# THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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## PROGRESS OF THE CONVENTION

As we go to press this week the | fall consideration. It is as follows delegates to the industrial convention, which convened in Brand's Hall, June 27th, have been at work eight days attempting to give shape to the new hadustrial union. The daily sessions of the convention since the com mittees have been at work have been largely taken up by reading and debating resolutions. We doubt if any convention of any kind ever had as many and so great a variety of resolutions presented to it as have come from the delegates who gathered in affiliation with any political party response to the call for the industrial union convention now in session in meaningless paragraph did not inthis city. However, since the committee on constitution has been at work on the important task of draft- the delegates present with very little general structure and frame-work of that it suited no one; but since it was the proposed organization, the debates of the committee on resolutions have any thing that was desired, it was "individual delegates" who rep- around compromise. resented nothing but themselves, and were not at work in the committee

There are three distinct elements represented at this convention.

There is first, the bona fide union struggles with the employing class. This group is made up of the dele- trial Workers of America." gates from the Western Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union. The second group consists by a large majority on a roll call vote of delegates who represent paper organizations, that have no existence debating on the general form of organi in fact, and really represent no one but the would-be saviors of labor, of which the S. T. and L. A., represented World" be divided in thirteen genera by Daniel De Leon and the Industrial Workers' Club of Chicago, represented by T. J. Hagerty, are the most in evidence. The third and most numerous group of delegates consists of individual delegates who make no pretense of representing any one but themselves as individuals, and the world at large, especially the working class. While there are a few level-headed men among this group, they are mostly utopian dreamers, drawn from the many varieties and schools of Anarchy, who are always looking for some new fad. Up to the time of going to pres-

the De Leon and Hagerty factions have dominated the convention. There is an old proverb which says that extremes meet, which seems to hold good in the alliance effected between Hagerty and De Leon to control this convention. We find Daniel De Leon, who has for many years been the oracle of the Socialist Labor Party in all its political contests, working hand in hand and consulting cheek by jowl with T. J. Hagerty, who deprecates all political action on the part of the working class as a means of emancipating themselves from wage slavery.

On Tuesday, July 4th, the seventh day of the convention, at the afternoon session the committee on constitution announced that it was ready to make its report. When the session was called to order, Charles Moyer read the preamble and constitution that had been drawn up by the committee on constitution, and recom; mended for adoption by the convention by all members of the committee but one. The preamble, which we print below, was adopted after some

It is in our opinion a document that is fearfully and wonderfully made. We doubt if the Oracle of Delphi ever turned out a more ingeniously worded document capable of a greater vaviety of constructions than the paragraph in this preamble which deals with the attitude of the proposed Industrial Union on the question of political action.

THE PREAMBLE

THE PREAMBLE.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the tollers come together, on the political as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their laber through an economic organization of the working class without affitiation with any political party.

ss without affiliation with any position ity.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the intering of the management of industry fewer and fewer hands make the trade tons unable to cope with the ever-growpower of the employing class, because trade unions foster a state of things the allows one set of workers to be ted against another set of workers in same industry, thereby helping defeat another in wage wars. The trade unions the employing class, to mislead the trees into the belief that the working ss has interests in common with their ployers.

We submit the second paragraph of

"Between these two classes a strug gle must go on until all the tollers come together on the political as well as the economic field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organiza tion without affiliation with any political party.

How "the tollers" are going to come together "on the political and eco nomic field and take and hold that which their labor produces without the intellectual Moses who framed this form the delegates. Nevertheless it was adopted by a large majority of constitution and outlining the opposition. The truth seems to be couched in terms that had no mean the reports and recommendations ing, or could be interpreted to mean furnished congenial employment for allowed to go through as a general all

After the adoption of the preamble the question of the adoption of a name for the new organization was taken up. The name recommended by the committee on constitution was "The Industrial Workers of the World. workingmen, who think and speak in Delegate Coates, president of the A the light of their past experience in L. U., moved an amendment that the organization be known as the "Induslengthy discussion the name remended by the committee was adopted

> At this writing the convention i zation. The committee has recommended that the "Industrial Workers of the national industrial divisions, after plan drawn up by Delegate Hagerty and illustrated by a wheel,

> Writing in last week's Chicago Sc cialist on the prospects for the sac cess of the industrial union to 1 bunched this week we stated that it as to what the result of the convention would be." Our observations of the proceedings of the convention during the past seven days has led us to the concusion that the prospects for in dustrial unionism as the outcome of no convention now being head in Chicago are anything but proraising.

I com all present appearances when its work the real workers represented there will have just what they ha when they started; the Western Fed eration of Miners and the American Labor Union, plus an absurd and ridiculous name, and one of the mopian els from the head of Delegate T. J. Hagerty, to which will be added the dead weight of De Leon's scale organization, the S. T. and L. A.

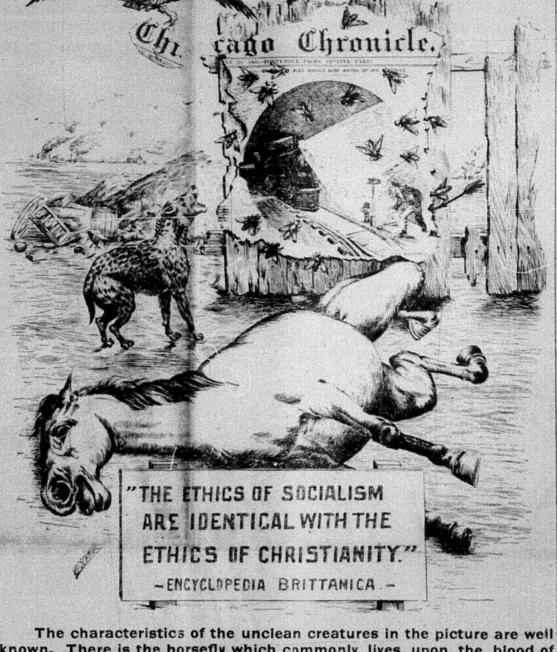
We are of the opinion that the experience of the bonn fide workingmen in this convention, who see the neces ladustrial organization, will teach them, when they call con-ventions in future, to seat delegates who represent labor organiza tions and leave the ex-priests, excollege professors and individuals who

launched it will have to struggle for existence in a practical world, where facts and not theories must be 'met. If the organization to be known as the "Industrial Workers of the World" has enough vitality and practibility in it to be of any use to the workers and has arrived in the right place at the opportune time and is managed by sane and practical men, it may possibly succeed in spite of the tremendous handleap with which it starts in the struggle for existence.

The delegation from the American Labor Union, through David Coates and others, are making a noble effort to eliminate the absurdities injected into the preamble, name and form of the organization by the De Leon-Hagerty alliance. But at the present writing the delegates of the Western Federation of Miners appear to be entirely under the spell thrown over them by the professor priest delegates, Hagerty and De Leon.

The fraternal delegates who were sent to the convention to study what industrial organization proposes for the benefit of the working class are returning to their homes in utter dis-gust-not, however, with the idea of industrial unionism, but at the impractical and absurd propositions finding support from men who represent actual organizations who should know better.

The only hope that the new organization will have any chance of success, iles in the likelihood of the delegates coming to their senses in time to elect the officers from the experienced union above preamble to our readers for care- | delegates who represent real labor or-



known. There is the horsefly which commonly lives upon the blood of the horse; the vulture, accustomed with its featherless head and neck to feed upon the dead putrefying bodies of animals; the hyena, which also feeds upon carrion. All of them pass by the dead body of the horse there will soon be shattered by busito tear and devour the fouler thing-John R. Walsh's Chicago Chronicle.

ganizations and will be guided in their sities of the workers in the different fields of industry. The form of the industrial organization will, in our tions may propose

the outside, where they are often very useful.

When the new operation is as one of the weapons ing as revealed by the press dispatchlot we have no doubt. We are thoroughly convinced that the economic organizations of the workers and the Socialist party-the political expression of the working class, by and for the working class, must go hand in hand in order to secure the highest possible immediate interests of the workers in their struggle with the capitalist class. and insure the speedlest possible triumph of the working class all along

It is astonishing how much sympathy the capitalist press is extending to the suffering wives and children of the striking teapisters who are compelled, during the strike, to live on eight or nine dollars per week. It is also passing strange that these same papers which are shedding barrels of tears over the sufferings of the tamilies of the striking teamsters, have no word of sympathy for the families of the tens of thousands of men which the competitive system holds in idleness, with no relief fund to exist on during their enforced idleness.

The veil of hypocricy that covers the motives of the expressions of sym pathy of these mouthpleces of capttalism is so thin that it is astonish ing that any working man with ord nary perceptive powers can be de

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The capitalist press never tires of work by the actual industrial necess drawing pictures of the horrible social tion of exploitation of the workers if dren half price. Socialism should be inaugurated in ormion, evolve from the pressure of place of the profit system. But that economic necessities of the toilers, no the worst that could happen by the metter what elaborate plans conven change could not make matters much worse than they are was revealed represent nothing but themselves to do the theoretical talking and writing on develop and be used by the curtain in Philadelphia the other even-

> derioin of this city has been practically wiped out by the tremendous raids made upon its disorderly plague spots by the police on Saturday night. As a tenderloin, the hannt of vice, the Mecca of those seeking high protection among city officials, it exists no more And, by the same token, Philadelphia is stirred as it has not been stirred be fore for a quarter of a century.

"For in the raid, in which 105 resorts were entered and 565 prisoners were captured, there were men women whose names adorn the blue book of society, who are well-known figures in Newport New York Paris, and who had to use all their influence to keep their nighty respect ed names from being trailed in the

"That there will come an aftermath of divorce and scandal few who are cognizant of the facts can doubt. It was the greatest raid in the city's his tory, and marks more plainly than anything else could have done the complete downfall of ring rule in this mu

Our "extremely moral editors" need not fear that the abolition of the profit system will compel them to reord anything more shocking to their moral, sensitive nature than the state of things revealed in the above dispatch. In fact there is not a saloon. dive, brothel or gambling hell in any of our great cities that is not the natural fruit of the profit system. Abolish the profit system and these piague spots known as the slums and "red light" districts will disappear.

97 EAST MADISON STREET | More subscribers always wanted.

Get your lungs filled with healthy ozone at Elliott's Park on Sunday, July conditions that would follow the abelic 23. Round trip tickets 50 cents; chil-

Our "impossibilists" have had ten days of unadulterated pleasure tending the convention at Brand's Hall, listening to and applauding De appear to have at last found an outlet worker should belong the full equivo-for their surplus energy. In the mean- lent to the wealth he produces? for their surplus energy. In the mean time, even the members of the power ful teamsters' union have learned the necessity of the workers using their ballots to control the police clubs and deputy sheriffs' guns during strikes. The teamsters have learned their le son in the mill of actual experience while our impossibilist friends have followed their reactionary course from the teaching of a theorizer who only a short time since was teaching all the absurd dogmas of the church that opposes all progress. A turn of actual experience for a few months in one of the mines, mills or factories that Hagerty, De Leon & Co. talk so glibly about might give a little more practical turn to their strengous exertions in behalf of the exploited proletariat.

If Father Hagerty can succeed in persuading the delegates to the indus triel convention that the strike is the only effective method of fighting the capitalists, we are of the opinion that the latter will not worry much over the launching of the new union. So long as the capitalists are left in un disputed possession of the power to make, interpret and enforce the laws, they will not lose much sleep over what a few hungry strikers can do But once let the workers unite at the ballot box and capture the power to direct and control the police and milltia, then the capitalist will see his finish and there will dawn a brighter day for the wealth producers

Which is the greater power-the employers or the employes? Ask the teamsters.

More subscribers always wanted.

### WARNING AGAINST SOCIALISM

Mr. James H. Eckels, the well known Chicago financier, was the principal speaker at the annual commencement of the La Salle-Peru Township high school, which was reported at leasth in the local papers,

Mr. Eckels is reported to have spoken in part as follows: "The day for mere scholasticism in the class room has ceased, and in its stead teachers and scholars are busy with questions of political and social economy, the science of government, the problems of business and experiments of agriculture; in a word, all the essentials which make up the duties of practical tizenship. I hall the new departure with a sense of profound satisfaction and for the increasing force of our growing nation we must demand that education enters into every man's development; an education that emilies him to investigate, to weigh and de-

The foregoing extract from Mr. Eckels' address to the Peru students sounds well, but the subsequent statements made by Mr. Eckels reveals the fact that he has read aright the signs of the times as they affect the lass to which he belongs; the class who new control the school system in their own interest, and fully realize the necessity of continuing to control it if the present system of class rule and exploitation of the workers is to be perpetuated. That Mr. Eckels sees that his class is up against is apparent from the following taken from the same address as the paragraph quoted above: "But," says Mr. Eckels, There must be no tolerance of the doctrines of the Socialist in any form." Mr. Eckels then proceeds to point out some of the direful effects that the teaching of Socialist doctrines would

Nothing better demonstrates how rapidly the Socialist propaganda is progressing than the frantic efforts of the class who live well, without working, to noison the minds of the people against the abelition of the profit sys-To this end they use the public schools, which, if democratically conducted, are illustrations of conducting a useful business collectively for the collective use of the people and not for profit. Mr. Eckels pointed out how ocialism would demoralize the individual and destroy incentive. We would like to ask Mr. Eckels why be did not advocate the abolition of the oublic schools in his commencement address?

