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THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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A Life of Ease Is a Demnition Barren Ideality Without Labor and a Life of Toil.

UNIONISM AND THE TEACHERS

The Chicago school teachers realize that they belong to the working class; they are organized and affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor. Very naturally their sympathies are with the teamsters in their unequal struggle to maintain their organization. Why shouldn't the teachers be in sympathy with their fellow workers? All intelligent, self-respecting workers are, despite the fact that the subsidized capitalist press states the contrary.

The fact that the teachers, through their organ, the Teachers' Bulletin, gives expression to their sympathies, and thus publicly giving the lie to the capitalists' subsidized press, has set the whole pack rapping like a lot of hungry wolves in pursuit of the life of the teachers' organization.

The exploiters of the working class realize that they have full control of the Chicago Board of Education, but they see in the teachers' organization a power that does not slavishly submit to all the dictates and sentiments expressed by the dominant class. Therefore, the plutocratic papers, from the brutal, blood-thirsty Chronicle to the smooth, diplomatic, Jesuitical Tribune, are demanding that the despots at the head of the Chicago School Board strangle the teachers' organization in the same manner as they strangled the police and firemen's organization, and as the Employers' Association is attempting to wipe the teamsters' organization out of existence.

What associated, law-protected, thoroughly organized capital demands is the privilege of dealing bargaining and contracting with unorganized, unprotected, helpless individuals. The capitalist class realize the importance of surrounding the few school years allotted to the boys and girls of the working class with influences, sentiments and ideals that will best fit them to serve the capitalists' interests when they are thrown on the "labor market." It is now quite evident that the capitalists are going to demand the life of the school teachers' organization in the near future. Already their retainers in college chairs, pulpits and newspaper offices have set up the

howl. After they have made a little more noise, summary action will be taken by the appointed School Board, and the teachers' organization will go the way of the police and firemen's organization. When this happens the little coterie of millionaires who pull the string will tell their controlled newspapers to announce to the world that "public opinion demanded it." Then organized labor will protest, with strongly worded resolutions, unanimously adopted at a regular meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and a committee will be appointed to wait on the Mayor and School Superintendent to do some more protesting, which will avail nothing.

When labor learns to put its resolutions in a working class political platform, and goes in a body to the polls and elects men who see life from the standpoint of the wealth producers their protest will count. Until they do that mayors, police sheriffs, school superintendents, etc., will take their orders over the wire that runs from the Union League Club.

There is no use calling the capitalists' hard names and pleading with them to be more merciful. They are looking after their class interests, and they are using every available means to attain their ends. While, as a rule, they use diplomatic language, their every action demonstrates that they are thoroughly class conscious.

The general attack being made on the teachers' organization by the millions of the capitalist class, because they have expressed their sympathies with their fellow workers in their hour of need, demonstrates once more the necessity of united working class action, both in our unions and at the ballot box, for working class control of the public powers to be used in the interest of all who work, and against graft in all its forms.

One of the significant signs of the times is the fact that the Chicago school teachers realize that they belong to the working class, and by the admission of that fact have brought down on their heads the wrath of the Employers' Association and their puppets.

The American cities appear to be vying with each other as to which can show the largest graft and boodle transactions. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Milwaukee are running so close that it is hard to discern which is in the lead, but for its size Milwaukee is making a good showing and appears to stand a fair show to carry off the premium. While the best that Chicago bootlers and bribers have on exhibition at present is a few patrician thousands alleged to have been paid out to labor leaders as bribes to sell out the interests of their unions, Chicago had better look out or some second-class city will carry off the laurels.

Admitting that if Driscoll's confession of bribing the union officials is true, both he and the bribe accepters should go to jail. What should be done with the real corruptionists, the employers who furnished the money? Are they likely to be punished under a capitalist administration of law. If not, why not? Will the subsidized dandies answer this question?

The main point at issue—where did all that money come from that Driscoll alleges he spent in bribing union officials? Are the employers who employed Driscoll to bribe and corrupt union officers likely to go to jail?

The little fellows constituting the Team Owners' Association appear to be unwilling to let the big fellow "kill those two birds with one stone" (the teamsters' union and the team owners) just at the present time.

Innocent Citizen—If they get Driscoll and Shea, how is Harry G. Selfridge going to escape?

Capitalist Attorney—Oh, leave that to us and the State officials. Our clients pull all the strings.

By the way, we have almost forgotten what it was that made Milwaukee famous. Was it Boodle or Beer?

They say the Russian soldiery is beginning to think. They may show the working class of America cards and spades on the think problem.

The way to get Socialism is to think it.



What Socialism Will Do with the Whole Dam Family.

GIVE US ALL THE FACTS.

Now let us have no fixing things to shield the bribers in this graft investigation. If the net that is laid to catch the grafters is of a mesh so coarse as to let the business men who paid money to Driscoll escape, the whole proceeding will be discredited. Shea and Young charged graft; Driscoll admits the charges and says that he received the money. He styles himself a "labor commissioner" or go-between. Now, WHO PAID THE MONEY, TO WHOM WAS IT PAID? How much did Driscoll get? What proportion went to the "labor leaders"? But most important of all, who are the business men involved in these transactions? That is what the public wants to know, no matter who is guilty.

AMERICA LEADS.

They had a great time at Covent Garden the night of the operatic performance of King Edward and other members of royalty. Among King and Queen's women, Consuelo Marborough was the diamond crown, and so did Mrs. Bonita while the diamond crown of the Duchess of Roxburghe and Pittsburg made her beauty. Yet we read that "the jewels were Mrs. Potter Palmer were the fairest in the house." Truly, we Americans were right in it, and we of Chicago may feel in the great internal and diamond ropes of pearls competition we had. Guessing Mrs. Whitehead Reid wore a diamond tiara, and Whitehead walked gloriously in the great diamond and two medals, a most enviable function for American Evening Post.

It must be a great source of gratification and pride for the American working class to read the accounts of the brilliant showing that "their representatives" are able to make at the royal functions held in Europe. Of course we are willing to pay the bill even if we have to work a couple of million of our little children to death or exhaustion in the mills, mines and sweat shops to furnish the money.

Just think, Workers, you who are going the pace that will put you on the scrap pile at 35 or 40 years of age, and that drives your little ones into the blighting soul blasting factory, sweat shop and department store hells, what a grand thing it is for you and your children to know that the great time the nobility of Europe had at the reception King Edward gave to young Alfonso that the ladies of our country where there "are no classes," were able to shine with a blaze of diamonds so brilliant that it almost took the breath of the effete nobility and royalty of Europe.

It is interesting to note that the American papers, which tell us so much pride of the squandering of untold millions by our parasites abroad, see nothing but ruin ahead of a labor union because one of its officials is alleged to have been drinking with a pleasure resort with his female friends.

If a little Jap cook on an American ironclad can evolve into an admiral in the Japanese navy, how long ought it take an American workingman to get next to the need of a working class organization?

THE STRIKE CONTINUES.

The only important incident that occurred affecting the strike during the past week was the refusal of the Team Owners' Association to lock out their drivers who refused to deliver goods to struck houses.

The Team Owners' Association employ between eight and nine thousand men and do the great bulk of the teaming done in Chicago.

The Employers' Association claim to have over 4,000 wagons in operation, which is costing the city and county some sixty or seventy thousand dollars per week for special police and deputy sheriffs to keep them in operation. The newspapers announce that if the strike lasts much longer both the city and county will be bankrupt; and from all present appearances there is every prospect of the strike continuing indefinitely. The striking teamsters are situated differently from almost any other body of men who have been on strike in Chicago. They are receiving sufficient strike pay to keep them from actual physical suffering, and they know that the moment the police and deputies are removed from the wagons that it will not be a week until the last strike-breaker will have taken to the tall timber or hide himself in the levee slums from whence he was enticed by the Farleys and Currys, the heroes of the Employers' Association and their press.

The most amusing newspaper incident connected with the strike this week was the way they announced the decision of the Team Owners' Association not to lock out their drivers. On the same day that this news was given to the public in a small inside page item there appeared flaming headlines on the front page announcing that the strikers were thrown into consternation and discouraged and demoralized because it had been alleged by the Employers' Association or their spies that President Shea and some of the other union officials had at some

The question that often presents itself to our mind when reading editorials in the capitalist press denouncing labor unions, Socialism and even innocent, well-meaning reformers like Graham Taylor or Jane Addams written with some literary wags slave for so much per issue. What would these men write if they were free to write and express their own honest convictions?

Who says this is a nation of homes? In San Francisco, according to the government census, 85 per cent of the people live in houses they do not own. In Philadelphia 88 per cent live in rented houses. In Milwaukee 84 per cent live in houses owned by others. In Chicago 89 per cent live in homes they do not own. In classic Boston 92 per cent live in houses rented from the 8 per cent. In New York it is still worse—95 per cent live in unowned homes. And just to show that all sections of the country fare alike we

time at some place been drinking wine and enjoying themselves. But this curse on the part of the employers doesn't appear to have had any demoralizing effect on the rank and file of the striking teamsters. They are still standing firm and express their determination to continue the fight until they secure an honorable settlement.

It looks at present that if it would not be such a shock to their dignity and blow to their prestige that the Employers' Association would be glad to get out of this fight at once. It is a matter of common knowledge that they are losing hundreds of thousands of dollars every week that it continues.

The result in the end will be that Marshall Field and a few of the largest concerns that can stand the temporary losses will bankrupt their less wealthy competitors and drive them out of business, and thus in the end make the strike a source of profit to the big fellows who can afford to wait. That has been the final result of most combinations of employers to destroy labor unions.

This contest between the teamsters and the Employers' Association is only another turn of the screw of industrial development and concentration of the power of capital, which in the end will inevitably lead to Socialism and the abolition of classes and the class conflict, now so fiercely raging in all industrial centers.

Every struggle of this kind makes the class nature of our government and the class struggle more apparent to the toiling masses. When enough of the working class come to clearly understand the class struggle they will abolish it by establishing collective ownership of all the means of life and thus abolish the exploiting capitalist class.

Let no Socialist lose any opportunity to teach his fellow workers the nature of the class struggle and the only method by which it can be abolished.

may mention New Orleans, where 83 per cent live in houses of others, and Atlanta, where 88 per cent live under the roofs of others.

One encouraging thing about the working class is that they have no fear of plunging with their automobiles into the Rush street draw.

These 18-hour trains to New York are of vast interest to the working class. They can make such quick trips between cities for a new job.

How much "tainted" money does the American workingman possess? He's an honest fellow. All he wants is a job.

Cheer up, you may be President some day. Go west and shoot bears or go "far" east and "shut up" bears.

Are you aware of the degree of your material interests in the coming judicial election?

THE "WHAT NOTS."

Our aesthetic and over fastidious comrade, Mrs. Ida Crouch Hazlett, in a long article in "Common Sense," bitterly complains of the character of the Chicago comrades.

She goes out of her way to tell the Socialists of the world that at one time during the fall campaign, in the Chicago office, there were seven persons drawing salaries. And even that was not the most discouraging feature of the Chicago movement, according to Comrade Hazlett's way of thinking, for in the very next paragraph she reveals the horrible fact that the whole seven belonged to the working class, "leather workers, meat cutters, barbers and what nots," who all their lives had been bound to the wheels of toil.

That a person of Comrade Hazlett's delicate refinement and superior education, all her life accustomed to associate with the "better class," could find anything charming in people who all their lives had been "bound to the wheels of toil," would be too much to expect even from one impelled by altruistic emotions to leave her high estate and condescend to benevolently work for the uplifting of the working class.

However, Comrade Hazlett should cheer up for the same paper which contains her article revealing to the world the deplorable condition of a Socialist local which has working class men as paid officials, some of them who even smoke, devotes three-fourths of the front page to an article and portrait of the beautiful Countess of Warwick in her robes of state, who, like Comrade Hazlett, has left her high estate to mingle with the "what nots."

Now we have a little encouraging news for Comrade Hazlett. At its last meeting the Cook County Central Committee, composed almost exclusively of "what nots," actually passed a resolution requesting the national committee to invite Lady Warwick to visit this country and speak for the Socialist party. It is gratifying to know that should her Ladyship see fit to accept the invitation to visit America, that our party has in the person of Comrade Hazlett one who will be able to furnish her with congenial companionship. Of course, they will necessarily come more or less in contact with the "what nots." But if they are careful they can hand the gospel of Socialism down to the "what nots" from the stage, and since their stay in any one place will be of short duration they will not necessarily get in very close touch with them.

