choice each 39¢

CHILDREN'S HATS—Trimmed with flowers, ribbons and mull, great variety, 75¢ each

MEN'S LACE SHOES—Made of best box calf, velour calf, vici kid or patent leather, 11 different styles of toe to select from, our special sale price per pair only \$1.95

LADIES' WHITE SILK PARASOLS—With deep ruffle, only \$1.50

INFANT'S WHITE LAWN HOODS—only 12½¢

LADIES' UMBRELLAS—With neat natural wood, plain and trimmed handles, 79¢ choice</p