The boys and teachers who were so lemnly warned against the evils of Socialism will go from that school into the business world. The high ideals they have had instilled in their minds ness environment in the awful struggle for the material things of life. very warnings that Mr. Eckels echoes against Socalism will only serve to cause the students to investigate So-Mr. Eckels could have done so great a service to the great cause of the robbed and exploited class in any other way, as he did by opposing and misrep-resenting it as he did. Mr. Eckels is a parasite who lives by taking in-Leon, Hagerty and Mrs. Parsons de terest and profits. Why should be not nouncing political action on the part oppose and point out as dangerous a of the workers. Our former comrades system which advocates: that to the

In our opinion Mr. Eckels unintentionally made a great Socialist propaganda speech before the La Salle-Peru high school students. Let the good work go on.

Chickens are being served to Chiego citizens that have been in cold storage for six years. These same chickens must lay the eggs that we try to digest. It is well our sturdy forefathers gave us good stomachs to start with, else we should have a fearful and wonderful time. Think of iteating chickens that were killed in

Found-Pair of glasses on boat excursion. Owner can have same by calling at this office, proving property and paying for this notice.

Never mind if you have been to some other picnic already. This will be the best yet. Don't forget Sunday,

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# THE INDUSTRIAL UNION CONVENTION.

E. Trantmann as temporary secretary of the convention, and both were subsequently made permanent officers of the convention. The secretary offered in behalf of the provisional board rules for the government of the convention in its temporary stage and the same were adopted.

The manifesto and call for the convention were then read by A. M. Simons, of the provisional executive committee, and the reading being concluded, all delegates representing or ganizations and individual delegates handed in their credentials. The secretary read the names of individual members of the January conference who represented themselves only as individuals, as follows: A. M. Simons, W. E. Trautmann, Eugene V. Debs and Mother Jones and all were scated.

An accumulation of correspondence received by the secretary from individuals and organizations in different sections of the country since the manifesto was issued was read. The communications showed a genuine laterest in the purposes of the convention and promised partial or entire support to the new organization.

At the opening of the second day's sessions W. D. Haywood was elected permanent chairman. The following were nominated for permanent secre tary: W. E. Trantmann, T. J. Hagerty and W. L. Hall. Trautmann

Mrs. Emma F. Langdon, of Denver, was appointed assistant secretary.

The question of publishing a steno graphic report of the convention proceedings came up. De Leon (S. T. & T. A r made the announcement that the expense of procuring such a report would run as high as \$600. He had collected \$200 for that purpose, and if the ways and means committee of the convention would provide for the pay ment of the balance the report would appear in the Dally People and be at the disposal of the new organization. The convention was not yet ready to adopt the People as its official organ, however, and after a long discussion provision was made for a committee to have charge of publishing the re-

The composition of the committees and method of selection was then taken | mer (2.087 members).

with the call at Brand's Hall, at 10 by the delegates it was decided that Union-R. J. Kerrigan (3) members). a. m., June 27. Wm. D. Haywood was leach organization should select one chosen as temporary chairman and W. member of each committee and the chairman appoint three members of Canada-R. J. Kerrigan, W. T. Lench each committee from the individual 27 members). delegates. Subsequent developments. in the convention made each committee consist of twenty-one members.

> After the adoption of permanent rules of order it was decided to devote the third day June 29, to a conemit discussion of the causes for the new organization and its proposed work.

> The three principal speeches made in the general discussion of Thursday were by Eugene V. Debs, D. De Leon and T. J. Hagerty, and are given in full in another part of this paper from the stenographer's notes.

The secretary then unnounced the list of delegates, the organizations and number they represented, as follows: Western Federation of Miners-W.

D. Haywood, Chas. H. Moyer, Chas. | H. McKinnon, Albert Ryan, J. A. Baker (27,000 members).

Industrial Workers' Club, Cincinant) - Max Eisenberg (78 members).

Industrial Workers' Club, Chicago T. J. Hagerty, Robt. Larson, Mark Bartlett, Bert Sainer, J. E. McEachren, Gus Bartlett, Mrs. Bohlman, Miss Isora Parberg, Mrs. Lillian Forberg, R. C Goodwin, Miss Libby Levinson, M. B. Quinn (54 members).

Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, New York-Duncan McEachren, August Gilhaus, Samuel French, T. J. Powers, T. H. Jackson, Paul Dinger, Theodore Bernine, H. J. Brimble, J. T. L. Rembey, J. Scheidler, O. M. Held, D. De Leon, C. W. Starkenberg, Walter Goss (1,450 members).

Workers' Industrial and Educational Union of Pueblo, Colo.-W. K. Kulght the labor movement and formerly co members)

Pittsburg (Kan.) Local of United Mine Workers of America -- John Graham 644 members).

Mill and Smelters' Union, No. Butto Mont. M. P. Haggerty (one

United Brotherhood of Railway Employes -J. Fitzgerald, Thos. De Young, E. T. Eastman, A. H. Williamson, J. Churchfield, J. S. McDonald, Frederick Dean, M. E. White, Fred Hopkins Frank McCabe, Wm. Hickey, A. W Ponning. Morrow, H. M. Kyle, Mr. Thes. Hansberry, W. L. Hall, W. J. Bradley, Fred Hennion, John Plum

Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union, Local No. 48, Montreal,

U. M. W. of A. Local No. 1771. Lodge, Mont,-Alex. Fairgrieve

(27 members). Flat Janitors' Local No. 103, Chicago Geo, A. Newmiller, Andrew An-

derson (165 members). Journeymen Tallors' Union of Amer lea, Local No. 102, Pueblo, Colo,-A Klemencie (10 members).

United Metal Workers' International Union-Chas. O. Sherman, Chas. Kirk patrick (3,000 members).

Journeymen Tailors' Protective and Renevolent Union, San Francisco-Geo. Nesbit 6100 members). American Labor Union-Daniel Mc

Coates, John Riordan, H. S. Davis, Clarence Smith, Chas. H. Moyer, F. Cronin, Fred Clemens (16,750 mem

Punch Press Operators, Local No. 224. Schenectady, N. Y .- J. W. Roff (168 members). Cloak Makers' and Custom Tailors

Union, No. 38, Montreal, Canada-W. T. Leach, R. Kerrigan (22 members). Paperhangers' Union, No. 584, Chi-

cago J. A. Ayers, J. M. Vail, F. D. Pryer (87 members). The above were all seated as dele-

gates. A later report from the credeutials committee stated that 70 delegates were present with power to install 51.430 in the new organization. 72 delegates with equal power from 91.500 members and 61 individual delegates.

L. A. Boudin, an attorney of New York, for fourteen years identified with member of the S. T. and L. A., was denied a seat on the objection of De Leon that he was an attorney. to De Leon's paltry organization of union wreckers. But as the new organization was intended to be above everything else an organization for workingmen, Mr. Boudin could not be admitted, while at the same time Hagerty and De Leon were not only admitted but practically demonstrated their "working" class qualifications by run ning the convention. To this arrangement, however, there was no serious day morning. objection. Most of the delegates cheerfully acquiesced and nearly all appar-

Montreal (Canada) Wage Earners' jently regarded De Leon and Hagerty | from the constitution committee, con | per capita tax on individual members, as the two important men in the convention. It is certain that had their be found in this paper. services not been deemed essential the results would have been different, in

> The third day in its early hours was given to the selection of committees in accordance with the plan already mentioned. There were six committees agreed upon, as follows: Constitution, Resolutions, Ways and Means, Education and Literature and Label and Emblem.

unionists had in view

Then followed the general discuscon of topics connected with the pronosed new organization; all other matters were laid aside and the entire day devoted to explanatory speeches. Donald, Wm. Shurtleff, David C. Those who spoke were W. E. Trautneann, A. Klemencic, Pat O'Nell, D. McEachren, Eugene V. Debs, D. De Leon, T. J. Hagerty, W. D. Haywood, M. O'Neil, D. C. Coates, A. M. Sicons. Mrs. Lucy Parsons, Del. Rowe and Del Shatsky. Mother Jones was alled for, but declined,

Calling the convention to order or the Sourth day, Chairman Haywood ferred to the executive board of the stated that the constitution committee had much work to do, and not being able to attend the convention, request ed that some action be taken. An attempt was made to adjourn, but a motion to proceed with the business pre A member of the committee on education and literature reported no quorum present at its meeting and requested that members of that committee be notified of their election and duties.

A large number of resolutions w then introduced and referred to the committees, after which an adjournment was taken until Saturday morn-

The fifth day opened with a report was also an attorney when belonging from the committee on resolutions The one that aroused the most general interest proposed and recommended the first of May as a general labor day. The resolution was concurred in by the committee. Much heated discussion followed the introduction of an amendment to adopt Sept. 1, but the committee report was finally adopted

> After the reading of correspondence the convention adjourned until Mon-

The first business at the Monday morning session was a partial report | will be derived from charter fees, from

sisting of the "preamble," which will district councils

was scarcely any opposition to its con- convention will be held on the one material point at least, a practi- tradictory terms or impracticable con-cal organization that could be made clusion, and it was really unnecessary to serve the purpose that industrial to its passage for one delegate to de clare that "true working class politics, and better than the capitalist ballot box was voting by machine guns," or for Leon himself to depreciate and deride "political action" and scoff at the suggestion that the working class ends could be attained by dropping "a piece of paper in a ballot box." Hagerty took the same position in the general disenssion of Thursday and these men practically controlled the convention Not only did the convention repudiate polities; it virtually attempted to debar individ at members from political

In the afternoon of Monday the committee on organization recommended that the incoming executive board be instructed to correspond with the luternational Labor Bureau at Berlin and establish relations with the same

The committee on education and literature reported and report was reorganization.

A resolution for public ratification meeting, to be held in Chicago not later than July 7, was adopted.

A resolution to "indorse and provide for a perfect system of commercial cooperation" was read, applauded and referred to committee on constitution.

Another resolution the writer of which had no conception of what the convention had already done, offered a resolution to the effect that "all political parties that do not stand for the principles of this organization shall be deemed treasonable" (1) This last was referred to committee and the convention adjourned.

Tuesday, July 4, the principal business before the convention was the report of committee on constitution. The name adopted is "The Industrial Workers of the World." The constitution provided for (1) an industrial council, (2) local unions, (3) individual and an executive board with representatives from each international fidustrial union. The organization will publish a journal, the editor to be elected by the executive board. The revenues

and unions. Individuals will be admitted . In the discussion that followed there to membership at large. An annual Monday in May of each year. Officers and members of the executive board in conventions shall have one vote each and shall not carry the vote of eny organization. There will be one universal label for the entire organization and a free interchange of cards of membership between all organizations.

Del. Coates offered an amendment to make the name "The Industrial Union of America," and contended that every nationality must be free to settie its own policies in its own way.

But the majority wanted to take the whole world into a single organization and the De Leon-Hagerty report prevailed.

The organization will be divided into thirteen groups, according to what Coates called the "wheel of fortune."

The most interesting discussion in the convention grew out of the second section of the Constitution, which proposed a scheme of organization devised by Hagerty and providing for the inclusion in one division or department of industries totally at variance in character and impossible of successful operation. Del. Coates offered an amendment strictly in line with the manifesto and providing for industrial unionism. But the committee on Constitution came before the convention pledged (with one exception) to stand by the document, and while Coates made an argument that was unanswerable and must have convinced even many of the committeemen that he was right, as it certainly did a large body of the delegates, they were averse to repudiating their pledges, and at the time we close our report it looks very likely that the abortion will go through, "because," as some of the delegates said, "we have the votes." The plea was made by some of the speakers for the report that the Constitution could be tried for a year and changed if found necessary. The committeemen who members. There will be a general made this plea would have shown more president, general secretary-treasurer, wisdom had they consulted the convention as a whole, instead of assuming that they knew more than the entire body of delegates and then tying themselves up so that the organization could not be started out on the lines

## SPEECH OF DANIEL DE LEON land He? How far away is the day Japanese masters. I recognize that, but

tre-admit that our bierature has con-tributed towards that end. (Appliese.)

tion for me, the really important question, the question of immediate importion, the question of immediate import a Manchura to expect that the Russia lermany I mean the whole of Europe, tance, was "How for west does the soldiers would pull the triggers for the because they are so intimately develop-

Pellow Delegates. From the time the satisfactor was issued it was clear to me have sufficient information not to be from one humburged, but when their hearts will from a matter than the Sociality Tests. the share of the Socialist Trade | heat with that sound impulse under and Labor Alliance was about to be which they will dare stand upon their may monkey with the ballot all they like this convention I came absolutely with our any private ax to grind or whole activity in the labor move serike gave me information upon that but they cannot change the temperature it I have had but one feed and I mestica. When that strike was in proment I have and but one fee—and I think that my worst enemy will not deny my statement—and 'but fee is the capitalist class. (Applanse,) Not a line that I have ever written either on the point ical or the economic line, but we guided by that star, proceeding from the period of the class struggle; proceeding cuple of the class struggle; proceeding the revolutionary sprit was there; but the army of labor, like the Czar's army, raise it up to summer heat, but that does not make it summer. The capitalist may not make it summer. The capitalist may not make it summer. from the convection that the emancipation of the working class not only must be their own work but, infinitely more important, is possible. In having this convention coming together force, we of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in the vanigiorings belief that we have contributed our share; and Brother Debs will I think—I am sure of the convention who found fault with me then, but who will agree with me to-day that he was one. (Applause) which also consists of working men, was captained by the lieutenants of the capthere are those to-day in this convention who found fault with me then, but who will agree with me to-day that he was one. (Applause.)