If the national committee finally decides to invite Lady Warwick to visit America it should first secure the assurance that Comrade Hazlett's services can be secured to act as a guide, and explain to her the economic conditions and environments that have produced the "what nots."

It is interesting to note, however, that with all her culture, refinement and aristocratic environment Lady Warwick has not yet gone so far as to insult the "what nots." Bearing this fact in mind, if Lady Warwick comes to America her visit is likely to prove quite an interesting incident in the history of our party, and none will give her a more hearty welcome than the "what nots" of Chicago.

"No other State in the Union is better equipped than is Illinois for the prosecution of law-breakers of this character (strikers). The laws and the precedents are all in favor of peace and order. The men who defy law and order here do so in the face of the penitentiary and the gibbet, both of which have received their predecessors." (Editorial Chicago daily paper.) Whether or not this was printed to let the strikers know what they are liable to get should not be startling news. But why should attention be called to violation of the law by striker only? We are not likely to see any of the members of the oil trust, or the beef trust wearing stripes, or the gibbet, for their breaking of the law.

Thought finds expression in action. Have you any "action?"

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION.

Everybody who wants to secure tickets before the day of excursion should call at the office, 162 Randolph street, room 15. Better get in early; remember, that while the Christopher Columbus is a big boat, there's a limit, and you wouldn't like to stand on the dock and watch us leave at 10 a. m., Sunday, June 25. So you better get busy.

JOHN F. COLLINS:
UNION-MADE

2 DOLLAR HATS

STRAW AND PANAMA HATS
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
IN CHICAGO AT THE
PRICE.

S. W. COR. MADISON AND
LA SALLE STREETS

The Christopher Columbus Is a Big Boat, but There's a Limit. Get Your Tickets.

THE RULES OF THE GAME.

Socialism in America has passed the stage when most people regard it as a dream or a visionary scheme of no practical value. Today it is looked upon by most people not at all as an emanation from the realm of fancy, but as a tremendous project in the world of fact. With resistless force it advances to the conquest of public power, and in this country, where it was said a very few years ago to have no possible excuse for being, it has become so menacing to capitalist interests that in order to defeat it temporarily the Republican and Democratic parties, traditional political enemies, are compelled to combine.

It is conceded that this movement, which is very truly a menace to the private ownership and exploitation of the essential means of life, has the key to the future; that all that is necessary to its supremacy is the effective organization of the working class for united action at the polls.

A President of the United States who is a far-sighted man, has told representatives of great corporate plunderers that unless they submit to a reasonable governmental regulation of their affairs "Socialism will overwhelm us."

Three of the greatest cities in the United States—New York, Chicago and Philadelphia—as a result of Socialist agitation and public necessity, are face to face with what some of the daily newspapers fatuously declare to be a "revolutionary" situation and are seriously grappling with municipal ownership of certain utilities, like street railways and gas plants.

As to the movement for municipalism there is a great variety of opinion. Some of the daily newspapers claim that it is Socialism, which of course it is not; others treat the subject timorously and declare it to be a distinct trend toward Socialism, which it is, while a third group emphatically says it is simply "business" and is not to be mixed up with Socialism at all.

Take the Chicago Chronicle, a capitalist sheet which is habitually wrong in its anti-Socialist crusade. It says that Mayor Dunne could not have made his meaning plainer than he did at the banquet to Dalrymple "if he had said bluntly that he was the leader of the revolutionary Socialist party in Chicago." And what was it that Dunne said to draw out this most sensational statement? Simply this:

If Chicago accomodates—as she will accomplish—what she has set out to do, it means an enormous revolution in America. It means not only the municipalization of street rail, power, electric light plants, gas plants, water plants and telephone plants—but it means government ownership of railroads, of telegraphs, of long-distance telephones and express companies in the United States. It means the establishment of a parcels post in this country such as now exists in Great Britain, and that means the abolition of strikes and lockouts in connection with the management of such utilities—the consumption men to be desired.

Socialists, of course, laugh at the hysterical Chronicle—they are accustomed to do that—but their merriment is really unbounded over the extraordinary optimism of the May 1. Does he not know that the "revolution" has not happened where the municipalization and government ownership which constitute the Alpha and Omega of his reformist program have been in operation for years? Yet such is the fact: the working people are not materially benefited where everything he fervently hopes for has been accomplished.

We want Mayor Dunne and all the reformers to understand that the revolution will not be achieved until the essential means of life (which are not telephones in cities and a parcels post in the country, but the natural resources and tools of employment) have become the social property of the people. And while the Chicago Chronicle is certain to persist in its self-imposed task of fighting Socialism by caricaturing and misrepresenting it, we commend this last statement to its sapient editor for his personal information.

Leaving the confused reformists and commercial press pirates of Chicago, let us go to New York journalism and ascertain how they are getting along with Socialism on the Atlantic coast.

As to the Eastern movement itself, it can be said to be continually strengthening itself for the conflict which the "late lamented" Mark Hanna feared and foretold: that is to say, a great battle of ballots with the essentially capitalistic party of whose commercial brand of patriotism he was the recognized embodiment. In every State our comrades are making ready for that contest; even in Massachusetts we are surely recovering from the temporary setback caused by the Cassie-Marietta Moore Avery-Gordon group of renegades, whose perfidy and selling price has been established in the market of American graft.

Singularly enough, the Eastern press is, so far as our observation extends, more intelligent in its understanding of the movement than that of the West. There is in the East less inclination to pereverness and puerile criticism. They see in Socialism a serious menace to

the existing order. In staid old Boston the movement is discussed with the same absence of levity as before the "temporary setback."

But perhaps no publication of recognized influence in the East devotes more space or serious attention to Socialism than the Wall Street Journal. And because of its peculiar relation to the system, being a purely financial paper, it will not be without interest to see what it has to say. The Wall Street Journal was founded in 1882; it is published both morning and evening and claims the largest circulation of any financial paper in the world. Its subscription price is \$12 a year for either edition, and it is edited by Thomas J. Woodlock.

In at least six editions during the month of May the leading editorial in this financial organ was on the subject of Socialism. The main contention of the editor in all these articles is that "business is war." This statement is frequently made and is given fresh emphasis in nearly every article. "BUSINESS IS WAR!" The Journal is very careful to say, however, that this condition need not be, that we can have "business" without "war," and Socialists especially will be eager to learn how this latter condition is to be brought about. If "war" can be abolished without establishing Socialism, it goes as a matter of course that Socialists will be profoundly interested in the "cure"—whatever it may be. It is to be noted that the Journal does not say "Competition is war," but "business" as it is now conducted. The Wall street organ is a firm believer in "business" and in the capitalist system. And what do you suppose it wants to do? It wants to inaugurate the millennium by restoring competition and regulating organized capital and organized labor. Read this extract from an editorial in its issue of May 17:

"THE BEST WAY TO FIGHT SOCIALISM. IT SEEMS TO US, IS TO RESTORE A LARGER DEGREE OF COMPETITION, BY SUBJECTING BOTH ORGANIZED CAPITAL AND ORGANIZED LABOR, TO SUCH A DEGREE OF PUBLIC REGULATION AS WILL PREVENT MONOPOLY AND OPPRESSION AND GIVE THE INDIVIDUAL THE LARGEST POSSIBLE INDEPENDENCE AND POWER OF INITIATIVE."

Here we have "the best way to fight Socialism"—a return to the largest possible independence and power of initiative for the individual, insuring a large degree of competition, supplemented by such a degree of government regulation as will prevent monopoly. Surely we do not yet begin to perceive the crushing out of the Socialist movement. If this is the "best way to fight Socialism" that Wall street can propose, our task is an easy one and our future all serene. A return to a "larger degree of competition," with its planless production, guessing in the dark, overstocked markets, financial maelstroms and industrial crises of a few years ago, is quite as impossible as a restoration of the hand-grenade and the bow and arrow in real warfare, the stagecoach in transportation, or the stone hammer in industry. Besides competition (and business) is war, and this the industrial and financial organizers have found out; competition is so far from being restored that it is being entirely eliminated and no powers of government can be used to restore it. Economic necessity removes competition and the next really great function of government is not to attempt the impossible (although that is what Roosevelt and the Wall Street Journal seem bent on doing), but to co-operate with the inevitable. Business long since strangled the life out of competition, and for all practical purposes competition is dead. Being dead or dying, the world is blessed, and when all capitalist business follows it to the grave, then and not before, will the people begin to enjoy freedom and the millennium be in sight. The curse of the world is business.

Again, according to the Wall street paper itself, we have gone so far towards Socialism that the return for which it prays is seen to be impossible. It says:

"EDITORIAL OF MAY 18: 'WHEN A CITY HAS GONE SO FAR AS TO PROVIDE FREE CONCERTS, FREE LECTURES, FREE BATHS, A FREE AQUARIUM AND FREE RECREATION PLACES FOR ITS CITIZENS (WHICH HAS BEEN DONE IN NEW YORK), IT HAS TAKEN A LONG STEP TOWARDS MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM. THESE THINGS ARE EDUCATING THE PEOPLE TO THE IDEA THAT THE MUNICIPALITY MAY WITH PROPRIETY AND TO THE PUBLIC ADVANTAGE CARE FOR SUCH PUBLIC UTILITIES AS THE STREET RAILROADS AND THE GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANTS.'

Now if these things are so educating the people, as the Journal says, and if the people want more of this sort of thing, how is it going to restore competition in these directions? It cannot be done. We have passed that. And if the people organize and educate and discipline themselves in such an effective way as finally to take over THE ESSENTIAL MEANS OF LIFE, THE MEANS OF PRO-

DUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION, how are you going to prevent that?

Mr. Wall Street Journalist? We think he does not expect to prevent it or to see it prevented, for again he says:

"EDITORIAL OF MAY 20: 'BUSINESS THAT IS WAR HAS BUT ONE AIM AND ONE RESULT, NAMELY, THE DESTRUCTION OF COMPETITION. BUSINESS CONDUCTED AS WAR WILL INEVITABLY RESULT IN SOCIALISM, UNLESS WE CAN PUT FAIR, REGULATED COMPETITION ON ITS FEET AGAIN, AND MAKE ORGANIZED PLUNDER, SUCCESS THAT IS ACHIEVED BY UNFAIR MEANS, GREAT INDUSTRIES THAT ARE BASED ON DISCRIMINATIONS AND GRAFT, AND TRUSTEESHIPS OF WEALTH MADE THE INSTRUMENT OF PRIVATE GAIN, AS ODIOUS AS PIRACY.'

Here we merely suggest the absolute impossibility of doing the things Mr. Woodlock has in mind. Business will continue to be "conducted as war." About that no practical business man with experience and knowledge has any doubt whatever. So long as business is, it will be war. Its inevitable consequence, according to the Wall Street Journal, is Socialism. So long as, out of the conflict and strife, we get the Socialism that transforms private productive capital into social capital, we are delighted with the prospect, we welcome the glorious result of the class struggle.

Passing along to an editorial printed May 23, we find that like all capitalistic editors who are floundering in the mire of bourgeois economics, the Wall street man actually does not believe in his own panacea. One day he advocates competition with public regulation, insuring a restoration of individual initiative, and then, getting mixed in the inevitable intricacies of his difficult task, as on May 23, he says:

"THE DEMAND FOR DESTRUCTION OF LARGE CORPORATIONS IS MERELY FROTH."

And yet he wants that "restoration;" the wealth of the country, the industries of the country and the government of the country being concentrated in the hands of these "large corporations," he wants the present owners so to "regulate the balance of us that we compete with nothing and keep quiet while the predatory plunderers continue to exploit our labor power." We are beginning to see that there is something else that is "nearly froth" besides the "demand for the destruction of large corporations."