Out of this body, out of this convention, a new trades union organization will rise, and whether the Socialist Trade rise, and whether the Socialist-Trade and Labor Alliance was premature, whether indeed it had this or that or the and was the bad feature of the Aliance, and Labor Aliance was premature, whether indeed it had this or that or the and to you that, standing now where the Aliance stood, he will also become what the property of the constraint of the property of the constant of the property of the constant of the const is shall shall shall entire of the Aliannes, and it shall sh

no conclusion of importance can flo from one fact. All safe conclusions flo from a number of facts that have to be considered together. The capitalist class may monkey with the ballot all they like, to go back to that, but I may forget. The capitalist may count us out; he may lowsituation stands; he will know how that vote is; he will know the makeup and all of it; he will understand the nature of our organization. And that brings right smack upon the question that I would like to have infinitely more time to

eracy of Germany-and when I say termany I mean the whole of Europe

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ed that neither of them can go it alone—when the Social Democracy of Germany shall have reached five millions, that Emperor will with a handful of men attempt to overthrow it. He will fall. Blood will flow, workingmen's blood and rulers blood. In other words, a physical conflict is inevitable; inevitable on account of that psychology that has developed, from the material conditions of that rule, the sport of the European capitalist chass, namely, bravery. Do we find that spirit in America? Have our rulers been brought up in the cradie of feudalism's Have they reached their noclass," (Applause.) find that spirit in America? Have our rulers been brought up in the cradle of feudalism? Have they reached their position through any act of bravery? Have brave stories been the stories that rocked their cradles? Not they came to their bostion of rulers by putting sand into your sugar, by putting shodly into your nolasses, by putting shodly into your cothes, by fraudalent failures, by fraudalent fires. In other words, they have reached their position through fraudatrough swindling. Now, the swindler is a coward, (Applause.) Being a coward, the swindler will swagger like a bully when the adversary is weak. What do we see the capitalist class do in America te-day? It has one set of working men in one class, and with the other it is eliabling them, shooting them down with gailing guns. It is simply a result not of any bravery in the capitalist class, but is a result of the weak condition of the giant labor, which lies fettered by the licutemants of capitalism. (Applause, When the capitalist class fields our what

When the capitalist class finds out what is going on in our organization, when it finds that it is well organized, when its

green a chance to earn an honest flying. (Appliause,) But they will never yield unless they realize that beliend that but

timess they remare that bearing that the lies an organized movement, well organized, well disciplined and entirely awakened to the present condition, namely, with the industrial trades all in one

organization, so that one workingman will not scale it upon another. Then in case of a strike in one place the locomo-

tive engineers will not transport the mi-litia, and union men so called will not, as the Typographical Union has done, earry union eards in their pockets while

they were aiming their gans at the min-ers in Colorado. When they know that their labor lieutenants have betrayed

my's instincts will tell him what you are after, whether you think it or not. But if you hide your policy, if you hide your aims, if you conceal what you mean to do, then, while you cannot deceive the enemy, he will be as strongly against you as if you stated clearly what you wanted, and while you conceal your purpose you deprive yourself of the support of the organizations that would stand behind you if they knew what you wanted. (Applause.) The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was the first labor organization in this country since the early labor organizations who also began soundly that frankly and fully stated to the working class of America that they had to that trankly and fully stated to the working class of America that they had to capture the public powers. Their belief is this: That you could not first take the men into the union under the false pretense that you were going to raise their wages, and afterwards indoctrinate them. No, you had to indoctrinate them first and bring them into it. If the S. T. and L. A. has made any mistake at all, it would be to imagine ten years ago that there were enough such men in existence there were enough such men in existence to join our ranks. There will be important work before us, and while I agree with Brother Debs that this is not the occasion for speechmaking and that we have an arduous work to perform, I recognize the courtesy of those who have called for me after Brother Debs' speech, and I wish here solemnly to state that whoever nere solemnly to state that whoever stands frankly and openly with his face turned against the capitalist class, who-ever stands in such a way that his asso-ciates are not different from his purposes, whoever heads, with the whoever breaks with the foe and put himself, to use a populistic expression, "in the middle of the road—that man will find nothing but fraternal greeting from me as an individual and from the organization which I represent here, and

organization which I represent here, and which I hope will vanish the same as the A. L. U. and others will vanish when this convention adjourns. (Applause.)

I wish to close with what I began with. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the same as the Socialist Labor party, has but one ideal. That ideal is the overthrow of the capitalist class. We recognize that men may have made mistakes. We know we make them ourselves, and we are going, just as soon as the mistakes are rectified, to turn a new leaf and look at the future rather than leaf and look at the future rather than at the past. The men of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance stand upon the elevation of nineteen centuries of civiliza-tion. We stand upon the sulightened in-terest of the individual. We know that our sons and daughters will have a mor-row for their daughters and sons. We our so sand daughters and sons. We want the future improvement of our descendants, and he who wants to improve the conditions of his sons and daughters must perforce want improved conditions for the sons and daughters of other people. Consequently we realize the necessity of united work. We realize the necessity of a united organized movement of the working class, and with our eyes steady upon that goal we have fought in the past and will be found fighting in the future. Ten years ago Mr. Gompers said—and you remember that pessage that Brother Trautmann read to-day, where Gompers brings into such magnificent juxtaposition the S. T. and L. A. and the great Debs strike—it makes us fraternal already—Gompers said: "I know the S. L. P. men. I know what they are aim-

ing at, but when that day comes they ing at, but when that day comes they, will find me with a gun to fight them." And I answer, "Yes, Gompers, we know we shall find you there, but you won't fight the S. L. P. men. You will find the American working class against you as a representative of the capitalist class." (Analysis)

SPEECH OF T. J. HAGERTY. Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates— There are some things upon which all gorking men are agreed. Life, food, shelter—there cannot be any dispute about these things. There can be and always will be disagreement about any-thing that is within the region of merathe region of political parties. As I understand this convention, it is called sud is to go on record as not having anything to do with political parties, or as entorsing political parties in any way (ap-plause); as a clean-cut, purely economic organization of the working class, broad organization of the working class, broad consists to take in men who do not be long to any political party s; all. (Applianse.) And I personally an opposed to any set of men constituting themselves as the interpreters of the entire working class of the world, and as saying in the name of the whole working class of the world that this convention goes an record as representing that working class needs a particular political party to achieve its treadom. (Applause.) The ballot box is simply a capitaits concession. Dropping pieces of paper into a hole in a box never of did achieve emancipation for the workincise that it is well organized, when its increase of paper into a hole in a box never in the actual vote that you will cast, however little they may put in the official returns, when they report the facts, the capitalist ruler. I believe, will not date to fight, the capitalist ruler will tremble in his stolen boots and be grateful to be in his stolen boots and be grateful to be the stolen boots are stolen boots and be grateful to be the stolen boots are stolen boots and be grateful to be the stolen boots are stolen boots and be grateful to be the stolen boots are stolen b ical party. (Appliause.) Polities is quite a different thing, of course, from a political party. Our Russian comrades are engaged in politics of a very vigorous kind, according to the morning papers. They have been engaged in politics for some time, shoost ever since the out-break of the Japanese-Russian war. But the Industrial Workers Club looks upon the ballot box as a capitalist concession with a string at the other end of it, by which the capitalist is constantly pulling it back from the workers. They are dis-franchising the workers fast in this so-called glorious country. You have a called glorious country. You have a property qualification in Rhode Island; you have it in Alabama; you have it in their labor lieutenants have betrayed them they will have nothing more to do and will find that their occupations, like lago's, will be gone, and they will realize that there is a might behind that hallot, and they will bow to the truth liur should they be stupid enough not to take up the conflict. And on this point—and that is the significant position of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance—if I were to be asked, What difference would you point out, mere basic than any other, between the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and any other of the numerous organizations that are started with good purposes? I should say this: That the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance stated what it was there for, and stated it frankly. It has proceeded upon the principle that you cannot conceal your purpose from the enemy. The enemy's instincts will tell him what you are after, whether you think it or not. But if you hide your policy, if you hide your ization. It cannot do so if it binds that man by virtue of its constitution to the principle of the necessity of some particular political party, and I think that if one is rightly to take the sense of Comrade De Leon's explanation, a political party can never be anything else but a fladow; and while shadows will do occasionally in vandeville shows and projected against white canvases, they will never secure the ends that we are after. We are after the substance and will let We are after the substance and will let the shadows take care of themselves. The substance, the whole thing, the thing that we are after, is the tools. We want to get the whole thing, not any shadows, not any reflections in political mirrors but we want to capture the tools of in dustry and the machinery of production and distribution. (Applause.) We want things, not shadows. We want sub-stance. We have a right to life and the things that make that right worth while: and we are here, as I understand the Manifesto, to go on record simply and solely as an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party. The professional pol itician in Chicago or elsewhere, no matter with what name, whether it be Democratic or Republican, or whether it be any of the different accentuations of Socialist of Sicialist or Slowcialist (application). The plain, common, ordinary working man is invited to this. He wants to see his class united all the days in the year, and when they are united all the days in the year and every hour of every day, they will cast the proper shadows at the proper time. (Applause.) itician in Chicago or elsewhere, no mat

### NOTE.

We regret to inform our readers that we can not complete Hagerty's speech in this week's paper; neither are we able to give Debs' address. The explanation is this: Understanding that the stenographer was employed by the convention, we arranged with him for a transcription of the three speeches; when that part of the reporgiven above was in type, furnished in accordance with the arrangement re-ferred to, we were informed that the stenographer had withdrawn from em ployment by the convention and bis services had been retained by De Leon. . When this change was made De Leon refused to allow any more of the report to be given out. It seems almost incredible that the convention would countenance such a proceeding cut whether it did or not these are De Leon practically made his publication the official organ of the convention, just as he attempted to do in one of its early sessions.

The "Labor Bulletin" says: "The 'scab' is to labor what the traitor is to his country. He is the Judas Isca-riot and the Benedict Arnold of the industrial movement."

Will our esteemed contemporary go a little further and tell what it thinks of the action of workingmen who, on election day, voted for a rep resentative of the capitalist class who proves to be the prince of strike-breakers and scabs a few weeks after he is elected? Be union men, but don't scab on your selves on election day.

Talk about a picule. This will be the only one—the one at Elliott's Park, Sunday, July 23.

TO THE PURE ALL FOOD IS PURE.

Wallace Irwin, in Collier's. Congressman Saide was the Gentleman Jo Of the National Pure Food Minherant Co. A strenuous patriot, giving his powers To the health of this glorious country of ours And many's the job he Conspired in the Lobby

Old laws to make new and new laws to provide-Wood alcohol brandy And aniline candy

E'er found a warm friend in Congressman Smile. (Said General Sneek, "His great wisdom and tact Is shown in the famous Suide Substitute Act."

No business man with a Food to maintain E'er called on that scientist-statesman in vain: With stocks and retainersfees bulging his coat. The stronger the Poison the stronger his vote. For he said, "What's the pleasure In killin' a measure

Because it protects indigestible grub? Why try to defeat it? We don't have to cat it-It's only the Public that's gittin the nub."

(Said Senator Grabb, in a manner polife, Unless you are wrong you are certainly right "

If a chemist came out with a statement to show Gross fraud in the Pure Food Adulterant Co. Then Congressman Snide could his chemist procure

To prove that his product was "perfectly pure. For I place great teliance In subsidized Science. Said Congressman Snide, "when it comes to a punch; When you hire a Professor

To act as your guesser.
To the Pure any poison is Pure—that's a cinch! (Said Congressman Coln, with a jerk of his thurs)

"Them facts what you state is convincin' to some ")

When families died after eating canned jam. Or hospitals grouned with the victims of ham, Then Congressman Snide, being Graft-on-the-sized, Was there with the Coroner, likely as not,

To prove tonsilitis. La grippe, meningitis, Had brought the poor victims to sudden demise, While soft applications

Of friendly donations Bought silent consent from the willing and wise. (Said Senator Hush, as he counted the dead, "There's nothin' so fatal as cold-in-the-head.")

"For food-education has long been my hobby." Said Suide as the House was convened-in the Lobby-"I'll teach that there Public the things what they need, If I murder 'em all to accomplish the deed! The heart, lungs and thorax

Need brick-dust and borax-A fact which perhaps them there organs don't know-I'm killin' folks off at A nominal profit

For me and the Pure Food Adulterant Co." (Said Congressman Leech, "It's inspirin' to feel That feller's onselfish and lofty Ideel!"