Now be prepared for the most cold-blooded proposition that was evolved from the cranium of our Wall street speculator during the merry month of May. It is a proposition that makes clear to us just what Mr. Woodlock's idea of competition is, and this is it: A COMPETITION OF THE ORGANIZED GLUTTONOUS CREW OF CAPITALISTS IN THE COUNTRY AGAINST THE PRODUCERS OF WEALTH IN THE COUNTRY. He wants the government (controlled by that same company of corporate pirates whom he says that to talk of destroying is "merely froth"), he wants a government of capitalists made umpire in the game of business. Hear him:

"EDITORIAL OF MAY 24: 'WHAT GOVERNMENT REGULATION AMOUNTS TO IS SIMPLY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CERTAIN RULES OF THE GAME COMPETITION. GOVERNMENT REGULATION, THEREFORE, IS NOT MONOPOLY OR SOCIALISM. IT IS THE FRIEND OF COMPETITION. IT STANDS BETWEEN COMPETITION AND MONOPOLY ON THE ONE HAND, AND COMPETITION AND SOCIALISM ON THE OTHER. THE GOVERNMENT AS UMPIRE IN THE GAME OF BUSINESS WOULD SEE TO IT THAT THE GAME IS CARRIED ON UNDER RULES THAT WOULD DEBAR FOUL BLOWS.'

There you have the highest ideal of the capitalist mind, evolved in Wall street, conceived in a capitalist environment and solemnly proclaimed—for the eternal slavery of the working class to the piratical crew that has debauched the public life of the whole country and made graft supreme in every department of government. "Let the GAME go on; but let us also establish some rules of the game," says the mouthpiece of graft and robbery; we control the government and so long as we can postpone the triumph of Socialism we shall continue to control it. The thing for us to do is to make our government the umpire of the game between us and the producers of wealth; that will make it easy for us. We will make the rules of the game through our government; if we make the rules APPEAR fair that will satisfy the mob. As the game proceeds OUR umpire will enforce OUR rules; if anybody kicks he will be kicking THE government and THE government will take care of him. Then we'll "regulate" everything to suit ourselves. OUR government will be anxious to perpetuate itself and under the "rules of the game" it will be our interest to see that no harm comes to our own.

ARE YON ONTO THE GAME?

A. S. E.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE

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

It is said the men will ask for a nine-hour work day or a ten-hour day with a half-holiday Saturday.

Orders for over ten thousands cars for the Imperial Japanese railways have been placed with Pennsylvania car building companies.

The United States Brewers' Association passed a resolution advocating the amalgamation of all breweries in any local section in dealing with the employers' union in regard to matters affecting the management of the breweries.

Trouble is brewing among the wall paper workers throughout the United States. It is said the manufacturers will oppose the demand of the International Wall Paper Workers' Union, when it attempts to make its new contracts on July 1.

Officers of the Lithographic Artists, Engravers and Designers' League of America, which closed its annual convention in New York last week, have made an agreement with the employing lithographers to raise the standard of the trade in this country by forming an apprenticeship board.

The walking delegates of Parry's Association are called "bold men." They receive for their services an average of \$3,000 a year. It is a better job than working in Parry's shop for \$6 a week. But the salary of the "bold men" is paid for by the business (7) men who join the organization—not by Parry.

All but the details are arranged for the organization of a company which will be the second largest producer of bituminous coal in the world, the Pittsburgh Coal Company being first. The headquarters of this new concern will be in Columbus. A conservative estimate of the property included in the consolidation is \$40,000,000.

The United Sheet and Tin Plate Company, a corporation capitalized under the laws of Virginia for \$750,

has been taken over by a syndicate of capitalists of Columbus, Ohio. The company will be reincorporated under Ohio laws and its properties employing in the neighborhood of 1,000 men, will be reopened within ten days.

Railway telegraphers employed by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads will declare a strike unless granted concessions at a conference between representatives of the roads and H. R. Perham, National President of the Order of Railway Telegraphers. The men have declared for an advance in salary and for extra pay for Sunday and all work more than ten hours a day.

What promises to be a general revolt of American bona fide members of the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was initiated in Washington June 13, by the withdrawal of about 100 of the amalgamated men from the local bodies. The seceders say the association is of English origin and hold the dues are too heavy.

The secretary of the United Mine Workers asserts that in the month of March that organization showed the largest number of members in its history. It now stands 100,000 ahead of any labor body in the country in point of membership and is the largest in the world despite its fight with the Western Federation of Miners. The paid-up membership numbers 278,500, besides 36,000 who are exempt from paying dues owing to strikes or other work. This would make the total 324,700. The next body in order of members is the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with 191,000 names.

A glass-headed pin syndicate is the latest example of the specialization and concentration of industry. It is to be found at Als-la-Chapelle, the principal seat of the world's manufacture of that particular variety of pins. The twelve factories there turn out 1,500,000,000 glass-headed pins a year or almost exactly one to every inhabitant of the globe. Their owners have been associated heretofore in a

"Pin Convention," but since glass-headed pins lend themselves as readily as kerosene and steel rail to rebates and other surreptitious methods of tapping a neighbor's prosperity, some closer union has been found to be necessary. The pin trade has a separate scale of prices for each country. Prices in Germany are the highest of all, although the Germans are supposed to be able to manufacture more cheaply than anybody else in the world, but Germany has a high tariff, and the "Pin Convention" takes full advantage of it.

BALAAM'S ASS.

BY PHILIP JACKSON.

Have you ever heard the story
Of old Balaam and his ass?
How he drove it, kicked it, starved it,
Till at last it came to pass
That the brats in desperation,
Driven mad by toil and care,
Spoke a word—then, with his hind legs
Sent old Balaam to the air!

Do you know that all the bosses,
In the workshops of to-day,
Treat the hands who labor for them
In exactly the same way.

They drive and reb and starve them,
Just like Balaam did his ass,
Cause they want to make a profit
And a fortune to amass?

But when Balaam went to heaven,
And the donkey went scot-free,
For the last time in its lifetime
It was happy as could be;

For it could not feed itself—
Never more had it to labor
To pile up another's yell.

So the toilers in the workshops,
On the farms and in the mills,
When they raise their voices of warning,
And they sing the song that kills.

All the bosses of greedy bosses,
Who large fortunes would amass,
They will send their toads to heaven,
Just as old Balaam's ass.

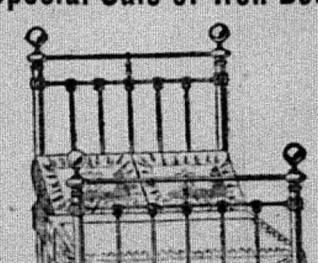
Then, with no end gratifying profit
From the toils of their hands,
They may earn the lives of frenzies
For them it'll be no sober class.

When they use the same good judgment
That was used by Balaam's ass.

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

3.00

Large Iron Beds, brass top, iron bars and bases, in white and fancy colors, for.....

Regular Price \$6.00

3.00

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3.00

Large Iron Beds, brass top, iron bars and bases, in white and fancy colors, for.....

Regular Price \$6.00

3.00

SOCIALISM--AN INVESTIGATION.

BY OSCAR RADEMAKER.

Does Socialism mean "dividing up?" No, it doesn't mean that. Should we understand by it anarchy, free love, atheism, or should it suggest to us a revolution accompanied with fire and sword? No. Socialism has nothing in common with any of these ideas.

Not less misleading than the above conceptions is that wrong, although saner attribute, that municipal, State and national ownership is Socialism. Just as erroneous is it to say that hospitals, public schools, institutions for the infirm and the insane—or, in other words, material expressions of State help—are synonymous with Socialism.

After having said what it is not, it is well to state what it is, but to do this in a few words and at the same time give the reader a correct idea of it is impossible. However, the definition, it added to the discussion that follows, may aid us in grasping the subject more readily. Socialism, when consummated, means, in a nutshell, a stage of society in which the means of production, distribution and communication are owned collectively and managed democratically by the workers, and in such a way that the worker with brain or brawn receives the full value of the product of his toil.

While Populism is a reform, and Single Tax a scheme for present day ends, Socialism is a stage in the development of human society. Here we note an essential difference. The adherents of Communism claim that their theory agrees with that of Socialism, but that their stage of society will be more perfected—then every man will be his brother's keeper. But such a state of things is too ideal for serious consideration at present.

That Socialism is as reasonable as it is due to the work of its great thinkers. At one time it was thought that everything existed by divine right. The phrase, "divine right of kings," did not mean that kings alone ruled by divine right, but that all civil officers, bishops, and also classes, rich and poor, were divinely ordained. About a century ago this thought was displaced by another, claiming that every social institution was established by contract, and not until comparatively recently was it acknowledged that such institutions were a growth, a development from previous institutions. But it remained for Marx and Engels, the two intellectual giants of the Socialist movement, to proclaim to the world that all kinds of institutions are based upon the manner in which a society produces and distributes its wealth, and that things change as the economic character of society changes. It's evident, then, that religious customs, ethics and political organizations issue forth with all their peculiarities from economic society.

These principles were proclaimed in the Communist Manifesto. In 1848, when all Europe was in a social fermentation, The working class up to that time were bound to act unselfishly when it came to the throwing off of their shackles, but henceforth their actions in this respect can be reasonable. Marx and Engels, therefore, have contributed an inestimable amount of aid to the movement for the emancipation of the toiling masses from wage slavery.

But not only have they helped to make Socialism reasonable, practicable and scientific—to be true, that is the greatest credit that can be given them—but they have also contributed to the thinking world the means of economic and historical research, often known as the economic or materialistic interpretation of history. It is a wrong that for the latter contribution they are not generally given the deserved credit.

It is often said that Socialism is Utopian. From what has been already stated in a foregoing paragraph and with the following humble illustration, such a statement should not be brooked. We know that there are stages in the development of the butterfly; first, the egg; second, the larva; third, the cocoon; and last, the full-grown butterfly. If we should examine the internal and the external structure of the butterfly we would find differences at each successive stage. Science declares that these differences are due to two reasons, to metamorphosis, and the way each stage of the animal gets its food for living. These reasons can be reduced to one, namely, that the different characteristics in structure and habit are due to the ways and means the animal lives. This is so because each metamorphosis in the butterfly only shows to us in its far-off ancestors a once perfected stage. Now, society may be well compared to a butterfly, each of the latter's modifications may be named—chattel slavery, feudalism, capitalism, and the last stage we may call Socialism. Just as we have found differences in the various stages of the butterfly, we also find differences in these social stages: differences in religion, morals and in political organizations; and science declares in this case that these social variances are due to the way that each stage of society makes its living. Therefore all the good things that Socialists claim for mankind are bound to come from the change sought by Socialists with the aid of evolution in the economic structure of our state, because Socialists work in harmony with industrial progress, and progress is always to the betterment of society.

Students of Darwinism occasionally assert that Socialism is in direct contradiction to natural law. They claim that the law of survival of the fittest is not in harmony with Socialism.

This is due to a misunderstanding. The kind of individual to survive depends upon the state of civilization. Under Socialism the best and worthiest will survive, and, too, not at the expense of his fellow men. To-day the meanest, cruelest and shrewdest is the most fitted to survive.

Socialism is a constructive criticism of society. It not only points out the great social wrongs, but also gives the reason for their existence and shows how they may be eradicated. It says that as long as one class lives off the toil of another, or as long as there is a capitalist class and a working class, so long will there be strife and warfare, luxury and want, misery on one hand and mad sumptuousness on the other. The Socialists say, let the workers own the means for producing wealth and thereby establish only one economic class—the working class with brain and brawn—and all the great wrongs are bound to disappear.

Spencer calls Socialism the coming slavery. A more grievous mistake cannot be made. Spencer fabricated a social system founded on government ownership and called it Socialism. That such a Socialism is wrong has been shown in one of the foregoing paragraphs.

Wherever there is capitalism, wherever there is an oppressed working class for capitalism and oppression go hand in hand; there we find a Socialist movement. Since capitalism is worldwide, Socialism is also. Japanese Socialists grasp the friendly hand of Russian Socialists, and Russian, the German, the German, the French, the French Socialists, the English Socialists, and so around the globe. The same thought of a freed humanity is in all their minds and hearts, and since the same red blood flows through all men, therefore the Socialist banner is blood red too, symbolizing not terrorism, but the universal brotherhood of man.

The problem of production has been solved. The inventions have made and are making it more necessary for all men to co-operate. Each man is dependent on his fellow men. Concentration of industry into large syndicates and trusts is giving to a handful of individuals an enormous direct or indirect power over thousands of people, and on account of the magnitude of this power it has become a menace. Yet this concentration is a natural development. It is a development along lines of last resistance. Competition means strife, waste and less enjoyment of life. Combination brings great results with less effort and little waste, wealth and peace. This does not mean the impossible feat of abolishing rivalry. The next step will be to bring the good that accrues from concentration and combination to all the people, and to do this will necessitate the collective ownership, with democratic management of these combinations. With the aid of the growing intelligence and the above natural developments this step will be inevitable.