### **ECONOMIC INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY**

W. S. Ghent in "Mass and Class."

The doctrine that the prevailing mode of production and exchange is the main determining factor in human affairs is known as "the economic interpretation of history." This doctrine was formulated by Karl Marx, who is coming to be recognized even by those who do not accept all of his social beliefs as one of the really great geniuses of the nineteenth century. Marx chose an unfortunate name for the doctrine; he called it "the materialist conception of history;" and most of his militant followers continue so to speak of it. The name is unfortunate in that it seems to ally the doctrine with the philosophy of materialism, the doctrine "that matter is the only substance, and that matter and its motions constitute the universe." Marx's doctrine has, however, nothing to do with the claims of philosophic materialism as against those of monism or of theism. It is historic materialism as opposed to historic idealism, the latter being the interpretation of historic phenomena as the work of great minds and powerful individualities, and carrying with it an exaggerated hero-worship. Historic materialism is concerned with the play of causes and effects among social phenomena, but it does not touch the question of the primary cause of the cosmic process. Theists, monists, agnostics and materialists may thus, in considering it, meet upon common ground.

The economic interpretation of history is the doctrine that the relations of men to one another in the matter of making a living are the main underlying causes of men's habits of thought and feeling, their notions of right, propriety and legality, their institutions of society and government, their wars and revolutions. Under the stress of the economic motive men seek to satisfy their needs; and to do this, throughout the period of the institution of private property, they have had to compete with one another. In its last analysis the struggle is one of individual against individual. But since in all times the individual has recognized or sensed his own weakness in the struggle against other men and against nature, he has had to make common cause with his fellows of like needs and aims. The history of mankind is thus resolved into a series of group struggles, including, in the main, tribal and racial conflicts as well, growing out of the de-sire for economic advantage. With the development of industry from its primitive or barbaric forms, these groups evolved into economic classes, striving to obtain, or when obtained to hold, the prevailing form of capital and the political mastery which insured its retention. Petty groups, of varying interests, have persisted within the several classes, but the determining struggle throughout history has continued along class lines.

Expressed in the words of Prederick Engels, the friend of Mark and his collaborator in The Manifesto of the Communist Party of 1848, the doctrine is:

That in every historical epoch, the prevailing mode of economic produc tion and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following from it. form the basis upon which is built up, and from which alone can be ex-plained, the political and intellectual history of that epoch; that consequently the whole history of mankind (since the dissolution of primitive tribal society, holding land in common ownership) has been a history of class struggles, contests between exploiting and exploited, ruling and oppressed classes.

Since from the beginning of human life, in all but the garden spots of the earth, men have had to spend the greater part of their waking time and their energy in securing food, warmth and clothing, it is almost a matter of course that the methods they have had to employ in this urgent pursuit have prompted, more than anything else, their habits of acting, feeling and thinking on all subjects, have determined in great measure the form of their institutions, and arrayed mankind in conflicting divisions.

THE SOUELCHING OF A SOCIALIST.

Under this head the San Francisco Dally Post prints an editorial which we produce in full.

Everyone acquainted with the policy of the Post knows that it is one of the stannehest supporters of the capitalist lass and mouthpiece of the Citizens' Alliance.

The following article expresses the fear of the capital class of the spread of Socialism and points out the nuwise policy pursued by the high school authorities of Oakland in prohibiting Jack London from lecturing before their pupils.

The Post says:

"The Oakland high school is a sort of close corporation. It is supported by the taxes of the citizens of Oakland and its educational policy is controlled absolutely by Superintendent McClymonds and Principal Pond. The other day some of the pupils of this school asked Jack London to address them on Secialism. They wanted to know something about this 'political heresy.' They had asked their teachers to explain what Socialism is: why it exists; what influence it is exerting on the body politie, and other matters that relate to the peculiar cult. Of course they received no intelligent response; teachers of the takland high school have no time to bother with such things; besides, the young men who wanted to know were guilty of lese majeste against the dominant political party of Cakland by speaking above a whisper about Socialism, even Jeffersonian democracy is merely tolerated in the Oakland high school, and all Democrats are looked at askance by the Republican majority of the faculty.

be arrested for carrying concealed ers, mentally immature and vealy to bombs. What the teachers of the Cak a degree land high school do not know aside. from the plain print of the inaccurate a series of bulky encyclopedias

The students were not satisfied with the explanations of their teachers, so our price, just like the lectures of the urst Christian Socialist.

ucation in Oakland forbade the orgie, to be left alone. There is a well-defined limit to the academic freedom of this temple of Clymonds nor Principal Pond know more of the heresy than do the teachers of the school; but they know that they need not fear the Socialistic vote of Oakland or Alameda county, and that they can therefore afford to defy the meager following of that party. If the Socialists of Oakland could muster enough votes, Jack London or any othand dumb before the students of the high school. In the absence of an imposing array of voters Socialism is an awful thing, a menace to the republic, and a general all-around abomination.

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

It was suggested that perhaps London would lecture to the students on some other subject. He was consulted and readily agreed to talk to the boys on anything in his repertory, but they must pay him his regular price. He was a Socialist only so far as the subject of Socialism was concerned; in everything else he was a brass-bound, opper riveted, blown-in-the-bottle literary trust. That ended the negotia-

There is not the slightest objection o the action of the high school autherities. They own the school as completely as Mrs. Mills owns her semi-nary, and their dictum is as final as was that of Mrs. Stanford when she dismissed Prof. Ross from her Pale Alto school for trespassing the academic freedom of that corporate educational trust; Superintendent McClymonds and Principal Pond have as much right to prevent Jack London from lecturing on Socialism to the studeuts of the Oakland high school as John D. Rockefeller would have to prevent him from lecturing before the stadents of the Chicago University on the uniquities of Standard Oil. There can be no valid objection to a man doing with his own as he pleases; but Londen may congratulate himself on the turn this affair took. He may rest assured that the propaganda of Socialism was advanced at least a foot by the bigotry of Superlatendent McClymonds and Principal Poad. Now that the students of the Oakland high school know that the mystery of Socialism is forbidden in the school, they will not be content until they have fearned all about it. If London had lectured it is reasonable to suppose that the boys were intelligent enough to differentiate Not knowing auxthing definite about his argument and to separate the Socialism the teachers informed the in-quiring students that Socialism is vir of Superintendent McClymonds and rual treason to the State, and that a Principal Pond these students are still Socialist is an Anarchist, who ought to children in pinafores and knickerbock-

Socialism may be all that is urged train the plain print of the inaccurate state school books is sufficient to make gate its doctrines is to forbit their preparation.

Thrown out of work because of the they called upon Jack London, a rad-ical Socialist, to give them a lecture on ery Ward & Co.'s, and unable to obthe subject. London consented. They rain employment since the trouble asked the young author how much he there began, Samuel Kiapper, a clothwould charge them for the lecture, and ing maker, collisted in the navy yesterthe replied that as it was his propa-gausta it was without money and with-years' job at least. When he told his mother of the move she appealed to Lieutenant Blamer, in charge of the re-When Superintendest McClymonds cruiting service in the Federal Build-and Principal Pond heard that London ing, and induced him to send a personal would lecture on Socialism to the stu- request to Washington for the release dents of the Oakland high school, of her son. The woman said her two these learned arbiters of the higher ed-

The founding of a representative federation of employers in the United learning. Neither Superintendent Mc States is advocated by commissioners of bituminous coal mine operators. The commissioners also went on record as favoring the organization of a national federation of coal miners' employers.

"What a fine bunch of ball players!" That's what you will say if you see that game at the picule in Elliott's enough votes, Jack London or any other Socialist could talk himself blind bought your tickets yet? Fifty cents to grown-ups and 25 cents to children.

### NOTHING BUT BARGAINS AT THIS STORE

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STATE NATIONAL INTERNATIONAL

#### MOTHER JONES IN THE FIELD.

that the company would not allow her to talk in the only hall the town posrain, and a chilly wind was blowing,

Monday evening was spent in Mon-

of course, orgod mothers to vote wisely, and also advised all women to save up for future hard times.

Saturday evening was devoted to another meeting in Sheridan in the city A large crowd was in attendance Sunday was spent giving an open air talk in Monarch.

Mother Jones has done much toward making the slaves of Wyoming realize

their true condition.

Her strong personally and her clever wittleisms win friends for her wherever she goes. She has recently had parked bonses in Butts and other pl. ces in Mortana. She will speak in Kansas Circ Libe 4. City July 4.

#### FLORIDA.

Correspondent Merbert C. Davis.

for Edw. P. Kantz, 1; not voting, 3; Comrade Allen is therefore elected. His first date will be at Plant City, on July 11. Others will be announced next week. The Quorum has made liberal appropria tions for advertising these meetings and great results are expected.

The following amounts have been pledged to the organizing fund since just report: St. Petersburg (additional), \$4.55. Ormoni, \$2.50; Manatee, \$2.75; previously reported, \$24.70; total to date, \$34.50. These amounts are to be paid nonthly. Twenty-eight locals yet to sear from: If yours is one of them, GET

up and leastle when Allen gets to France.

By a referendom vote, the Hillsboro county organization has decided to disband, owing to the fact that the State beadquarters being now located in this country caused a needless deplication of work and expense. The county funds and publications to supplies will be turned over to the State for their files. for organization purposes, and the conn-its officers will have more time to devote to raising funds and enthusiasm for the nication work. Fratern HERBERT C. DAVIS

State Secretary.

IOWA.

Correspondent- J. J. Jacobsen.

lows State referendam, No. 1, close

July S. Get in your votes.

A Shelby county contrade celebrates the Fourth his sending in a ten-dollar contribution to the campuign fund.

Sioux City Local has adopted resolu-

tions commending the work in the field of Comrade Gess B. Krkpatrick, and re-quested the lieva committeemen to pro-sent his name to the national committee turers and organizers.

Arrangements are being perfected by has been elected a which Comrade Kirkpatrick will spend National Committee. a week in each of the following counties: Dallas, Polk, Story, Howard and Calhoun. Many applications from other parts of the State have been received. and it now seems certain that the comrades failing to make application with-in the next ten days will also fail to

the next ten days will also fall to secure the speaker.

Pue stamps sold during the month of June: Logan, \$1.20. Sloax City, \$6.00; Cambridge, 30c; Waterloo, \$15. Cedar Rapids, 90c. Fremont, \$1.05; Dunlap, \$1.65. Davenport, \$15. Dos Moines, \$15.00; Orange City, 90c. Newton, \$2.25; Grinnell, Sec. Red Oak, \$2.25; Mediregor, \$15. Backertowa, \$2.40; Musseume, \$2.40. Musseume. 45c: Beebeetown, \$2.40; Muscatine, \$1.05; Flagler, \$2.25; Ociwein, \$3; Du-buque, \$0; Carlisle, 90c; total for dues, 882.05; contributions and sale of litera-ture, \$2.75; balance on hand June 1, \$2.25; total recovery 82.25; for a received including balance, 887.09. Expenditures—Due stamps, \$25; printing, \$13.75; postage, \$9.15; litera-ture, \$4.30; office expenses, literature cab-inet, etc., \$5.45; secretarys salary, \$15; total expended, \$72.65; balance on hand July 1, \$14.44.

J. J. JACOBSEN. \*

OREGON. Correspondent - Thos. Burns.

Agitation in Oregon is growing. The dates for Comrade Lena Morrow Lewis

have been fixed as follows: Ashland, June 25; Roseburg, June 26 Drain, June 27: Eugene, June 28: Al-bany, June 29: From Albany, with per-haps a call at Oregon City or Corvallis or Salem. She will begin her Portland work Saturday and Sunday, July 1 and aking Saturday evening at Fourth Vashington streets. Sunday afterin the Socialist hall, 300 Davis street.
Our only regret is that while we gain
Mrs. Lewis, at the same time we lose
her husband. Comrade Arthur Morrow submitted to the National Committee tries is as much alike as is the multi
I am forry to believe it—yes, sorry

The Mother Jones meetings held in young last mouth were interesting id enthusiastic. The first of the series work arranged for him by the Washing work arranged for him by the Washing was held May 21 in Sheridan, at 2 p. m.

The speaker's talk caused quite a leaves with our best wishes for his suitable of the control of the ton State organization. Comrade Lewis number of men and women to come out boldis for Socialism and to join the least.

Coss. The best wishes we can give Com- rade Lewis is that he will do as well for Seattle and Washington as he has done The best wishes we can give Com

Her lecture was full of home thrusts, which sank deeply.

The second of the series was held in Diets on the streets, and here mother showed her native pluck, for when 1021 that the contract would be persinted to stee. He can be presided to stee. to talk in the only half the lown pos-nessed, she did not lesitate, and not-withstanding the fact that it threatened were possible. For instance, at our rain, and a couldr wind was blowing street meetings last week we not only had immense crowds, but on Saturday and Sauday alone sold \$26.55 worth of Monday evening was spent in Monarch, a mining camp about six miles
from Dietz. One woman rode thirty
miles to hear Mother Jones speak in
Monarch.

This lay evening mether speak to the
boys in Dietz at the minor of which sho
is a life member. Here she opened many
eves to the facts as they really are.

Thinsday evening was benefit to a
woman's meeting, held in the school
house in Dietz. As the women in Wyom
ing have the right of franchise, mother,
of course, urged mothers to vote wisely, literature at the meetings he addressed Comrade Lewis' work not only pays for crease in our membership, speaks vol-umes for the ability of Comrade Lewis, If San Francisco has any more speakers of his class we should like to see them in Oregon,

We hope to see Conrade Lewis back We hope to see Commande Lewis back here in August, but we fear our Washington Comrades will do all in their power to keep him once they hear him lecture. With Mrs. Lewis here Portland will still be heard from week by week.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The Executive Committee of the International Socialist Bureau desires to have announced again the address of the International Secretary. All matters to the International Socialist Rureau should be addressed to Camillo Hysmans, Malson du People, rue Josel Stevens, Brussels, Belrium. The International Socialist Bureau announce that they have secured 10,000 volume as a nucleus for their library. That the distribution of the Russlan fund will be made shortly. The Socialist party of Canada are negotiating for sifiliation. The question of affiliation with the bureau of the National Trades Unions of Australia is under consideration and an investigation is on foot as to the character of their basic prin ciples. The Executive Committee have decided to be officially represented at the unveiling of the monument of Al fred Defuissoaux, at Francries, Bel giam. Daring the past two months Signs of returning consciousness are noticed in some of the locals that had the Socialists have been held in Hunbeen given up as dead. Watch them all gary, Switzerland, Holland and France. A letter of sympathy was sent by the bureau to Comrades Nishlkawa and Keteku imprisoned by the Tokio government for having protest ed against the war policy of Japan

The bureau requests all Socialist publications to regularly send copies

J. H. Floyd has been re-elected Na tional Committeeman of Rhode Island. The States Committee of Michigan has revoked the charter of Local Lake Linden for fusing with the Union

A. M. Brooks, of Fargo, North Dakota, has been elected State Secre tary. Address P. O. Box 513.

In the weekly builetin of May 27 report was made that the charter of Local Boise, Liaho, had been revoked by the State Committee. The vote re-corded being three in favor, two against and sik not voting. Locals Lane and Weiser, of Idaho.

present resolutions requesting the National Committee or the National Execurive Commutee to investigate and pass upon said revocation.

E. L. Rigg, of Glenns Ferry, Idaho, has been elected a member of the

By recent referendum of Indiana. May Strickland was chosen State Sec retary and Terre Haute chosen as the sent of the State Committee The Perpetual Campaign Coupon plan was

Locals Menominee, Michigan, and Marinette, Wisconsin, will have a joint celebration covering four days, begin ning July 1st.

A charter has been granted by the National office to Local Hartshorna Indian Territory. Nine members.

The State Committee of Louisland

is publishing a monthly bulletin con taining all transactions of the State Committee, and propaganda material is abundantly in evidence. The first and second issues have met with a cordial reception.

The National Committee is now vot ing on Motion No. 24 by Comrade Sullivan, of Vermont:

That the National Executive Committee be empowered, at its bext meet ing to draw up rules to govern the actions of the National Committee in voting. Such rules to be submitted to the National Committees for approval, and if approved shall be print ed and a copy furnished to each men ber." Vote closes July 15th.

National Committeeman Lamb, of Michigan, has withdrawn Motion No. 21, which provided for referring Motion No. 19 to the National Executive

Vote closed June 24th on Nationa Committee Motion No. 16: "I move the following as an addition to the by aws or rules of the National Com-

for consideration, and to be voted upon lay upon the table' shall not be in order.

Adopted. Voting, yes, 31; voting no

9; not voting, 13. Vote on the election for Secretary to the International Socialist Bureau closed July 27th. Result: Hilliquit, 21: Unterman, 19; not voting, 13. In ac ford with the vote cast, Comrade Mor ris Hillquit is declared elected.

Dates for National lecturers and or ganizers for the coming week are as follows:

oon. A large number of dates are be many of them at maorganized points.

George H. Goebel; July 9, Leesburg. Ala: 10, Buchenan, Ga.; 11, enronte 12. Atlanta; 13. Montgomery, Ala.; 14. Clanton; 15, enroute. Comrade Goebel will fill dates in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas after completing his work

William A. Toole: July 9, Frostburg Md.; 10, Carlos; 11, Lonaconing; 12, Barton; 13, Cumberland, This will omplete the work of Comrade Toole in Maryland.

Charles G. Towner, July 9, Hancock Mich.; 10, enroute; 11, 12, Menominee 13 enroute; 14, 15, Manistee. Comrade Towner is having successful meetings and applications for return dates are

The tour of B. Feigenbaum, Jewish organizer, is being rapidly completed He will start his work in New York July 18th and will fill dates as far west as Kansas Chy and north to Minneapolis. Dates will be announced

M. W. Wilkins continues his work in Massachusetts and his meetings are

J. MAHLON BARNES. National Secretary.

#### THE CONCERN OF THE PRODUCERS. To the Editor:

One of Thos, W. Lawson's critics in "Everybody's" made the statement that the robberies of the "system" are no concern of the wealth producers Lawson did not appear to understand the critic. Many workers think they are robbed by the profit system. Th Standard Oil robs them by its tax or oil; but not by its Wall Street gam-bling "system." By the latter it robs the men who have robbed them through some other scheme. Lawson says in July Everybody's: "All the un earned increment of national prosper ity the 'system' has captured and captualized." "Unearned increment." What matters it to the man whose labor pro duced it who gets that which is "un surned?" This means that a part of the increase of wealth has been taken away from the man who produced it without returning an equivalent. If a part of his wealth must be confiscated, believe he has a better chance of having it restored to him, if it is ac cumulated in one mass, than by having it remain in the hands of the large numbers who have extracted it from him. The Rockefeller game has raised Lawson, to hasten the revolution It is a stupid man indeed who does not know that all of the wealth Rocke feller possesses and what he has used in his efforts to subsidize the press. the professors and the preachers is confiscated property. When this knowledge shall take the form of law this preperty will be restored to the

The wealth phoducers the world ove down in the capitalistic papers. They milking the goats, catching fish, and have a literature which makes clear to them that our capitalist system is edy," which simply apportions it out to the satisfaction of the exploiters, is adequate to the needs of the workdelicacies.

Their philosophy denies that there is for any unfortunate. Their philosophy denies that there is strictly such a thing as "unearned strictly such a thing as "unearned the island. The American, finding the increment." That all "increment" has been earnest. That what is called uncarned increment" is that part of the product of labor that is taken from the man who did earn it by the man who did not earn it. It means simply that it was unearned by him.

In July Everybody's Lawson's banker critic asks, "Do you not know that their fatuity they are oblivious to the in all times there have been and must naturally be the very rich men?" etc., and Lawson replies. "Yes, I am aware jution that is upon them. there have always been and there wil always continue to be very rich men and that there cannot be very many of them and that where they are there must be very many poor ones." out the censored press. Let me explain. It is well known that the pres of America is owned by the "class" that also own the railroads, the banks, owning them they use them to their own "class interest." This banker and this broker seem cockshre that systenratic confiscation will always pr vail. They evidently have not studied States since 1888 and learned that it has doubled every two years since They probably have not learned that its growth in every other country has been a steady, progressive They probably do not know that Socialism is an international

## A PERPLEXING SITUATION.

A British vessel was once cast away ternative but unconditional surrender. and totally wrecked upon a beautiful The American had won the island by and fertile island in the Pacific, and conquest. No one can deny the validity all on board were lost save one man. of his title. He had weighty griev-The survivor, finding himself the sole inhabitant, did what Englishmen have for rebellion, and was entitled to all always been in the habit of doing with the rights of a victor, islands they have discovered-took pos-

Having saved from the wreck a John Collins: July 9, Enroute; 10, number of small arms, with plenty of Trinidad, Col.; 11. Euroute; 12, 13, ammunifien, a hammer and an ax, to-Dalhart, Texas; 14. Amarillo; 15. Ver gether with various other implements. be was provided with means for killng secured in Indian Territory and ing wild animals, catching fish, clear ing land, and constructing for himself a comfortable habitation. Like Robinson Crusoe, he captured and domesti cated a few wild goats.

Shortly after be had well establish ed himself on the island an American schooner foundered upon the same shore, with the loss of all except one As the schooner went down the THERD. American swam for shore. When he got his feet on the bottom and began wading toward land the Englishman, seeing him, ran down to the shore with a gun, calling out: "Hold on there, you can't come ashore her. This island is my property."

Being unarmed, nearly . lausted and with the water to his neck, the American was at the mercy of the Englishman; but he demanded, "By what right do you hold possession?"

"Oh," said the Englishman, "I was the first here, and that is a valid title to property throughout the world."

said the American, "quite correct-that is true." Then you acknowledge the island to be mine?" said John Bull.

"Yes, I acknowledge the island to be John-Very well, then. You can come ashore only on the condition that

you will be my slave. American-No, indeed, I will not submit to any such thing. I am a freeborn American citizen and-

'Ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves

While the earth bears a plant or the sea rolls its waves."

The Englishman, taking in the situ ation, and realizing that the acknowl edgment of his title to the island was equivalent to an acceptance of the re lation of master and slave, replied as follows:

"Oh, very well, very well, Samuel, I was not aware that you were a free-born American citizen. That makes a difference. You can come ashore with the understanding that you shall work for me to pay land rent, and to earn your board and keep." To this the American consented.

called the American to him, saying: "Here, Samuel, clean and cook for my breakfast this fowl I have shot, and you can have the gizzard." The American was very indignant, and protested. "Very well," said the Englishman

The next morning the Englishman

"the island is mine, the birds are mine the gun is mine, and you have no rights here. You must either work for the price I am willing to pay or go without eating and get off my land. There was no alternative. The free born American was obliged to submit

and serve the Englishman for the compensation offered. Thereafter he was allowed to have the giblets of every fowl he cooked, and the table refuse, to earn which he was constantly occupied are doing a little thinking, not hid from sunrise to sunset, tilling the soil preparing the food.

He could not strike for higher wages one which confiscates a part of the because the Englishman owned the product of the worker. That no been land and held the guns. He had free choice to either put up with his treatment or go back into the sea. Accord ing to the laws of title throughout the ers. The men who find it necessary world, no one can deny the soundness as there were three Jews and only two to do some useful service in order to of the Englishman's right to the island Gentiles, the enfranchisement of the eat are becoming class conscious. They and everything on it. He was certain latter was not a serious sacrifice to the selieve that no idler should be able ly under no more obligations to do anyto cut the cake and appropriate the thing in charity for the American than we all are in duty bound to provide

> Englishman sitting under a tree, sound asleep, stole upon him, seized his gun. and covered him with it. Awaking. Johnny Bull found himself looking into the muzzle of a gun. There was no all land?

ances and good and sufficient reasons

John, being a free-born Briton, protested against being enslaved. Samuel told him that he could call it anything he pleased. He said he would give John just enough to keep soul and body together, but he had no objection to his terming it either "hard times and honest labor for small wages" or "slav-It amounted to the same thing,

as he had learned by experience.
It should be stated that the American allowed the Englishman the right to vote, but it was distinctly understood that he should vote his way.

A little later three Jews were cast away upon the same island. They were unobserved until after they had made good their landing. They were fortunate enough to get ashore guns and ammunition for their own protection, with a considerable quantity of merchandise, before their vessel went down.

The American was now obliged to take the Englishman into equal partnership with him for mutual protection against the Jews. But the Jews, be ing by nature the most law-abiding and peace-loving of people, were much more inclined to barter than to fight, while Samuel and John were only too glad to sell a good portion of the island to the Jews in exchange for some clothes, which they sorely needed.

It was then discovered that the only point where fresh water could be ob tained was within the Jewish territory With ever an eye to business, the Jews charged for the water. John and Samuel argued that it was absurd to place a price on water-that, like the air, water should be free. But the Jews were able to show that rights to water must go with land rights, and that even the air is not free, except to him who has a right to stand upon the land under it. There could be no doubt that the Jews owned the water. They did not ask the Gentiles to take the water. but for what they chose to consume they must pay a fair price. The Gentiles, being forced to submit, offered to purchase the water with the fruits of their labor or the produce of their land, but these the Hebrews dld not need. They did need more land, and for this alone would they sell water. The Jews soon became the sole owners of the island. The Gentiles were then forced to pawn all their personal be longings for water, until the Jews became possessed of all the property upon the island.

It is undeniable that the Jews had valid right to all they had acquired. There is no question about it. They had not even used force. They had not compelled the American or the Englishman to do anything except what they wished to do, and to ob laws common to all civilized society They had furthermore been much more civil than either the American or Englishman had been before their arrival The Jews were simply more prudent and better at a bargain-they w ter business men than the Gentiles.

At this stage we find the English

man and the American existing on the property of the Jews without means of continuing their existence except through charity from the owners of the island. The Jews d'd not believe in slavery, and the American and Englishman were naturally opposed to it. both being free-born men. There was certain work which the Jews could give them, providing they could afford to do it for the wages offered. They would give the Gentiles a simple but sufficient diet, all the water they could drink, and the privilege of voting, but, as there were three Jews and only two property owners.