We conclude then in saying that Socialism will be a natural outgrowth from capitalism, as the butterfly is from its preceding stage, and that it is not a dream or a fanatic scheme.

OSCAR RADEMAKER,
Madison, Wisconsin

AGAIN—WHAT OF THE HOMES?

GLADYS VERA LAMB.

Opponents of Socialism are often cocksure that they have knocked the props from under the collective state of society, when they tell us that women are by nature or God endowed with the work of homekeeping—that therefore when we propagate the principles of a system under which women will be financially independent of men, a system which will give women workers a perfect social, economic and political equality with men—we are dealing a blow at the home, knocking the props from under all culture and civilization.

Let us see. First, our "endowment" is what we can do. If women can enter the professional field and do efficient work (which they can and do); if women can vote intelligently, and can take part in the social, political and industrial departments of labor, they will most certainly do so under Socialism. And I can prove it.

It seems unnecessary to repeat that any members of a family or home which are held together solely by the fact that they are getting their food, clothes and shelter from a bread winner, proprietor, husband is not a real home. It is a specimen of the homes which capitalism produces so abundantly, and which will be supplanted by real homes when Socialism shall have been established.

Look into the average home. There you find small, individual cooking, laundry, sewing and baking plants. In the collective state there will be operated, for the people's use, collective laundries on a large scale. Sewing, cooking and baking can all be done by machinery owned and managed by the people. Women will then, under Socialism, be relieved of any necessity of bending over wash tubs, makin

g garments, or cooking and baking over a little hot stove. This is going to make some great changes in the home, and in women and will have an effect on the whole of society, which we can scarcely estimate.

Friedman for vines and Bananas, corner Grand and Western Avenue, Chicago. Hall to rent.

lively on a large scale by machinery—in other words, she will not have to do housework of the ordinary character unless she prefers to. 2. Women will become workers in science, art and literature, in the finer occupations, in which to-day only a few can engage. 3. Women will specialize. To-day in the ordinary home so many kinds of work are done by the housewife that no one work is done well. 4. To-day the mainspring of the home's action is the how, when and where of getting a living. Under Socialism, Love and Knowledge will be the prime mover. 5. With women liberated from all drudgery of the house, from the necessity of working for a mere pittance, from the necessity of selling her body in or out of marriage, there will be liberated a force, now latent, which will give such a new impetus to progress that the world will begin to blossom out in a new beauty. You can see the faint beginning now. 6. The homes of the Socialist state will be intellectual, scientific homes founded on mutual love and helpfulness.

Elbert Hubbard was right when he said, "Blessed is the man who has found his work," and I would add "thrice blessed the woman." There is a stream of aimless, restless, shipwrecked humanity, a stream swelled with the thousands who have not found their work. It is the ever-present uncertainty of training for our work, the insecurity of employment and the means of living, that keeps so many vacillating between one thing and another until they can do a little of most everything, and nothing well.

It is an absolute certainty that in the Socialist state of society, industry will be so organized that every one who can and will work will be secure at all times of the opportunity of doing useful service to the community. Not only this, but in return for this social service each person will receive an equivalent or more of the value of his labor to society. These are two fundamental principles of collectivism. It is this knowledge that will make men and women capable and strong. It is the bulwark of the home and of civilization.

A LETTER FROM PHILOS

Chicago, June 6, 1905.

Dear Kalbskopf:

Your letter of the 5th last to hand. Judging from what you say, they must have had a great time at that annual ownership picnic. Since that famous speech of Louis Poste, in which he said that another fifteen days' strike would ruin the Chicago business houses, Mayor Dunne has not had any sleep and that Scotch expert Dalrymple is giving Dunne a shock whenever he opens his mouth. Mayor Dunne is now advising with J. P. Morgan as to how the credit of Chicago houses can be restored. Levy Meyer suggested that they be backed by the government, but Dunne cannot quite agree to that, and he is worried.

It is not fair for his friends to make so much trouble for him. Of course, Dunne might have known when he ordered a private car for the Chicago delegation that these fellows would get boisterous. Why, that Dalrymple has got a perfect contempt for the American politician, but his goose is cooked. He will not get any more free beer here, and in the name of Japanese politeness he is kindly invited to most graciously leave as soon as he possibly can.

My dear Kalbskopf, I suppose you have read about the great sea fight, in which the Father of Jesus was utterly routed by this stranger. Still, I understand that har-kari is going to be introduced in Russia, and it is suggested by the Liberals and Radicals that the Czar and his bureaucrats lead in demonstrating its usefulness.

I am telling you something about one of our great men in Chicago—Dr. Hirsch. He made a speech at the Normal Alumni annual banquet in which he attacked the public school teachers because they want a "fair living." If I tell you that this apostle of Jehovah draws \$12,000 a year and sets a raks-off on all weddings and funerals, I take it for granted that you don't want to know any more about him.

That Equitable is having an awful time to find a president. If you have any influence, Kalbskopf, see that a Chicago man gets it. If it could only be held over till this fall one of the Chicago judges that are going to lose their jobs might get it.

That is a very sad case about Judge Grosscup. He is constantly talking about "constitutional liberties," extraordinary proceedings, and some other Latin terms. It is claimed that he is hopelessly insane. The capitalists are likely to be compelled to put him in a straight jacket from time to time.

And now for the last news item. The May grand jury is no more. It died last week and left a will. The lawyers have opened it, and in it is expressly stated that the Mayor must keep the streets clear.

"But the streets are clear," says the Mayor, "and if this jury were not dead I would consider it an insult." Read the advertisements of the stores and you will find it announced that they are delivering.

It is so hard to get people to read advertising matter, Kalbskopf, maybe we can make use of this scheme some time for our papers.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain, yours friend,

PHILOS.

Underwear That Does Wear

Just the stuff for comfort-loving men—the smartest, neatest and coolest looking underwear you ever saw—and they give service—they won't last forever but you get your money's... worth—that's what you want—isn't it?

French Balbriggan 25c, 39c, 50c and 75c

Merino 25c, 50c

Summer Weight Wool 50c, 75c and \$1.00

Special 50c Camel's Hair Merino Underwear for 39c

F.W. ROEPSTORFF & CO

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, 6222-6230 HALSTED STREET



THIS \$15.00 SUIT
OR ANY OTHER
\$15.00 SUIT IN
THE STORE, NOW

\$10

We told you these suits would move fast at this price

AND THEY ARE

The call for the fashionable double-breasted sack suit has been almost exciting, and in the past few days we have equipped a small army of men for hot weather with thin attire. We repeat what we said before. If you want to save several dollars and still get a seasonable suit NOW is the time and HERE is the place.

Boys' Wash Suits worth \$1.00 to \$2.50 now 75c and \$1.00

Men's Straw Hats (you save 50c here) \$1.00 and \$2.00

Men's Stylish Hosiery, neat effects, 25c and 15c, 2 for 25c

We are just displaying a special line of Summer Outing Suits that will keep men cool during the sultry days that will soon be here. \$10 to \$12 values at **\$7.50**

Lincoln
CLOTHING CO.

545 LINCOLN AVENUE NEAR WRIGHTWOOD

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER

Your Choice

OF BROKEN SIZES OF \$10.00,
\$12.50 and \$15.00 MEN'S SUITS,

this season's latest style, made of Fancy

Worsts, Scotch Cheviots and Cassimeres.
Made by some of the best manufacturers in the country.

\$8.50

We are Headquarters for Men's and Boys' Outing Suits

Single and Double Breasted Styles—Serges, Worsts and Homespuns.

Largest variety on the West Side

PRICES, - - \$5.00 to \$15.00

Milwaukee
and Ashland
Avenues

THE
Continental
CLOTHING HOUSE

The West Side's
Largest Clothing
Store

OHIO LUNCH ROOM

130 North Clark Street

ALWAYS OPEN

J. ERICKSON, Prop.

Friedman for vines and Bananas, corner Grand and Western Avenue, Chicago. Hall to rent.

ERNEST SIEDE

Dry Goods, Gents' Furnisher

Shoes and Groceries

5448-5450 Ashland Avenue
CHICAGO

CHAS. WEBER

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HAVANA and
DOMESTIC CIGARS

2627 Wentworth Ave., CHICAGO

SOCIALIST

ACTIVITIES

STATE
NATIONAL
INTERNATIONAL

RECEPTION AT MILWAUKEE.

The comrades of Milwaukee have written to the Entertainment Committee to say that a committee of ten has been chosen to meet all excursionists at Milwaukee June 25, that music will be furnished and a large hall in the heart of the city has been rented, where refreshments will be served to all who attend. These arrangements by our Milwaukee comrades will very materially add to the pleasure of the day. Get your tickets, the boat will carry a big crowd, but there's a limit.

CO-OPERATION IN ENGLAND.

Nothing more clearly demonstrates the spread of Socialism than the growing number and influence of Socialists in all departments of working-class activity, says London Justice. In trade unionism the dominant note—as is only natural in a movement which is a clear, if at times unconscious, expression of the class war—is rapidly becoming that of Socialism, and in the co-operative movement Socialists are putting themselves more and more in evidence. The practical outcome of Socialist thought, the co-operative movement has lost its ideals in the competitive struggle, and has become a mere joint-stock trading enterprise. It has achieved a remarkable success, but its very success it has demonstrated its failure as an instrument for the social and economic emancipation of the working-class. In England it has become almost completely conservative, and has, so far, refused to play any part in the political working-class movement. In Scotland, co-operation has maintained a higher ideal than in the southern portion of the island, but even in England there there is a growing Socialist influence among operators, from which progressive developments may be looked for in the future.

BERGER'S STATEMENT.

National Secretary Barnes has sent out the report of the State Executive Committee on the Berger case. It consists of nine pages of mimeographed copy, closely written. Its essential points have already been summarized in this paper, but we give our readers herewith that part of Comrade Berger's statement in which he points out the inconsistencies under similar circumstances. He says:

"Very many of our comrades confuse 'Socialist principles' with 'Socialist tactics.' Socialist principles are international and fixed all over the world. Socialist tactics change according to the time, the country, and the conditions. Therefore they must change even in the same locality, according to the change of conditions."

"It is a fact well known to those who are acquainted with the international movement, that the Socialist party in France, Italy, Belgium and Denmark has on very numerous occasions entered into OPEN ALLIANCES with bourgeois parties.

"We have done nothing of the kind in Milwaukee. But let us turn to the classic land of Social Democracy, to Germany. As everybody knows, it is customary there to vote for the nearest opposition party, at the 'Stich-Wahl' (single election) when there is no Social Democrat in the field.

"But I will not consider the 'Stich-Wahl' at all. Open alliances with capitalist parties opposition parties outside of the Stich-Wahl are frequent, especially in Southern Germany. In 1893, not only the Social Democrats of Baden and of Hesse entered into a compact with the Volks-party, but the Bavarian Social Democrats even went so far as to make an official trade, that is, from party to party with the Roman Catholic Centrum for the election to the Diet. This greatly offended the party in Northern Germany, because the German Social Democracy has long considered the Roman Catholic Centrum as the most reactionary and dangerous opponent of Socialism.

"The Parte-Tax party convention held in Hanover from the 16th to the 14th of October, 1890, therefore took up this question, with great vim, and discussed it for several days, especially since Bernstein's famous book, 'Premises of Social Democracy,' was also up for discussion.

"Finally Bebel's resolution, which fixes the status of the German Social Democratic party as far as alliances with the other parties are concerned, was adopted by a vote of 265 to 24. (See protocol über die Verhandlungen des Parteitages in Hanover, page 242.)

"Section 3 of Bebel's resolution reads as follows:

"To reach its aim, the party will employ all means consistent with its fundamental principles that promise SUCCESS. While the party does not deceive itself about the nature and character of the bourgeois parties as representatives and champions of the existing order of state and society, it does NOT refuse to COMBINE WITH THEM. WHENEVER THE CASE MAY REQUIRE IT, in order to strengthen the party at elections, to extend the rights and liberties of the people, or to considerably improve the social conditions of the working-class, to help along the aims of civilization or in order to combat tendencies that are hostile to the working-class and the people. But the party preserves its independence and integrity in all its activity and considers every success gained a further step toward its final aim."

"This is the rule for alliances with bourgeois parties, as had down in the famous Bebel resolution in Hanover. It is still valid in Germany."