Under the same laws of justice, and according to the same reasoning upon which are based all rights to property in every civilized country in the we find upon this island the Jews in absolute but rightful possession, the American and Englishman naked and practically in slavery.

What is the moral? Whose was the

plication table in these countries. In evolutionary changes that are making them unconsciously hasten the revo-

We are here offering as a substltute for the present anarchistic system one that does not put the highest premium on dishonesty and place the penalty of wretchedness upon honesty wonder if these men read, anything Before we can establish the new order we must get rid of the old. Lawson and his enemy, the banker, are has tening the destruction of the old. Study them and choose who like it he mines and the factories. That one or the other of the plans of these exploiters. Yours for the revolution. A. E. BRIGGS.

Elk Grove, Cal.

### A FARMER UNDERSTANDS

I am a farmer 65 years old and not a member of any union, but realizing that the conflict new on in Chicago is only one more skirmish in the class struggle that never will, nor never can end until a ruling and law defying aristocracy is banished from God's

to know that defeat and nothing but defeat is in store for the Chicago untons, and were it not for the suffering of the wives and little ones that will follow. I would have neither sorrow nor sympathy to waste. For I know that a capitalist victory in this strike is only the passing of another milestone over a road that must be traveled from a competitive hell to the co-operative commonwealth Experience is a dear school, you

Haters of truth, justice, equality and liberty have ever been the teacher. The same old school is now going on, and men are graduating every day, and the school will go on. and on, as conducted in Colorado and Chicago, until the majority graduate; then the teachers will be forever dismissed. It's evolution, you know, and it's course, with temp is forever onward and upward. Capitalism is digging its own grave. Let em dig. Everybody but mourners will be at the funeral.

JAMES COCKRELL.

Trave you increased your bank account any over your savings from municipal ownership of Chicago street railways?

An interesting controversy has

arisen in the German party in respect

of the right of the members of the Reichstag fraction to take part in the proceedings of the annual congress, as such, and to vote on all questions, except where their own conduct comes The point has naturally a greater practical importance the more the number of Socialist deputies in the Reichstag grows. It is clearly undesirable that those elements should be allowed to play a disproportionately large part who have not been directly elected by any section of the party for that purpose. Because it does not follow that the man who has been elected by the general body of electors in any particular constituency is the whom the comrades in that district would wish to represent them at the congress. Anyhow, they should be consulted, and then the really representative character of the congress would be maintained. Dr. David argues that it would tend to bring the reichstag members out of touch with the general body of the party, and to reduce them to the position of merely surrying out resolutions of which they have had no part in the drawing up As has been pointed out, however, the same applies to Landing deputies, municipal councillors, and in fact, to the general body of the members, all of whom have to obey the decisions of the congress, though only a small proportion car take part in its delibera-The autocracy of the elected person is not an element to be encouraged in the party, as the experience of France and Italy show in abundance.-J. B. Askew.

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### THE SOCIAL FUND.

"The main factor in the production of wealth among civilized men is the social organism, the machinery of associated labor and exchange by which hundreds of millions of individuals provide the demand for one another's product and mutually complement one another's labors, thereby making the productive and distributive systems of a nation and of the world one great machine. This was true even under private capitalism, despite the prodigious waste and friction of its methods; but of course it is a far more important truth now when the machinery of co-operation runs with absolute smoothness and every ounce of energy is utilized to the utmost effect. The element in the total industrial product which is due to the social organism is represented by the difference between the value of what one man produces as a worker in connection with the social organization and what he could produce in a condition of isolation. Working in concert with his fellows by and of the social organism, he and they produce enough to support all in the highest luxury and refinement. Tolling in isolation, human experience has proved that he would be fortunate if he could at the utmost produce enough to keep himself alive. It is estimated, I believe, that the average daily product of a worker in America to-day is some fifty dollars. The product of the same man working in isolation would probably be highly estimated on the same basis of calculation if put at a quarter of a do:lar.

"Now tell me, Julian, to whom belongs the social organism, this vast machinery of human association, which enhances some two hundred-fold the product of every one's labor?

"Manifestly," I replied, "it can belong to no one in particular, but to nothing less than society collectively. Society collectively can be the only heir to the social inheritance of intellect and discovery, and it is society collectively which furnishes the continuous daily concourse by which alone that inheritance is made effective.

"Exactly so. The social organism, with all that it is and all it makes possible, is the indivisible inheritance of all in common. To whom, then, properly belongs that two hundred-fold enhancement of the value of every one's labor which is owing to the social organism?"

"Manifestly to society collectively-to the general fund," -From Edward Bellamy's "Equality."

## The Forum

### TEMPERATE DISCUSSION VALUABLE.

Editor of the Socialist:

Will you kindly allow me a few words in reply to M. A. C. in the ar ticle headed "Not a Personal Matter?"

I wish first to commend the moderate and thoughtful tone of M. A. C.'s article, free as it is from the vituperation and abuse-perhaps not untinged with envy-with which the Wisconsin comrades have been frequently assail ed during this discussion. If this temperate tone had prevailed from the beginning of the controversy, it would never have resulted in the removal from the National Executive Board of one of its most tried and trusted and

M. A. C. very justly says, "Comrade Berger should have had a fair trial and been granted a hearing before he was condemned." True, and the comments of M. A. C. himself show how necessary was such a hearing. For M. A. C. evidently has had very little information upon the true state of the case. He speaks of "fesion" and "com-promise" and of "political deals," im-plying that the Milwaukee comrades have been guilty of such actions. In point of fact, nobody has offered the least shadow of proof of any such "fu sion" or of any kind of a deal on the part of any Milwaukee Socialists, and, Ohio made the charge of collusion, but all countries. Indeed, there are probpresented no evidence whatever in ably no two countries in the world proof of his charge, nor did any one where the economic conditions are flat, and Wisconsin's worset enemies charge was absolutely false.

M. A. C., however, makes the only good point which we have yet seen in in America. Therefore, German precethe controversy against Wisconsin. He dents are not so inapplicable to the "Comrade Berger was also es tablishing a precedent which will un- cans believe. doubtedly be taken advantage of in the future." This is in fact the only rades or Victor L. Berger be held to valid objection which can be made have committed a crime, when they against the action of the Wisconsin have not gone one-half so far as Bebel comrades, that it may be followed and the German Social-Democratic without discretion in localities where party And it is hardly necessary for the movement is not ripe and the members are inexperienced. The comrades who are not yet well grounded in the that in France, Italy, Belgium, Denprinciples of Socialism, will not know how to adapt their tactics to circumstances, and may make a mess of things if they try to adopt their tachard and fast line.

ties where the movement is older, as for instance, in Chicago and Milwau- an educational value. Free and calm kee, only impossibilist tactics can be discussion is the only proper means of applied? Because little children must be governed despotically, is that any of settling it right. reason why grown men and women should not have the freedom of using their judgment in particular cases'

Now, let it be clearly understood that be are not talking of fusion or anything having the slightest resemblance Wisconsin comrades are as earn est fusion-haters as any members in the party. We speak only of using your judgment in cases where for good the party has no ticket in the field. We can see no reason why under such circumstances our members

should be disfranchised.

The Social Democratic party in Milwankee will probably never again be without a ticket in the field. But the same conditions must and will-arise in many other cities, towns and villages. The new primary laws will make it impossible in a great many localities to put a Socialist ticket in the field. In such cases can we afford to punish ev-

ery member who goes to the polls?

The Socialists of other countries do not lace the movement into such

says: "It will avail nothing to quote Karl Marx. Marx is gone and political conditions at present are somewhat different." We will therefore, quote a more modern authority, the Hanover Social-Democratic convention, which, in 1899, adopted the resolution of Bebel 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 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 succ gained a further step toward its final

this day. It has never been changed or annulled.

By this it will be seen that the So cial-Democrats of Germany go a great deal farther than the Socialists of Wis-The Milwaukee comrades consin. never thought of "uniting" with any other political party. We only quote this to show how much broader are the tactics of our German comrades

It may be said that the conditions in Germany and America are entirely as a matter of fact, nobody in Mil- different. In point of fact, they are waukee or in Wisconsin even, made far more nearly alike than is gener-such an accusation. Trautmann of ally supposed. Capitalism is alike in The accusation, therefore, fell nearly similar as in Germany and in have been obliged to admit that the most highly developed economically. The capitalist system has reached almost the same degree in Germany as American movement as some Ameri-

Why, then, should Milwaukee comme to remind those who know se thing of the international movement mark and Sweden the Socialist parties go a good deal further.

In closing I would earnestly request the editor of the Socialist to leave this ties at all. They can only follow a discussion open as long as the disputants continue to argue the matter on But is this any reason why in locali- the ground of principles and not of settling this difference of opinion and

> JACOB RUMMEL Milwaukee, July 1.

### HEARST DIDN'T WANT THIS.

Editor Chicago American In the issue of June 20, 1905, of your paper Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox wrote an article in which she points out that failure to succeed is usually due to lack of power of concentration, etc., and in consequence I ask the publication of the following as a reply. Mrs. Wilcox has on several occasions written articles in the Chicago American to the same effect. I shall, however, endeavor to show the fallibility of such

That some can succeed is true, but that all can succeed is inconsistent with facts. If Mrs. Wilcox was pointing out the way to some particular friends of hers, I would not have found any fault with her articles; but when she ias do a great number of other writers) says that all, by being enerstraight and narrow tactics. M. A. C. getic, industrious and saving, could

succeed. I feel it my duty to expose the fallacy of such thought.

Under the present industrial system it is, we know, possible for some to succeed, but only in proportion-mark, in preportion-as the many fall, and, to be brief and right to the point, permit me to prove this by the following two or three illustrations:

First-If all the national wealth in it : United States would be equally distracted wrong. The world is coming vided there would be less than thirto an end, or the stars are going to feen hundred dollars (\$1,300 per cap drop, or the grass is going to grow him ita, and hence it would stand to rea- instead of green. We must be burying son that in proportion as one would be the hatchet of Socialism to snecke the getting more than \$1,360 another must pipe of peace and respectability. The invariably be getting less, until you have contemplation scenas to becoke have millionaires on the one hand and the approach of a great catastrophe. pumpers and beggars on the other. In Socialism, however, in slow of its in accordance with the above you see for innovemble traducers, seems to be the every millionaire there would neces great loadstone, attracting to it ad that sarily have to be nearly one thousand is prophest and best in the social life poverty stricken and for every billion of the styllized world, heart, hisperaire, nearly one million penniless huggers in the styllized world, heart, four and and an analysis of the styllized world, heart, heart, for the styllized world, heart, he man beings; etc.

each save one hundred dollars (\$100) each save one limited done to bill one of the world mean two bill directed into inquiring weat this man dire chants would have two billion dollars variages to be obtained from a co-less of merchandise sold-factories operative commonwealth there can be would have two billion dollars less of would have two billion dollars less of night doubt. His "Soul of Man Under coarmodities to manufacture—and this Socialism," although short, gives in spower bought in the labor market—and his own inimitable, brilliant way the power bought in the labor market—and consequently four million (4089,000) men out of employment. Apparently on the face of this, there was absolute ly no gain for the workers as a class. and it appears as if they came back to where they started. Still in the following story it is evident that condicame to this city over thirty (30) years pinched children in the midst of im tions would be worse; A certain man ago, and he is still wearing the same ing from the land of his nativity, and the cost of living has amounted to state of the weather. It a frost comeabout ten cents (live) per day (pork and beaus, soup, composed his chief diet), and he has, truly enough, succeeded in becoming the owner of several houses or whining to their neighbors for alustron with his year. from which he now has a good income or crowding round the doors of loather in the form of routs, and he for he had been specied to the in the form of reuts, and he feels him self a man of success. He is now tell- hunch of bread and a night's angles ing the story to the world that if all lodging. Each member of the societ would do like he did success would surely follow, when the fact is that if all should have done as he, we would have to take to the woods, eating nuts ply because it will lend to individua and eventually turn camibals. Elighty ism. Socialism, Communism, or what million (\$0.000,000 of such "philosophers" in this country would not keep one single factory busy. Hence the wealth, and substituting co-operation fallacy of such teachings.

Some can succeed, but all cannot. In proportion as one succeeds the other must fail, under the present system

The only system under which it would be possible for every succeed, that has ever been effered to humanity, is Socialism, because it would prevent the one succeeding at the expense of another or others. Respectfully yours,

A. A. PATTERSON.

(The above letter was sent to the Chicago American and was declined by the editor. There was too much clear truth in it to suit his columns.-Ed.)

The Chicago Tribune of last Sunday in its magazine section actually set forth to prove that that to be born and to live in poverty was not a vir rue. This argument was set up be cause a certain college professor in California said that poverty was a virtue. It is now in order for the Tribune to take the next step and proceed to show that poverty is the necessary result for the great majority under this system and that therefore the system must be abolished. Its next logical step will be to come out clear and full for the philosophy of Social This it will do in its next issue

Hay is dead. Long live Rooseve't. ne the m will go on. If he should happen to burst from an overplus of egotism. (would indeed be sad,

What is the difference between a white policeman guarding a black scal and a black policeman doing the same thing for a black scab? The economic interest of the employer. That's easy

Anti-speed ordinances against automobilists do not affect the "swift fly ing meteors" in which the workingmen

### Workingmen Have No Right to Join a Union

Union men have ne right to solicit other workers to join the union, according to a decision announced June 30, at Cincinnati, by Judge Hoses, in granting an injusc against iron moulders from interfering with the progress of the Weber Foundry

The application for an injunction was caused by alleged interference with employes of the Weber Foundry, the concern that some months ago removed from Newport because of inability to have stopped the agitation of the strikers.