"And in his great closing speech, Bebel laid special stress upon the fact that these comrades in Southern Germany, although entering into open alliances with the bourgeois parties, had violated no principle of Socialism, and not EVEN the tactics of the party, although Bebel did especially disagree as to the WISDOM of the Bavarian trade with the Roman Catholic Centrum."

"Comrades, I could go on and quote a great deal more, but let this suffice as to international tactics."

"Yet we in Milwaukee have entered into no deal and no collusion with any bourgeois party or any candidate for office—no deal or collusion has been charged here in Milwaukee. We have

violated no principle of Socialism, no accepted rule of international tactics and no provision of the constitution."

FLORIDA.

Correspondent Herbert C. Davis.

State Quorum met in regular session June 9. Voted to pay the State secretary 50 per cent of the State's portion of all dues collected until paid 50 per cent amounts to \$25 monthly.

The full list of nominations for organizer is: T. C. Allen of Petersburg, by Pittsburg; of Miami and Myer of Dade, Miami; of Ft. Myers, by Bernhard of Lee; Knobell of Orlando; by Wood of Durall; Headley of Longwood, by Dick of Hernando. These names will be submitted to the State Committee. All votes must be in by June 20.

Pledged to organizing fund since last report: Jacksonville Local, \$2.00; Acadia Local, \$2.50; P. F. Wagner, Tampa, 50 cents; previously reported, \$1.75 Total to date, \$11.75.

The State secretary addresses a big meeting in St. Petersburg to-night, when it is expected to greatly increase this fund.

State Quorum meets in special session on the 23rd inst., to make final arrangements for starting the organizer to work.

Unattached Socialists and sympathizers desiring dates will please communicate with this office.

IDAHO.

Correspondent Thos. J. Coonrod.

Brief of State Organizer's Report From Feb. 26 to March 16, lectured at Boise (2); Emmett, Caldwell, Weiser, Middlefork, Date and Council; attendance fair to good; collection \$12.50; also beer check; expenses \$11.25 for eighteen days with horse. Net wages for organizer, \$1.31 for eight days.

From April 9 to May 1, lectured at White Bird, Central Ridge, Peck, Gilbert, Oro Fino, Moscow (2); Wallace (2); Mullan; Gov. Gulch; Burke (2); Wardner and Russell. Attendance good to very good; collection, \$18.35; expenses \$33.30. Net wages for organizer, \$15.00 for twenty-two days.

Comrade Miller writes: "I cannot continue to be exploited in this manner. I would like to make a trip through the counties of Idaho, Lemhi, Custer, Blaine, Boise and Elmore in the mining regions accessible only at the summer period, but cannot attempt it on collection basis. Unacquainted with the ground I should be under heavy expense, yet that field is a peculiarly favorable one and has not been worked except at a few points."

A. G. MILLER, State Organizer.

Per THOS. J. COONROD, State Secy.

FINANCIAL REPORT S. P. IDAHO

MAY, 1905
Receipts

Local Banks	\$ 1.40
Local Big Lost River	1.50
Local Ocean & Aleut	1.50
Local Connell	1.50
Local Caldwell	1.50
Local Elkton	1.50
Local Emmett	1.00
Local Gov. Gulch	1.00
Local Glaser	1.00
Local Glenn Ferry	1.00
Local Lava	1.00
Local Lewiston	1.00
Local McRae	1.00
Local McRae	1.00
Local Mullan	1.00
Local Payette	1.00
Local Rathdrum	1.00
Local Rossiter	1.00
Local Wallace	1.00
Local Weiser	1.00
Balance on hand May 1st	3.75

Total receipts \$44.00

Postage .85

M. O. and exchange .35

Supplies 1.50

F. L. Riga, bat. sec. 1.45

Due stamps 12.00

Total \$36.86

Summary of Receipts

Dues \$22.00

Supplies .50

Balance May 1st 7.75

Total \$34.65

Balance on hand June 1st 8.75

Balance to National office for May

dues \$ 8.85

Postage and expense bill of A. G. Miller for State Organizer 7.21

Total \$14.16

Fraternally submitted

THOS. J. COONROD

State Secretary

OREGON.

Correspondent Thos. Burns.

The Portland election has just closed, and the Socialist vote shows the necessity for organization and propaganda. The vote for Socialist candidates varies from 2,215 for Thos. H. Shallen for City Attorney down to 43 for J. W. Schrader for Mayor. Not only Portland, but the entire State of Oregon has been badly neglected in the matter of propaganda, and it is with a view to remedy this that Comrade Arthur Morris Lewis of San Francisco has been engaged to work here this summer. Mrs. Lena Morrow Lewis will also spend some time in this State, entering at the southern end about the beginning of July, when she closes her engagements in Northern California. When these two comrades have done for Oregon some of the kind of work they have been doing in California the party will be stronger and our vote greater and more regular.

As many comrades visiting Portland have complained that it was only by chance they found the headquarters, and as Socialists are visiting the fair from all parts of the country, we call attention to the following: Portland headquarters open from 9 o'clock a.m. to 10 p.m., 309 Davis street, six short blocks from the depot between 5th and 6th streets. At this hall, every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, Arthur Morrow Lewis will lecture. Comrade Lewis will speak every fine Sunday afternoon at the Salmon street end of the Plaza, and every fine evening on the corner of 4th and Washington streets. Visitors to the fair will be welcomed at any of these meetings.

The day after the election we had by far the largest Socialist street meeting ever held in Portland, and while literature sales received but little attention

we sold thirty-six copies of "Wage, Labor and Capital," and thirty-four copies of "Socialists in French Municipalities."

OHIO.

Correspondent Edward Gardner.

Following is the monthly report of the State secretary of Ohio for the month of May, 1905:

Receipts: Initiation, \$19.35; dues, \$158.60; coin cards, \$2.75; supplies, \$6.55; miscellaneous, \$6.30; total, \$210.55.

EXPENSES.

National office for dues \$ 50.00

National office for supplies .75

National office on account 15.00

Postage for month 14.18

Telephone 1.33

Office supplies: Sellers-Davis Co., \$5.70; miscellaneous 50c

Organizing work, Geo. Breis 18.49

Edw. Gardner, salary 60.00

Office rent 6.00

Organizing fund 2.75

Miscellaneous in former months .99

Total \$175.63

RECAPITULATION.

Cash on hand May 1. \$ 74.24

Receipts for May 190.55

Expenditures for May 175.63

Cash on hand June 1. \$ 89.16

Amount in organizing fund 17.85

Total cash on hand \$107.01

One hundred and twenty-nine new members were admitted during the month. A charter was granted to Local New Waterford and Middletown, the latter being a reorganization of a local that had been in existence before.

The first speaker on the State circuit, Comrade Geo. Breis, started to work on the 15th of May and spoke at Hamilton, Middletown, Xenia, Findlay, Marysville, Lima and Piqua. He succeeded in reorganizing Middletown and Xenia and also injected new life into Local Kenton. Judging by the reports received at this office in his method of explaining Socialism is satisfactory to the comrades that heard him. Wherever he has spoken arrangements have been made with the State office for his return.

Dates have been arranged for him at the following towns, for the month of June: Columbus, Zanesville, Crooksville, Carrollton, Wedstion, Ironton, Gallipolis, Middleport, Marietta, Byesville, Pleasant City, Bellair, East Liverpool, Steubenville, Canton and Youngstown.

At this date all but the last four are definitely arranged, and if you wish to have a speaker either this month or next, you must apply to the State office at once.

When writing in this connection please state if you wish only one date, or whether you will join the circuit for one or two dates per month.

GENERAL NEWS.

The State convention of Alabama will be held June 25 at Birmingham.

Comrade Dan White is working in Connecticut under the auspices of the State committee.

Walter Thomas Mills will be the speaker at the Socialist picnic to be held at Apollo Garden, Boston, July 4.

Franklin H. Wentworth, of Hamden, has been elected the additional National Committeeman of Massachusetts.

H. C. Tamm has retired from the Toledo, Ohio, on account of ill health, it is said. E. B. Ank of Idaho, has succeeded him.

The Polish Club of New Bedford, Mass., which has heretofore maintained an independent organization, has made application for affiliation with the regular local branch.

The coupon books for the perpetual campaign have been endorsed by the State conventions of New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

A number of good speakers are available. Terms will be supplied by addressing the national secretary, 203 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

The following have been nominated for State secretary of Massachusetts: Geo. G. Cutting, E. W. Irish, Geo. Roemer, Jr., and M. W. Wilkins.

The Socialists of Hennessy, Okla., in their second campaign, gave the old party politicians a scare by a vote that lacked only nineteen of carrying the town.

Montana will have four speakers in the field during part of June. Mother Jones, J. H. Walsh with stereopticon, D. Burgess and Ida Crouch Harlett, with a total of more than fifty dates.

S. Jacobson is a defaulter and until recently was a member of Cook County Local. He has disappeared with about \$200 belonging to the Ninth Ward Branch, as reported by the secretary of Local Chicago.

Richard Rimbach, a member of Local New York Social Democratic party (Socialist party), was unanimously expelled by the General Committee at its regular meeting held on May 27, for enrolling as a Republican.

The city Executive Committee of New York has issued a statement, addressed to the Citizens' Union, giving reasons why Socialists will not fuse with other parties nor trade endorsements with any independents.

The California State headquarters have been removed from Los Angeles to Oakland. Comrade Helfenstein has resigned as State secretary and H. L. Tuck, 405 5th street, Oakland, has been elected secretary pro tem.

The first coupon book was ordered by Henry Redman, R. F. D. Hillsboro, Kan. Fifty dollars received from Pennsylvania for 100 books was the first State committee order. Arkansas was the second and heard from with Ohio a close third.

Comrade Chas. G. Tower, of Newport, Ky., has been secured to fill the dates contracted for Comrade Bigelow in Michigan and Ohio. His dates for the coming week are as follows: June 18, Dowagiac, Mich.; 19, Bangor, Mich.; 20, Holland, Mich.; 21, Muskegon, Mich.; 22, 24, Grand Rapids, Mich.</

THE NOBODIES.

From the "Nunquam Papers."

WITH APOLOGIES TO IDA
THROUGH HAZLETT.

On the very first page of his
"Heroes and Hero Worship," Carlyle
says:

"For, as I take it, universal history,
the history of what man has accom-
plished in this world, is at bottom the
history of the great men who have
worked here."

Is it? The hero is a fine man in a
ballad book or historical painting. He
looks very imposing done in marble,
rather more than life-size, and mounted
on a big steed at a street corner.
He is used also to boast about in an
after-dinner speech, or to point
moral, or adorn a tale in a Sunday
school lecture. But regarded calmly,
and with a cold eye, when the
glamor of his deeds has faded, and our
hero stands his trial at the bar of His-
tory, I am inclined to think the hero
a good deal of a fraud and a failure.
Heroes accomplish much brilliant
butchery; they are great dust raisers
and provokers of tumult; they find em-
ployment for the players on brazen
instruments, and the perpetrators of
heroic verse; but there are precious
few of them in history who do not
all places that would have been better
filled if they had left them vacant.

Alexander wept because he had no
more worlds to conquer; but I don't
think the world would have wept if
there had been no Alexander to con-
quer it. After all, few people seem to
enjoy being conquered.

When I read of the courage and
prowess of Edward, the Black Prince,
or the genius of Marlborough, I am
tempted to wish that the former had
died of measles, and the latter remained
a court page. These heroes, I sub-
mit, are a good deal of nuisance,
and the age and country that have
fewest of them are the best to live in.

There is a useful kind of hero, such
as Washington, or Stephen Langton;

but he is only useful because he saves
honest men from another kind of hero,
who wants to eat them up without
salt.

Believe the world of its Bonapartes
and Charles Stuarts, and we can spare
the Wellingtons an' Cromwells. Most
of these heroes are "feast-troublers"
and "marriers of mirth," sowers of the
seed of strife; "willful disturbers of
the people's ease."

Give me Nobody!

The Nobodies of the world are the
most comely, the most pleasant, the
most useful, and the most kindly peo-
ple in it.

The things that are best worth hav-
ing—the daily bread, the sweet rest
that comes to weary limbs, the solace
of friendship and delights of love, the
singing of wild birds, the odor of field
flowers, the invigorating air, the ma-
jesty of the ocean, the pageantry of
the skies, and all the beauties of the
shady wood and rolling hill and dim-
pled stream—can be obtained, and,
which is still better, can be kept and
enjoyed, without the advice or assist-
ance of any great man whatever. I
suppose, also, that music, and the
arts, and the richest treasures of tra-
dition, romance and fairy lore, as well
as most of the handicrafts, and much
of the usual kind of learning, are less
due to the labors of the heroes than
to the slow accumulation of the added
rites of long generations of Nobodies.

Don't the Nobodies do all the world's
work—from laying Atlantic cables to
boiling pickled onions? Don't the No-
bodies feed us, clothe us, nurse us,
doctor us, tease us, please us, marry
us, lecture us, run us in, send us for
trial, sentence us, and set us picking
okum? Don't the Nobodies act for
us, sing to us, play with us, preach at
us, clean our boots, draw our teeth,
collect our tax, dance with us, make
love to us, punch our heads, buy our
newspapers, sell us two-shilling tea
and thirteen-shilling trousers, laugh
with us, quarrel with us, kiss us, coax
us, fool us, shake us by the hand, put
us to bed, give us our physic, bury us,
cry for us, and forget us?

Who plays all the jolly country
cricket matches, where the umpire sits
on a bat and the long-field lies down
to wait for catches—where the wicket
is not of the best, but the luncheon is?

Who writes all the powerful leading
articles, and the subtle criticisms, and
the thrilling murder trials, and attrac-
tive advertisements in the great news-
papers? The Nobodies!

Who does all the leading and firing,
and charging and cheering, on the bat-
tle-field? The Nobodies! Who defend-
ed the pass at Thermopylae, and the
biscuit-box breastwork at Rorke's
Drift? The Nobodies! Who invented
needles, and files, and umbrellas, and
meerschaum pipes, and soap, and blot-
ting pads, and beefsteak puddings, and
the Greek mythology, and warming
pans, and double stout, and lucifer
matches, and the Norse Edda, and kip-
pered herrings, and kissing, and di-
vided shirts? The Nobodies!

Who wrote Shakespeare's plays—

Take all the Bismarcks and Jay
Goulds, the Ricardos, and Salisburys
out of the world and they never would
be missed. But imagine the world de-
nuded of its Nobodies, and what sorry
figures would its heroes cut. They
could not so much as darn their own
hose, or dig their own potatoes, or
make their own beds. The only living
creatures to be seen in the crumbling
and deserted streets, and desolate
weed-grown fields of such a world,
would be a few fat and fussy old gen-

lemen, clothed in skins ill-cured and
mats ill-knit, scratching their feeble
hands in the effort to pluck wild
fruits or eatng husks with swine.
There would be no laughter but that
of doddering senility, no beauty but of
dumb things, no music other than the
mutterings of the pitiful wretches
whose work, forsooth, "makes up the
history of the world."

A hero is but a pigmy on a giant's
shoulders. He owes his superior altitude
to that he stands on—and he
stands on the Nobodies!

For what does the great man strug-
gle and sweat and slave, and too often
cheat and lie? For fame! And what
is fame? The approval of the No-
bodies! What returns a statesman to
power? The votes of the Nobodies!
What are great reforms? The wishes
of the Nobodies expressed in legal
terms. Of what stuff do our novelists,
poets, orators, and painters weave
their spells? Of the loves and trials,
the smiles and tears, the follies and
the heroisms of the Nobodies. The
more closely a hero is akin to a No-
body, the more of the common human-
ity he has in him, the more he is be-
loved, the nobler and less hurtful is
his life, and the sweeter is his mem-
ory. The picture of a great hero doing
a great deed is neither so pleasing nor
so touching as that of the peasants
hawking, or the casuals huddled on the
workhouse steps, or the pretty girl
looking unutterable sorrow and affection
into the eyes of her Huguenot
lover, or the seamstress toiling in her
garret, because the seamstress and the
Huguenot, and the casuals and the
peasants are—Nobodies.

Nobody at the avil; Nobody at the
pew; Nobody clinging in her wooden
shoon along the frosty pavement to her
daily toll; Nobody in an old red night-
cap and leather apron clumping boots
in his wooden stall under the scented
lime; Nobody with the colors wrapped
round his brave breast and his sword
in his sturdy English hand facing a
mob of gallant Zulus under the Afric-
sun; Nobody sobbing over the empty
cradle; Nobody smiling through a white
veil before the altar; Nobody nursing
other Nobodies in fever wards and
field hospitals; Nobody pulling out the
lifeboat to the sinking ship; Nobody,
bent and bowed, and weak of sight
and sad of heart, limping painfully
through the workhouse ward; Nobody
rushing through the winning goal in
a cup-tie—Nobody hopeful; Nobody
desperate; Nobody triumphant; Nobody
defeated; Nobody sleeping placidly
in the silent cemetery under the for-
gotten mound—how much homelier,
sweeter, better, and more charming
are these pictures than a theatrical
and over-colored group, such as Crom-
well refusing the crown, or Napoleon
at the Bridge of Lodi!

Go into the ballroom; the master of
the ceremonies is Somebody. He is
generally corpulent and bald-headed,
and tediously solemn; but the grace-
ful, smiling, saucy, delightful, rosy,
bright-eyed girls, and the manly, well-
spoken, good-humored young men, who
do the dancing and flirting, who eat
the ices and talk the scandal, and pro-
vide the color and animation of the
scene, are—Nobodies.

Go to the political meeting; the
hawk-eyed, vulture-nosed, eager, sar-
castic, smooth-tongued old man on the
platform is Lord Somebody. He sup-
plied the jokes ("God wot"), the quips,
the metaphor, the flattery, the sophis-
try, the bunkum. But the hearty
cheers, the beaming smiles, the waving
handkerchiefs, and rippling laughter—
all the enthusiasm and human interest
of the meeting, come from—the Nob-
odies.

In the issue of the Bulletin above
referred to will be found motions made
by several members as follows:

Berger
Work
Beric
Slobodin
Bandow
Mally
12

Fifty-five motions in one session, and
one-half of them made by two men.
What are these men paid for, any
how? Only forty-five motions and
forty-five referendums in one session.
Something must be done and that
quickly. Can it be possible that
Berger's sin lay in the fact that he
only made two of the above motions,
or less than one-twentieth of the whole,
while Malley scored for twelve, or
nearly one-third of the grand total?

If we could only have a motion
calling for an alphabetical index of
the bulletin, with some copious foot-
notes that will explain the explana-
tions offered by the members of the
National Committee—why they voted
"Yes" or "No," or did not vote at all
then it would be barely possible for
the militant Socialist to get some good
out of this bulletin. Either that or
make the sheet, as was originally in-
tended by the National Convention, a
medium to give party news to the rank
and file and cease longer to be the
personal organ of the National Com-
mittee and the sewer of a million no-
nonsensical monkey matters.

If the heads of the Nobodies have
been crazy or weak at times, their
hearts have been, and I hope and trust
still are, for the most part, sound.

Therefore, I admire the Nobodies; I
honor the Nobodies; I love the No-
bodies. Of them are the happy and
innocent children, the gentle and love-
ly women, the kind, the brave, the hon-
est men—the workers, the helpers, the
comforters, and the lovers of the
world.

Selah! Long live the Nobodies!

"The World To-Day" for June has
a splendid illustrative article showing
the proper way and best places in the
country to spend vacations. The arti-
cle makes very interesting reading and
offers some good suggestions to that
small portion of the working class who
will be fortunate enough to have a vaca-
tion to spend and the price to enjoy it.
But, "las! the only vacation
90 per cent of the working class ever
get is when they are "laid off," and
then they must spend it not at one of the
beautiful vacation resorts, but looking
for another master."

The Tribune says it's for the "best"
man in this campaign. Watch for its
definition of "best."

Take all the Bismarcks and Jay
Goulds, the Ricardos, and Salisburys
out of the world and they never would
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nuded of its Nobodies, and what sorry
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The Forum

GIVE US LITERATURE INSTEAD

Editor Chicago Socialist:

Dear Comrade—As County Secretary of Cook County I wish to be granted a hearing on a question of utmost importance to the Socialist Party organization—that of production and distribution of literature. More and more grows the demand for literature, and with this ever-increasing demand the idea is gaining stronger foothold that the literature should be fresh, new and inspiring; that it should, possibly, be issued by the National office. This latter is thought to be necessary for two reasons. First, it would have the approval of the National organization; and second, it could be printed in large quantities and thus reduce the cost, making a dollar produce a far larger result.

The above being true I was made very happy on reading the official bulletin to learn that a resolution to this effect had been passed upon, and, believing the Socialist Party to be a business organization, I fully believed that in a short time a supply of literature would be at hand, but later events have made me feel very uncertain about the prospects of ever getting any of the aforementioned leaflets. The proposition seems to have lost its virgin strength—it has gone the way of so many other good motions—down the incline of National Committee referendum "No. 00-x-y-z-2-A," and back again with amendment 6-17-44-7, and when the poor thing ever is rescued it bids fair to have been so torn and shriveled in "Bumping the Bumps" that its own parent would not recognize it, and its sisters, and all its cousins, and its aunts would disown it. But all this is not the fault of the original mover of the motion, nor of the National Secretary, but is due solely and only to the cumbersome machinery that the National Committee has built around itself.

As I write there lies before me a copy of the official bulletin for April, and it is a document of wonder and much ambiguity, motion and counter-motion, referendum and then another referendum, and then still a referendum of the last referendum, and so on ad infinitum. Somebody rescue the National office. It is about to be buried under the wheels and debris of its own making. Already the National Secretary has issued a strong cry for help, engulfed in a perfect sea of mimeograph correspondence, tissue paper, stencils, purple ink, and no choice having been made you will now vote on referendum No. 13,560, 701,272, returnable June 30, 1912. Poor Mahlon J. Barnes! Poor National Committee! Poor National Executive Committee! Cheer up! We have heard your cry in the darkness of Egyptian brick kilns without straw of votes without reason and of motions without end. We shall yet save you even if we must pattern after the French comrades and give this dear old Democratic-Populist puzzling program of referendum a horrible scuffle. Save the National Committee from itself and from its own laws or it will surely die.

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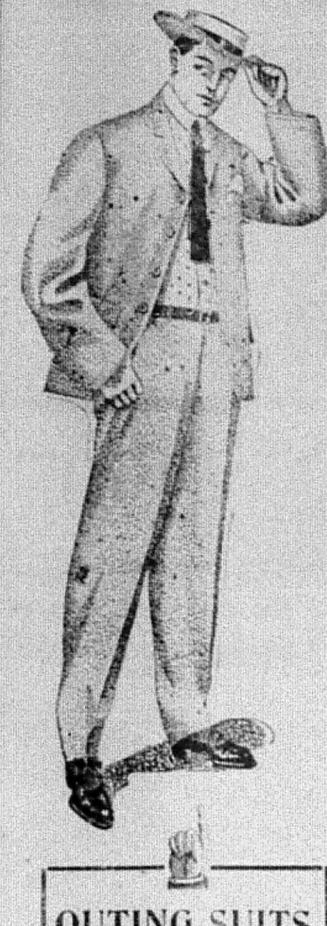
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OUTING SUITS

for Hot Weather

cost you

only

\$6.45 to \$12.50

THE STERN
CLOTHING CO.

NORTH AVE. AND LARRABEE ST.

Another Deep Cut in Clothing Prices

We don't propose to carry our huge stocks of fine clothing a minute longer than we have to. And for that reason we hereby announce still another deep cut in clothing prices. The reductions are to be made all over the store, and we give here just a few items to make you think about us. Need we urge you to come early to get a good selection?

Our Fine \$12, \$13.50 and \$15 Suits, now only \$9.50

Our Fine \$16, \$18.50 and \$20 Suits, now only \$13.50

Thousands of Men's Very Good Pants, now only 1.95

Men's \$3.50 Pants, in best worsted, now only 2.95

Men's 25 cent Hose, now only .10

Men's Mohair Shirts, worth 75c, now only .59

How do these prices strike you? What do you think is a good thing for you to do when we say we are making similar reductions in our Children's department, our Boys' department, our Hat department, etc.?