James O'Neill, International Vice-Presi dent and R. H. Metcalf, who is financial did not have a right to ask men to join the union. Judge Hoses told them they did

But they have the right to vote.

### A BRILLIANT ESSAY.

We ignorant Socialists, lost in the wandering mazes of our own simple imaginations, we ragitalled sans colottes whose sole aim in life is to stir up disagreement and strife how respeciable, how genteel, how intelligent we are becoming. Something must be

nalists, poets, novelisis, historians, and man beings, etc.

Second—The saving up proposition is very ridiculous indeed. Say that every worker in this country (20,588,690 the publication of his ass work. The publication of his ass work. The profunded would be added and estimated) would been advice and er works, public attention seems to be

erry will be impossible," he says. I'm der Socialism "there will be no people living in foetid dens and foetid rage and bringing up unheatthy, hunger possible and absolutely repuisive sur roundings. The security of society wil for competition, will restore society t its proper condition of a thorough healthy organism, and insure the ma terial well-being of each member of the community. It will, is fact, give lif its proper basis and proper environ

"The virtues of the poor may b readily admitted, and are much tero regretted. We are often told that the poor are grateful for charity. Some of them are, no doubt, but the best amon the poor are never grateful. They are ungrateful, discontented, disobedient and rebellious. They are quite right to be so. Charity they feel to be a ridiculously inadequate mode of par tial restitution, or a sentimental dole usually accompanied by some imperinent attempt on the part of the sent mentalists to tyrannize over their pri vate lives. Why should they be grate ful for the crumos that fall from the rich man's table? They should be seated at the board, and are beginning to know it. As for being discontented, a man who would not be discontented with such surroundings and such a love

"Agitators are a set of interfering. meddling people, who come down is some perfectly contented class of the community and sow the seeds of discontent among them. That is the reason why the agilators are so absorbte ly necessary. Without them, in our in complete state, there would be no ad vance towards civilization, Slavery was put down in America, not in con sequence of any action on the part of the slaves, or even any express desire on their part that they should be free It was put down entirely through the grossly illegal conduct of certain agita tors in Boston and elsewhere, who were no slaves themselves, nor owners of slaves, nor had anything to do with the question really. It was, un doubtedly, the Abolitionists who set the torch alight, who began the whole thing. And it is curious to note that from the slaves themselves they re ceived, not merely very little assist ance, but hardly any sympathy even; and when, at the close of the war, the slaves found themselves free-found themselves, indeed, so absolutely free that they were free to starve-many them bitterly regretted the new state of things. To the thinker the most tragic fact in the whole of the French Revolution is, not that Marie Autoinette was killed for being a queen, but that the starved peasants of the Vendee voluntarily went out to die for the hideous cause of Feudal-

"The true perfection of man lies, not n what man has, but in what man is. Private property has crushed true individualism and set up an individualism that is false. It has debarred one part of the community from being in-dividual by starving them. \* \* \* With the abolition of private property. then, we shall have true, beautiful, bealthy individualism. Nobody will waste his life in accumulating things and the symbols for things. One will live. To live is the rarest thing in the world. Most people exist—that is all. \* \* The State is to make what is useful. The individual to make what is beautiful.

### RAFFLES.

BY FRANK A. HILKER.

Raffles, Raffles, have you seen him? the clusive Melican man; He is near you, all about you, won't you catch him if you can? It is simple, oh! so easy, and a bundred waits your claim, If you bring this slippery Ruffles to the white front hall of fame.

There the editor will greet you with a hand shake and a smile, Have the camera take your picture, congratulating you the while On the very clever capture of this man whose changing face Makes the wify Mr. Raffles seem so different than the balance of his race. Should you buy the latest copy of the paper placed on sale,

Fifty bones he'll gladly give you, for the work this would entail. And perhaps if you bought twenty, he would make it more than that-It is space and advertising causes all this strange countying For to make the paper was more fat.

Then throw up your old position; be a sleuth and do it now; You can win lots of createntials and a crown surmount your brow you'll only be a walking ad, for the paper of the town, You'll be rated as a wonder and a man of great renown,

You can't miss him if you follow all the gratuitous advice That he freely gives to old and young, he being so very nice; If he says 12 o'clock be sure, and he at that merchant's door, His ad appears as a guarantee and possibly he'll straightway give

## FOR THE MONTH OF JULY ONLY

## FANCY WRAPPER B GRADE ZIMMER SPANISH

In case 22c a. w. net lots at 22c cash. In less than 24c a. w. net case lots

We are able to make these prices on account of having bought very heavily and we want you to understand that this tobacco is of the very best quality. To convince yourself we will cheerfully submit samples upon request. We also carry a full line of all kinds of tobacco for manufac-Yours truly. turers' purposes.

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CLOTHING.

SHOES

### Comrade Stolz's Forest Beach Hotel, Paw Paw Lake, Mich.



Spend your vication at Paw Paw Laber. A good time guaranteed. I intend to make this the headquarters for Socialists. Address A. J. STOLA, Watervilet, Mich.

\*== ······· ===||\*||== ······· +==

## Advertising

Good Things ---- Good People

ALWAYS PAYS

The readers of this paper are the good people; do you want to sell them good things?

### THE IDEAS ON WHICH SOCIALISM RESTS

III .- The Class Struggle.

#### BY CHAS, IL KERR

to my first arricle I tried to show that people's political institutions and their moral ideas are the direct result of the way the people get their livingtaken in connection with the way their fathers and grandfathers get their In my second article I explained how the laborers to-day get their

bying by creating surplus value for the capitalists.

Put these two thoughts together and what do they suggest? Here w have on the one side a class of captinists living in fuxury on the labor of Yet no one capitalist is forcibly robbing any one laborer. Quite possibly each capitalist, or at least the father of grandfather of each capital and been a laborer himself. So it is not strange that these capitalists and their hangers on persuade themselves and also persuade the less intellisout talangers that wealth is the natural reward of virtue and efficiency, and that those who stir up discontent are criminals,

On the other hand it is not strange that the more intelligent laborers anough feet that they are being robbed of what they earn. They realize that the modern machinery now used makes their labor lumensely more productive than was the labor of former generations, yet they see that they are sceiving as their wages a far smaller portion of the product than ever Extrarery received testare-

no the class struggle is on. Socialists do not make it; they simply expecia it, and point out the lines on which it must develop. Thus far the their weepen of the laborers has been the labor union, and the fighting has been through stilles and boxests. In the day of the small capitalist, real were mide by the unsoles. The employer who was making a large profit off his laborers while selling his product in competition with the product of other employers, could often better afford to grant an increase of wages than to shuf down and let his customers be taken away by his rivals.

The trust has changed all this. In the leading lines of production there are no more rivals. In an ever increasing number of trades the trust is the sole employer. In times of "prosperity" it can well afford to pay its workmen enough to enable them to live according to the prevailing standard of omfort. In times of depression it can reduce wages at its pleasure and the unions are helpicas to resist

Every improvement in machinery enables each laborer to turn out a larger product than before in the same number of hours, and thus the employer is enabled to do without a part of his laborers. These displaced labelers make up the "army of the usemployed." If the workmen employed by a trust go on stylke, a new force of workmen can soon be organized out of elect army

It is natural under such elecumstances for the unions to resort to force but here the capitalists are ready for their with superior force. The powers of government in America and in every other "civilized" country are at the disposal of the capitalist when a contest is on with the laborer

Thus by the logic of events the class struggle has inevitably been shifted to the ballot lock. Here must be fought out the question of who shall rule those who live by owning or those who live by working.

Lef us take a look at the forces ranged on each side. Chromiele and the "impossibilists" would have you believe that the battle is between hand workers on one side and brain workers on the other. But so h as assumption is wholly untrue, and it is in direct conflict with the

We have seen that the are similying.

We have seen that classes of men are mainly moved by the economic without outer which they get their bread. Now apart from begging there are just two ways to get bread and the other necessities of life under our present society. One way is to work with hand and brain. The other way is to own things and by this ownership to appropriate the results of the labor of ome one case. It is of course possible for one person to do both. It used to be more common than it is. It will soon be less common than it is thes are being drawn more and more clearly between those who live by working and those who live by owning

Once the employer was a laborer who worked in a little shop along with the other laborers to whom he paid wages.

Later be was a superintendent who did not work with his own hands,

but day by day directed the labor of the others to make it more efficient.

Still later, he hired a workman to do the superintending, while he went into the market to buy the raw material and sell the product.

Lastly he has sold his factory to a trust and has received in payment a Since of dividend paying stock or a bunch of interest-drawing bonds. Now he never needs go near the factory, he may live where he likes and spend his income as he pleases. All the buying and selling, all the account-keeping and planning, all the brain work as well as all the hand work is done by hirst wage laborers. And the income he draws and spends without working ; made possible only by virtue of the fact that those who are doing the work

are getting for it less than they really earn, So when the battle lines are drawn for the final contest between the apitalist and the laborer, there will be on the side of the capitalist only those who live by awaing and those who can be fooled or bribed into voting against the interests of the class to which they really belong

On the other side will be those who live by their labor. The distincthe vertices bodily and mental labor is really an outgrown distinction like that between body and "son!." There is no bodily labor without mental labor. If a dilch-digger were to put no intelligence into his work he could not hold his job. And there is no mental labor without bodily labor. No metter how sharp or anscrapulous a corporation attorney may be, he cannot earn his big fee without the bodily labor of dictating his legal papers and then examining them to see that they leave no loophole of escape for the

trust's latest prey.

Again, it is absurd to attempt to draw a line between useful work and us tess work under capitalism, and to set those who do useless work as on the side of capital. Useful work is that which satisfies the desires of ome-body that has the price. Do away with the capitalist and his desires will go with him. But under our present system, when each member of the working class must find a purchaser for this labor power if, he is to stay on the earth, it is foolish to count a man as being on the capitalist side ascause he has to carn his week's pay by setting lewels in a poodle dog's collar or adding up columns of figures to a bank

And not all workers are employed on a weekly wage. When the railroad orations received from their government millions of acres of fertile lands, bey did not hire wage workers to go on those lands and raise crops for them. That was because they found that by selling the land to farmers who thought they were going to become wealthy by their labor they could get at great deal more out of each farm in interest and freight charges than, by turing laborers to work it. And these Western farmers are working longer hours for smaller pay then the average city laborer. What is more, they are as ready to rebel

the small shopkeeper also is in the same locat. If he is stupid, he may think of himself as a capitalist, but If he is at all bright he is coming to see that his "profit" is nothing more nor less than wages, and usually very iow wages, for the labor he expends in taking cure of his shop and selling So his material interests really lead him to favor the social revolubon that will bring him better wages for shorter hours of labor.

So we see that in the class struggle that is daily growing more intonse only those who live by owning less than ten per cent of the people, have anything to gain by upholding the present social system, while those who five by working, more than ulusty per cent, have in the words of the Communist Manifesto nothing to lose but their chains and all the world to gain, by beliging to overthrow the capitalist class and establish the Co-oper after Commissionealth. What that will be is the question to be considered in

Well, what do you think of the as the right time, that your takens prospects of industrial unionism now?" hove was the question asked of one of the fraternal delegates to the industrial convention. He replied: 'I believe that its principles are correct, and that it will come in spite of this conven-

In boast of what our forefathers did one hundred and twenty five years ago may be good. To find a way to de things better than they did, with the added advantages of the intervenipa years, is the thing that our celebra pens of a natal day should aspire to.

You will find life's worth living if you go to the picule. Elliott's Pack is a beautiful spot, and Sunday, July 23. Goodness, what a stench.

The very though complained of by our forefathers respecting King George are precisely the thous there work our andoing forday. Look up the indictments (let your economic eyes opened.

Can you play balls. You can watch a good game, anyway; so come to the pienie at Elliott's Park, July 23 Get your tickets now

Barn your blooming fingers off with freezackers. What's the odds? W. must celebrate if we lose our lives,

The lid was lifted in Philadelphia.

THE SCIENCE OF SOCIALISM.

PART I. Socialism provides a social system inder which every person receives a ompiete education in every useful selace. Le., in all of them, as they are all useful and necessary if we wish o comprehend everything in nature from man to the universe, and below man to the minutest objects discov ered by microscopy.

With such knowledge every parent would understand the laws of life, of necedity, of evolution and of environeat, and children would be well con eived, well born and well reared under the most favorable circum

Under Socialism, every industry would be located with careful and skillful regard to adaptation of soil linuate and other physical condition necessary to obtain the very best recults with the least possible labor.