Great Clothing Sale

Special Sale of Men's Summer Suits in light
or dark patterns, all sizes, 35 to 42, worth \$12 to \$15, special for this sale... \$9.98

Young Men's Suits—Sizes 14 to 20 years, a large
assortment of patterns in fancy worsteds and
cassimeres, worth \$7.50, special for this
sale... \$5.48

We show a large and complete line of Men's
Straw Hats... 50c to \$2.50</p

GRAND ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE Socialists of Chicago TO MILWAUKEE

SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1905

ON THE

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS LEAVING THE MICHIGAN AVE. DOCK AT 10 A. M. SHARP

The Milwaukee Comrades Have Rented a Large Hall
and Will Serve Refreshments to Those Attending

Tickets (round trip) \$1.00; Children 50c

On sale at Room 15, 163 Randolph Street, or from Branch Secretaries

Socialism in Sentences.

The highest ambition of your average patriot is a public job.

The business of the employers is to destruction barren desolation without labor.

Socialism is a subject of criticism by every club-leader and every right hypocrite in the land.

Labor is a mighty mighty thing to have around for the convenience of the nobility it supports.

Your patriotic American is one who believes in the divine right of capitalists to own the government.

Labor is the prop of the crowned monarchs of his throne and the most powerful for his over-table.

Under capitalism one may have justice on his side, but if he hasn't the courts, too, he is on the losing side.

Socialism will elevate and enoble industry by compensating every worker according to the value of his product.

Socialism makes no war on labor-saving machinery; it professes that men who work shall own the machine.

The just distribution of wealth brings the elixir of despair; the equalization of labor is the fountain of hope.

Socialism is not a quack medicine or a political invention, or a fool fad, and workingmen who think are finding it out.

Economic goods are worth all the labor that is necessary to make them; they are worth no more and should cost no more.

Why should a nation that maintains conditions that cause children to starve be solicitous about teaching children to spell?

Socialism regards the Republican and Democratic parties merely as the two mouths of the hydra-headed serpent of capitalism.

So long as we have landlords, leaseholders, salaried men, and machine tools for legislators, what kind of legislation are we likely to get?

The banker Bigelow, who stole a million and a half of other people's money and exposed Socialism is now No. 157 at Fort Dearborn.

Only time can show whether Socialism is a utopia, but at the present it is the most potent factor for the progress of the people in all the world.

When a man enjoys what he produces life will be a boor, and only those who want to stare what some body else produces will count society.

Socialism contemplates workingmen having brains, interests and aspirations for the gratification of which something more than a living wage is required.

It has taken the lives of millions, grafted capitalism on it, "feeding fat," and it will take the wasted lives of the working millions to rot these of business.

Workingmen who know what they want are voting for Socialism. They want to own factories and the means of employment; they want the rest of capitalism.

It is a great misfortune to be old, but scarcely more so than for a weak man to be unable to see the difference between a capitalist party and the party of his own class.

The pocket of capitalism is full of bubble and its mouthfulls of paper hypocrisies, graft covers the land. Socialism is the only regenerating and educating influence among us.

All the "benefits" of twenty-five years has not prevented the control of the working class at the sword will

be broken.

Two Comments.

BY SEYMOUR STEIDMAN.

The Rev. Dr. Benton of the Lincoln Park Congregational Church, has joined hands with the forces in Chicago who are railing against the Teachers Federation because it affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor. There is nothing more terrible to the capitalist class than for the educational forces of the City of Chicago to realize that they belong to the working class of this city. Papers like the Chicago Tribune, which has roared the people by using school property at much less than its real value, and the Book Trust honored by some of the most distinguished citizens and political characters of Chicago, which has puffed the people of the city by excessive school book charges and has been upheld in its highway robbery by the Service Board of Education, will naturally fear the school teachers who have the intellect, advancement, culture and development of the coming generation at heart.

This Dr. Benton, on Sunday, June 11th, attacked the teachers because of their "present alliance with a class organization." This disciple of Christ perdon the shudder upon the faith acknowledges by his attack the existence of classes in the United States—classes—the propertyless on one hand and the exceedingly wealthy on the other. This preacher has either a lack of courage to suggest of a misinformed brain that is not conscious of the conditions by which classes may be abolished. If he would read a pamphlet or work on Socialism, it might throw a ray or two in his misty cranial cavern, but even then, perhaps, he lacks the courage to fight the wealthy class. As a rule, when the preachers strike they hit the working class and when they cower and pray it is for the established order; they pray especially for the "king" and for those in "authority" and then they wonder why the despised do not in masses kneel at their shrines.

If the teachers attempt to educate the coming generation in democracy, or to throw their intellectual strength on the side of the manual workers, the holy hosts of capitalism will be united against them. This struggle in Chicago (for the school teachers must struggle for their organized existence) is one of the most far-reaching that has taken place in the life of this city. Above everything else the Socialist stands for the democracy and the democratic administration of industries and educational institutions, by those who are engaged in it. The teachers of Chicago, with some limitations, should manage and operate the school system of Chicago. A lawyer, bookbinder, a printer or a hat dealer are not pedagogues, and have no more right to operate a school system than to perform a surgical operation. The whole working class, and this party must stand by the teachers in their fight against the Book Trust, the owners of school property, the tax dodging corporations of Chicago; in other words, the capitalist class.

Not shabby, soils not skilly. That is to say, but that the real owner has come along these different times and tried it and every time he got killed, and had to give it up. Goods and such things are all right out in their way, but not off with a barbs seven feet long is a hand-to-hand fight around.

COLLINS ROUTE, JULY.

Holiday Inn, July 1.

Edgewater Beach, July 4.

Dinner, July 4.

Boys' Club, July 5 and 8.

Transit, July 6.

Edgewater Beach, July 10.

Boys' Club, July 12 and 13.

American Tex, July 14.

Vernon Tex, July 15.

Holiday Inn, July 16 and 17.

Recess of a while Russian army corps ought to increase the American rank-and-file to revolt against the administration of industrial conditions in this land of the free.

than that rendered by Dalrymple. Dalrymple thinks that municipalizing enterprises will increase the political machine. He is probably under the impression that the street car, gas, electric light and railroad companies are not political machines; perhaps he thinks these great companies are running church bazaars or picnics. It might be well to call his attention to the fact that it is reported that a receiver for the Union Traction Company was removed because he refused to pay a \$50,000 contribution to the campaign funds of a Republican mayoral candidate of Chicago. From the Scotchman's standpoint this may not be political—just a civic contribution made by the street car companies for the good of its health and the health of the Republican party.

Dalrymple has also suggested a three-cent street car fare. What we want is shorter hours and more pay and not necessarily a reduction of street car fares. The hundred thousand unemployed and ragged men who are gathering now to march upon the city of London cannot be assisted by a three-cent car fare in any city of Great Britain. It is not cheapness in operation, but short hours and the best possible wages, and that only incidental to the nationalizing of all industries and their conclusive ownership and operation which should be demanded, and the only party that really, sincerely and honestly proposes a beneficial municipalization as a step, however, is the Socialist party.

MILITARISM AND SOCIALISM.

The question of the relation of soldiering to Socialism is still to the fore among our French comrades. The most recent phase of the controversy is represented by the emphatic declaration by Comte Hervé that Socialists ought to be opposed to all mobilization for fighting purposes; even for that of national defense against invasion. Hervé declares that the only cause for which Socialists ought to be prepared to fight is the emancipation of mankind from the thralldom of capitalism, the final phase of the class war. He states his conviction that this position, which he regards as the only logical one for International Socialism to take up, though frowned upon by most of the leaders of the party, is steadily gaining ground among the rank and file, whom he claims, are ahead of their representatives in this as in some other matters.

In this connection a curious point has been raised by the refusal of Gerault-Richard, the editor of the Socialist daily "La Petite République," to join the Socialist fraction in the Chamber on the ground that Hervé is a member of the Executive Committee of the party to which he would then be subject. Hervé recently recommended in a Paris meeting that the workers should strike or desert rather than fight in any war, even of defense against Germany, and Richard will not be responsible in any way for such unpatriotic sentiments; therefore he declines to be a member of the party, even though it is declared that these are only the private opinions of Hervé, opinions which bind him in no way. James, while in no way sharing the opinions of Hervé, which he expressly repudiates, condones equally the attitude of Richard. He points out that the party discipline must be maintained at all costs and that should prove quite sufficient to prevent exaggerations in the one direction as in the other. He is quite ready himself to grant full liberty of speech to Hervé and others, and to meet them on the field of debate where he considers their ideas dangerous. However, the Executive of the French party has repudiated the views of Hervé. Now, as James points out, Richard and other objectors lose all ground of complaint.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING.

A meeting of great international significance and importance took place the last Sunday in May between the representatives of the Austrian and Italian Socialist parties to settle on a common policy in regard to the demands of Austria, Italy, and Hungary, to proclaim the solidarity of the workers of both German and Italian race, and the determination of the former to fight for the granting of the equal and just demands of the latter, with the common determination to counteract the efforts of chauvinists in both countries to stir up race against race or to use old catchwords to drive in a wedge in the international solidarity. A huge public meeting was held which was addressed by Dr. Adler, Eusebio Ferri, Ellenbogen, Bissolati, and others. All the speeches were enthusiastically received. In the evening a meeting of representatives of the executive of the Austrian, Italian, and Hungarian, and the Italian and Austrian parliamentary fractions was held. A resolution was passed against militarism in favor of the national demands of our Austrian party program for a settlement on federal lines of the racial problem in Austria, and as securing the solidarity of all parties concerned. Congratulatory telegrams were received from the International Bureau of the German Socialist party, etc.

KALTSKY ON THE GENERAL STRIKE.

Kalsky writes a very suggestive article in the Leipziger Volkszeitung on the two great problems that will crop up at the Trade Union Congress, Cologne, viz., the May Day and the General Strike. He shows what a blow to international solidarity it would be if what a mistake for the unions themselves to go back on the decisions of an earlier assembly, and renunciation itself, when it takes an exclusively "left" point of view. The unions, he points out, must be independent of the Socialist party, but cannot forget that they are bound up with it in a war in which they can be with no other political party. Neutrality in the sense of no differences would mean that they had accepted the existing order of society and were content to work for a small改良ism within the existing order. As to the General Strike, it is necessary to be clear in what sense it is used. It gives two senses of the word—the march of a proletariat to parliamentism, the point of view of authority to it. He cautions the workers that it may be necessary to apply it to the latter sense and to be forced

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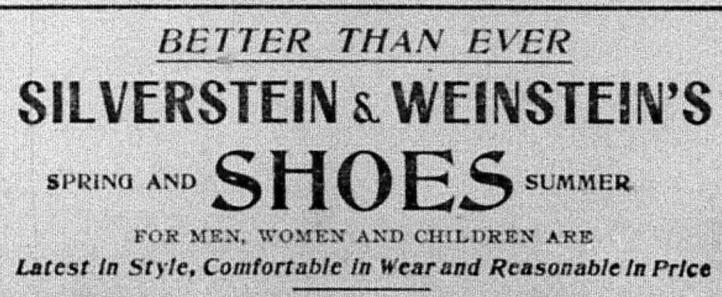


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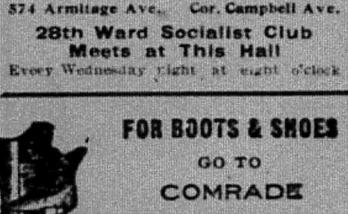
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OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

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

SATURDAY, JUNE 17.Paulina and Milwaukee—Sam Block.
Waukegan—A. W. Manse.
Hammond—Chas. L. Breckon.
Belmont and Sheffield—Geo. Koop.
Maxwell and Halsted—A. A. Wiggin.One Hundred and Eleventh and Michigan—Matt Whalen.
Belmont and Leavitt—A. Nicholson.
Thirty-fourth and State—W. A. Jacobs.North and Western—A. Laflin.
Milwaukee and Center—Mrs. L. Forberg.

Sixty-third and Halsted—Nels Anderson.

Forty-seventh and Ashland—Barney Berlin.
Harvey, Ill.—Sam Robbins and J. A. Prent.**SUNDAY, JUNE 18.**Seventy-first and Cottage Grove—P. Berlin and Matt Whalen.
California and Division, 3 p. m.—A. W. Manse.

California and North, 3 p. m.—A. Latin.

Sixty-fourth and Stony Island, 3 p. m.—J. H. Copeland.
Forty-third and Cottage Grove—L. Dulgaard.

Clark and Walton place—W. C. Benton.

Western avenue and Madison—C. E. Kirkland.

Thirty-ninth and Cottage Grove—Sam Block.
Center avenue and Erie—Geo. Koop.
Milwaukee avenue and Powell—Walter Huggins.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

Lincoln and Belmont—A. W. Manse.
Clark and Ohio—Sam Robbins.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

Evanston—Sam Block.

Congress and Center—C. E. Kirkland.

Thirty-seventh and Wentworth—Jas. O'Neal.

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Chicago

CAMPAIGN FUND.**A Splendid Advance Made the Past Week****Deficit Dwelling Down.**

The campaign fund took on new life last week and scored for \$25,525, reducing the deficit to \$25,957. Who says local Chicago can't do things? Along the line there is renewed activity. The brightest kind of a prospect is before us for this fall's campaign and we are going to hold one of the best primaries, and that over the entire country. Not only are we going to have a good primary, but we will show 'em something in the way of a vote for judges that will be an eye-opener. Our street meetings are growing in interest and number, and everywhere there is a crackling of the fires of enthusiasm. The labor war this summer has opened many a worker's eye, and there will be something doing next November when the workingman goes to the polls to elect his class to the office of Judge. A few injunctions restraining the workers from voting for any other than members of his class for the office of Judge have been issued of late. Get this defeat out of the way—clear up the last dollar, and watch the Socialist party set the state high again this fall. There may be peace declared in Europe, but there will be no armistice declared in Chicago until the workers own the tools of production.

The following is the complete list of donations for the past week:

5th Ward, H. Smith	\$1.00
2nd Ward, L. Rice	3.00
25th Ward, H. N. Daniels	2.00
28th Ward, L. Albert	1.00
27th Ward, No. 2, F. A. Lyng	1.00
John Hanson	1.00
Carl Vothberg	1.00
Marion Hanson	1.00
John W. A. Petersen	1.00
Sam Robbins	1.00
24th Ward, Richard Ogle, 5th, J. Harrelson, 8th, A. Widler, 5th, J. Kompe, 25th, A. Richter, 15th, D. Behrens, 5th, N. S. Pirog, 8th, J. Langenberg, 8th, Total	4.00
15th Ward, Penobscot Bay Park	1.00
Jos. J. Vanderhaar	1.00
Geo. Greenwood	1.00
A. F. and Mrs. Rees	1.00
C. Jordy	1.00
21st Ward, R. Holthusen, C. collection	2.00
Total	35.00
Deficit last week	\$100.47
Less above	27.52
	\$72.95

MINUTES OF THE C. C. COMMITTEE.

Chicago, June 11, 1905.

M. H. Taft was elected to the chair. Applications for charter were granted to 28th Scandinavian, 17th Scandinavian, 9th Ward, 3d District, and Harlem, Oak Park, Ill., and other applications to the number of 100, making a grand total of 174 new members for the month of May.

The following words were unrepresented by delegates: 4, 5, 15, 26, 30, 35.

Saturday, Sept. 2, was fixed as the day for holding the fall primaries. On motion from the 17th Ward the national office was requested to secure Lady Warwick of England, for a tour of the United States, if same was thought feasible. A date in October was accepted for Eugene V. Debs. The Crestline, Ohio, resolutions on the Wisconsin case were not adopted. The W. E. Clark case was called up and secretary ordered to get information concerning same.

Secretary was ordered to send bill to branches for amounts due on delegate dues and notify them to pay up.

Manager Eisemann made report on Chicago Socialist and urged greater activity on question of securing subscribers.

Entertainment committee reported fine prospects on Milwaukee excursion and the date for the picnic at Eliot Park as Sunday, July 23. Two vacancies on the committee were filled by the election of Charles L. Breckon and John Hanson. Report of police disturbance of street meetings resulted in secretary being ordered to

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

Published every Saturday at 1022 N. Randolph St., R. 15, cor. Randolph and La Salle Streets,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Telephone, State 1488.



Automatic, 1148.

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.

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

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One year	\$1.00
Six months	.50
First yearly subscription cards	.25
To Foreign Countries	\$1.00 per year

Money must accompany the subscription.
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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. Manser, A. S. Edwards, Associate Editor, Business Manager, A. Blasenbach, State Secretary, J. S. Smith, L. Breckon, County Secretary.

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

A CUMBERSOME MACHINE.

In another column of this issue we printed a letter from Comrade C. L. Breckon, Secretary of the Socialist Party of Cook County, in which he points out some things in relation to the workings of the machinery of the National Committee of the Socialist Party that calls for the serious attention of all active Socialists who desire to have the business of the party done without unreasonable delay and expense.

That the methods of carrying on the business of the party by the National Committee at the present time is slow, cumbersome, expensive and almost beyond the comprehension of the rank and file of the party members is generally acknowledged by all who have given the subject any attention.

The National Secretary's report of May, 1905, shows an income to the National office for dues, \$1,270.35, and for supplies \$114.37. Making a total of \$1,394.22.

The expenditures for the same month were, according to the same report, \$1,370.40. The following itemized statement shows what the money was spent for:

EXPENDITURES	
Expenditure	\$ 1.00
Expense	4.30
Express and freight	4.30
Postage	100.57
Telegrams	31.38
Salaries	311.38
Office help	60.00
Printing	211.25
Literature	27.51
Office equipment	10.10
Organization and agitation	97.28
Rent for May	50.00
Postage	50.00
Donation, Russian S. P. I. party	50.00
Donation, International Socialist Br.	50.00
Total expenditure	\$1,394.22

The above statement shows that out of a total of \$1,370.40 that the National Committee expended only \$107.38 for organization and agitation. The item of \$291.28 for salary and office help shows that it costs that amount to spend the remaining \$979.11, of which only \$107.38 could be spared for organization and agitation purposes. The above statement will show the truth of our statement, that to say the least, the machinery of our National Committee is very expensive, in proportion to the work accomplished.

But it is not only the expense of operating our National Committee machinery that needs looking into. If the work was being done with dispatch and effectiveness there might not be so much ground for complaint.

WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES.

Comrade Breckon in his letter asks the editor of this paper to enlighten him and the rank and file of the party members as to "What has become of that resolution on literature," and he further asks us to tell when the National Committee is likely to take a final vote on the literature referendum.

In attempting to give Comrade Breckon a candid and intelligent answer to this question we were led to a general investigation of the workings of the machinery of our National Committee.

Our National Committee is at present composed of some forty odd members who live in some thirty-five States and only meet once in every four years.

This committee transacts its business through correspondence, and an Executive Committee of seven men, elected by the National Committee. The Executive Committee meets once every three months, to supervise and direct the work of the National Secretary, etc. Now it was at the last meeting of the Executive Committee held in Chicago some two months ago that it was decided by that body to issue a series of leaflets by the National office, for general use by branches, locals and individuals throughout the whole country.

Two months have passed and there is no sign of any literature in sight and the National Secretary is unable to give an answer as to when it will be forthcoming.

CUMBERSOME MACHINERY THE CAUSE.

Here is a clause from the National Constitution, Article VI, Section 4, which seems to be the cause of all the unnecessary delay and much of the needless work and expense. It reads as follows:

Art. 6, Sec. 4. The Executive Committee shall transmit copies of the minutes of its meetings to all members of the National Committee, and all its vice and co-chairs.

WORKERS IN THE FIELD.

Comrade Chas. Bargeron, Rockford, Ill., rushed in \$4.00 for subscriptions this week and says: "I am going to get 100 new subscribers for The Chicago Socialist in Rockford in the next three weeks." We like to hear the comrades talk that way.

Comrade James Pellegrin, secretary of the Twelfth Ward Italian Branch, writes, "Yours of the 31st asking me to get some subscriptions for your paper has been duly received, and I made up my mind to go to work in the shop today, and I managed to land seven new subscribers for The Chicago Socialist. The men are all good fellows, the only trouble is that some of them are Democrats, but I think a few doses of The Chicago Socialist will cure them." You are right, comrade, don't forget that our paper is the best means of propagating Socialism.

Comrade Emil Jensen, Chicago, appears as usual this week with a bunch of new subscribers and says that he has made up his mind to get one subscriber per day for The Chicago Socialist.

Peter Miller, Evansville, Ill., came in with a list of ten yearlies this week and promised to repeat the dose in a few days. Good for you, a good old aristocratic Evansville.

Comrade M. E. Eldridge, Chicago, is certainly showing what a live hustler can do in the line of getting subscribers for a Socialist paper by landing new ones to the amount of \$17.25 last week.

A rumor has been circulated, but up to the writing of this cannot be verified, that Comrade Andrew Lahn, of the Twenty-second Ward, is going to break all previous records by sending us 1,000 subscriptions in the next three months. Now, comrades, watch the smoke.

H. J. Parker, Wheeling, Ind., writes, "I notice my paper has stopped coming, so please find order for 50 cents for my renewals. You are shaking the dried bones to beat the band."

Comrade John Pinniger, Hammond, Ind., never loses an opportunity to get subscribers for The Chicago Socialist, and last week landed five new ones.

Wm. Huettemann, Darien, Ill., gets in with a list of four and takes a bundle of papers for distribution.

Comrade D. T. Johnson, Los Angeles, Cal., orders a bundle of ten copies per week.

Comrade Schreider, Chicago Heights, Ill., is back in this state with a bunch of fourteen subscribers and says that he takes great pride in The Chicago Socialist since the enlargement, and that he will continue to push it along.

Wm. Cassidy, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., remits \$1.50 for subscriptions. He holds the record for getting the largest number of subscriptions in that town.

Geo. G. Cutting, secretary Socialist party, Massachusetts, writes, "I like

the appearance of The Chicago Socialist very much, I have always read the paper with interest, and its new form indicates prosperity of propaganda in Chicago."

P. Bernschold writes, "Please find \$1.00 for subscriptions to your valuable paper. I hope to get a few more soon."

Comrade Seymour Stedman got busy this week to the extent of ten new readers for The Chicago Socialist, and remitted \$5.00 to pay for them.

John C. Driscoll, the trusted agent of the employers, tells the public now the employers furnished him with unlimited means to bribe labor leaders and corrupt union officials. Yet the capitalist papers have no word of condemnation for the capitalist bribes and corruptionists, but are using the incident for all that it is worth to discourage the striking tenants. It appears, however, the workers are coming to understand the motives of the capitalist press and no longer allow themselves to be stampeded by flaring headlines and newspaper rumors.

If the unions find that their officers have been untrue to them they will look to their punishment when the strike is settled. In the meantime they realize that their immediate duty is to present a united front to the class which bribed them. The workers are getting wise to some things.

The rank and file of the labor unions in Chicago should bear in mind that while a battle is on it is not a good time to settle their own internal troubles. The work of the unions at the present hour is to fight the Employers' Association. When this strike is won, then will be the time to deal with any officers found guilty of accepting bribes. In the meantime, keep your eyes on the real enemy and source of bribery, the employers.

Comrade Samuel Block, formerly of Peoria, has located at Chicago and is already active in the local propaganda. Peoria adopted resolutions re-creating his departure and commanding him to Cook County Socialists as a traitor worker in the movement.

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The rank and file of the labor unions in Chicago should bear in mind that while a battle is on it is not a good time to settle their own internal troubles. The work of the unions at the present hour is to fight the Employers' Association. When this strike is won, then will be the time to deal with any officers found guilty of accepting bribes. In the meantime, keep your eyes on the real enemy and source of bribery, the employers.

Comrade John Pinniger, Hammond, Ind., never loses an opportunity to get subscribers for The Chicago Socialist, and last week landed five new ones.

Wm. Huettemann, Darien, Ill., gets in with a list of four and takes a bundle of papers for distribution.

Comrade D. T. Johnson, Los Angeles, Cal., orders a bundle of ten copies per week.

Comrade Schreider, Chicago Heights, Ill., is back in this state with a bunch of fourteen subscribers and says that he takes great pride in The Chicago Socialist since the enlargement, and that he will continue to push it along.

Wm. Cassidy, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., remits \$1.50 for subscriptions. He holds the record for getting the largest number of subscriptions in that town.

Geo. G. Cutting, secretary Socialist party, Massachusetts, writes, "I like

the appearance of The Chicago Socialist very much, I have always read the paper with interest, and its new form indicates prosperity of propaganda in Chicago."

P. Bernschold writes, "Please find \$1.00 for subscriptions to your valuable paper. I hope to get a few more soon."

Comrade Seymour Stedman got busy this week to the extent of ten new readers for The Chicago Socialist, and remitted \$5.00 to pay for them.

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