In lieu of the present capitalistic dens of vice, crime and disease, called diles, which result from the concer tration of wealth and population, wa muld have permanent palaces of in and magnificent auditorium for all the people. The surveyor and engineer would lay out the ground and provide the very best sites and soul ary surroundings. The landscape at tist and skillful gardener would de-sign and control occuriful walks and drives and picturesque gardens, lewis houlevards and parks. Indeed, those delicious dreams, the World's Fair at Chicago and the St. Louis Exposition would become perminent realities, and the idle millions would be given em-

Under Socialism, the grounds be a ready for the buildings, as above stated, the architects and builders would begin work. No more dugants Canties, shacks, cleap, unsafe and dark and ill-veofilated rooms and partments.

Socialism requires that due atter tion shalf be given to the welfare of every individual. So long as there is a diseased cell or tissue in the body it is diseased; so long as there is a pauper, an ignorances or a craminal is sciety, this is diseased. While So dallsm may resort to remedies in uses of emergency, it gives his mosecions attention to preventives and nuses. All of the sins of religion and rimes known to the law are effects They are not effects of the laws of nature, for if all the laws of including the doctrines and reeds of religions, were in accord with these laws of nature, actual sin and actual crime could not exist.

Many of the laws of man and many of the rules of religion are in direct conflict with the laws of nature. For onforming with the laws of nature ind violating puerile rules and sense ess, and even worse, laws of man, he has always been persecuted, ostra-cised, imprisoned, tortured and murdered! Socialism will reverse this or der of things and will uphold and con-

JOHN H. COPELAND.

### NEWSPAPERS AND FAKE ADS.

A prominent magistrate of New York calculates that many times as nuch money is secured under false retences through grossly fraudulent sublications in newspapers as is se cured by burgiary. Innocent people, especially the kind who support senational papers of the Hearst type, selleve whatever they read. They nake no difference between the adertisements and the news columns, and indeed there is no reason why they should. The Canadian papers are ever worse than ours. In both countries those papers are worst which make a great fuss about protecting the people and the interests of the poor. all, to quote Mr. Champe S. Andrews, counsel for the New York Medical Sodery, "throw up their hands in horror at the thought of a policeman protecting vice." He argues that, as there seems to be no hope that newspapers will voluntarily give up such niquitous sources of revenue, the time has come for an appeal to the Legislature. Michigan already punishes by aw, both the quacks and the newsapers who print their advertisements. The time should come when the law nanufacturer to prescribe one concoction for the worst diseases of all

Newspapers are the published down macy. Since everybody reads, the most influential sermons are thos which appear in print on topics of the day. Newspapers have done so much to speake the success of "fakes" medicine that their duty is charly o belo remove them. We shall do our part. While a few are harmless, the only safe course on the point of refvertising is to exclude them all, and we have made a rule against any natent wedlelne advertisement what ever appearing in our columns bere after Refusing to countenance the evil, however, is not sufficient. We shall also do what we can to make the Weekix

### A DAY IN ELLIOTT'S PARK.

The arrangements made by the Rntertainment Committee this year for our amount summer outing and picute name its being a most enjoyable day to all who take it in.

The train service to the park will be perfect, or as near so as can be had, and no one need stay home because of lack of trains. There will be NOW FOR A PICNIC!

## **Beautiful Elliott's Park**

That's the place for Our Grand Seventh Annual

# SOCIALIST SUMMER OUTING

AND PICNIC

**TICKETS** 50c CHILDREN Every Socialist in Chicago and vicinity should be there

Sunday, July 23d

BUY YOUR TICKETS NOW

trains on the Illinois Central will leave Randolph St. Depot at 9:20, a.m., 10:05 a.m., 11.20 a.m., 1:20 p.m. Leave Park 6:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 9:00 p.m. Trains will stop at 12th, 22d, 39th, 53d, 63d, Grand Crossing, Kensington, both going and returning.

Tickets can be had at headquarters, Room 15, 163 Randolph Street. or from party members at the Depots

both going and returning.

Many attractive features for the lay have been arranged. A grand baseball game will serve to bring our any impossible player who might be opportunist enough to enter the game. possible, a woman comrade umpire the game, to insure the last word being uttered by the proper per-Then there will be many vari ous other athletic games for old and young. Prizes will be offered to the

You have just a week to make your arrangements. Be sure to plan in a way that will prove equal to the occa sion. Bring the whole family and pic nic to your heart's content. Tickets are now on sale at the office. Who'll get the first?

The Illinois Supreme Court decision

the Kellogg switchboard case stripped of its legal verbiage and sophistry, means that any Judge may issue an injunction at the request of any employer or corporation having trouble with their employes and send strikers or locked out workingmen to jail without a jury trial. Up to the present time the working class bay always elected corporation attorney and capitalist politicians to judicia positions. In a few months they wil have an opportunity to elect six more capitalist attorneys to judgeships, it they so desire. However, if they are dissatisfied with injunction rule and going to jall without a fair trial, we call their attention to the fact that the Socialist party will have a full Judicial ticket in the field. The Socialist can didates are pledged to interpret the class. Some may protest, and insist that a Judge should be impartial. We are aware that kind of talk sounds nice and makes smooth reading, and does not grate on sensitive nerves like such terms as class struggle, workin class and enpitalist class, etc., but the fact remains that we will have either working class Judges or capitalist class Judges. We have always had capitalist class Judges interpreting our laws and they have about injunctioned, interpreted and decisioned class off the earth, so far as having any legal rights are concerned.

Now, fellow workers, what do you say to our class having an innings' will step in to make it harder for a Remember it is our votes that will turn the trick when the Judges are elected next fall. Think this over be tween now and election time.

### PUSH THE PARTY PRESS. In the five weeks that I have been working in the Twenty-eighth Ward I

have received twenty-three applications for membership, with 25 cents for first due stamps, and six good have also sold seven 50-cent subscrip tion cards, 103 25-cent subscription cards, and eight two-month subscrip tions at 10 cents each, besides a num her of Socialist books. I have also sold 821 worth of due stamps in this ward in five weeks, where only \$12.50 had been sold in the preceding five months. If the "literature agent" a less easy mark Collier's any of the other wards has done better than this, please publish the fact in next week's issue of this paper, as I believe that I can do still better be hind a good pace-maker. This is the way to push the party press, comrades. MAURICE E. ELDRIDGE.

> fun to be had at the ball game Sun-day, July 23. You had better get your picuic ticket now. A word to the



### **KUEHNE & PEARSON**

Largest Retail Florists on the Northwest Side

910-920 N. CAMPBELL AVE. 890 W. NORTH AVE.

**QREENHOUSES** 

Buy your Bedding Plants from us. We are the Growers, and you get better stock at lower prices

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Clothing, Shoes, Hats and Furnishing Goods Boys' Wash Suits at Very Low Prices

## STRICTLY UNION GOODS

Straw Hats With

Character

Cool Shirts That

BOTH IN LARGE VARIETIES AT MODERATE PRICES

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## SILVERSTEIN & WEINSTEIN'S

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FOR MEN. WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE Latest in Style, Comfortable in Wear and Reasonable in Price

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374 Armitage Ave. Cor. Campbell Ave 28th Ward Socialist Club Meets at This Hall Every Wednesday night at eight o'clock

Por Ladies, Gentlemen's and Children's

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Our Credit System is the Easiest. Try it !

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MITTLACHER 752 BELMONT AVE. THE TAILOR

## WONDER STORE

General Merchandise 1887-1889 MILWAUKEE AVE.

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High-Grade Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing 821 W. NORTH AVE.



Comrades: For Steamship Tickets to or from any part of Europe or United States, call or write to

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### RUDOLPH HOLTHUSEN 195 Mohawk Street

MANUFACTURER OF

High-Grade CIGARS

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Plate, Window, Mirrors, Art Glass, Etc. \$22 W. 634 St., Chicago. RASMUSSEN & MARJEN, Props.

Tel. 2562 Gardeld For a German Newspaper, Read

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Price \$1.00 Per Year. 50c for Six Month Address NEUES LEBEN 117 Lake Street, - Chicago

-THE-

### **Credit Furniture House** SAM GUMBINER

228 AND 230 MILWAUKEE AVENUE

### TALLBURG'S Men's Furnishings and Hats

849 W. NORTH AVE.

### **WORKINGMEN'S FURNITURE** FIRE INSURANCE

### A. ABRAHAMSEN Men's Furnishings and Shoes

OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

NOTE-Where not otherwise noted all seetings are billed for 8 p. m. Speakers till kindly take orders from printed list and chafrman will be careful to be always

SATURDAY, JULY 8. 55th and Cottage Grove-L. Ber

111th and Michigan avenue-Nel Anderson and H. Van Middlesworth. 43d and Cottage Greve-B. Ber

Maxwell and Halsted-Jas. Mc Carthy.

14th and Center avenue-Com. Pitrs of Georgia. Paulina and Milwaukee-Walter

Huggins. 31st and Lock-C. E. Kirkland. Belmont and Sheffield-Andrew La

Belmont and Leavitt-M. Seskind. North and Western-Sam Block,

Milwaukee and Center-W. A. 63d and Halsted-A. W Mance. 47th and Ashlaud-J. H. Copeland.

Chicago and Paulina—Sam Robbins, Lake and 48th avenue—James Oneal. SUNDAY, JULY 9.

71st and Cottage Grove-T. J. Vind and L. Bergold. California and Division, 3 p. m .-

Geo. Koop. California and North avenue, 3 p. m

-Com. Fitts. 64th and Stoney Island, 3 p. m .-

Jas. McCarthy 43d and Cottage Grove-W. A

Clark and Walton place-Sam Block Western and Madison-Sam Rob-

29th and Cottage Grove-Matt Whalen and W. C. Benton. Center avenue and Erie-Andrew

Milwaukee and Powell - L. Dal

35th and Archer-J. H. Copeland. WEDNESDAY, JULY 12. 55th and Jefferson avenue-Com.

litts of Georgia. Lincoln and Belmont-A. W. Mance Clark and Oblo-Geo, Koop. THURSDAY, JULY 13,

Taylor and Center avenue-Chas. L.

Take the Illinois Central for Elliott's Park on Sunday, July 23. You will have the best day of your life.

#### PLAY BALL!

Comrades who wish to participate in the baseball game at the picule at Elliott's Park on Sunday, July 23 should send in their names to H. H. Valentine, 7025 Ada street, who has arrangements in haud.

If possible a permanent baseball nine, composed of Socialists, will be formed and this game will serve as a tryouts

Send in your names.

Of course you have saved out the pieme date-Sunday, July 23.

### SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Receipts Stamps, \$26.25; delegate dues, 25c; campaign fund, \$4.25; 44 erature, \$4.33; from entertainment committee, \$100; balance on hand last week, \$72.02; total, \$207.20.

Expenses—Stamps, \$20; Kerwin Bros., \$150; postage, \$1; literature. \$14.58; secretary salary, \$20; office ex pense, \$2; deficit, 28c; total, \$207.20. Stamp account-On hand last week 71, purchased, 200; total, 271, Soid 225; balance on hand 46

The picnic on the 23d will be the greatest affair of the season. Arrange to be present.

### DELEGATES, ATTENTION.

Next Sunday at 2 p, m, is regula neeting of County Committee. A full delegation should be present. Referendem report on new constitution will be made. Many matters of great importance to be settled. Don't full to be present.

### THE CAMPAIGN DEFICIT.

The second note for \$150 was past \$100. The receipts otherwise were is little likelihood, however, that the very small, only \$4.25. This cuts the deficit down to \$270.67. The second and last note for \$150.50. and last note for \$250 falls due on July 24th. When this is paid the bothersome old deficit will have been cleaned off forever. With the fall campaigu new opening up before us, and the primaries now at hand, it will beties all along the line. We have a great work to do this fall. In no election is the workingman more in- ment of society in what way it was to terested than in a judicial, and a strong campaign should be made to lay before the workers their class-conscious

The following receipts for the past week are hereby acknowledged: 

Elliott's Park, July 23, summer outng. Enjoy the day in the woods.

A very interesting meeting took place at the corner of 111th street and Michigan avenue, with Comrade Ber-gold of Riverdale as speaker. Con-sidering that this was the first time Comrade Bergold addressed an aulience of workingmen, we that heard him came to the conclusion that he will be of great value to the movement as a clear-cut, class-conscious, revolu-

ence, mostly composed of non-Socialists. listened very attentively for over an hour to the speaker's well-made re marks. As Comrade Bergold is only a common shop worker, and has to work. This art appears to be an attempt to hard for a fiving, the Socialist party. Russianize and disfranchise the worker, hard for a living, the Socialist party. the only party in the world that repesents the working class, can be cougratulated that such individuals as members of our class, spring up as apostles of a doctrine through which as the last preceding presidential election the finman race will gain complete poitical and industrial liberty.

I for one am inspired with new hope by attending a meeting of this kind, that the inauguration of Socialism will be in our time.

LOUIS BOERSMA

REFERENDUM VOTE ON NATIONAL COM-MITTEEMEN.

The vote on National Committeeme resulted as follows:

	Votes.	Votes
Simons	See Tart	30
Stedman	430 Whaten	
Morgan	40% Sanders	
Berlyn		
Brecken		
Knopfnaget		
Sissinan		
Sindelar		
CHIT	LOCAL BATT & TUNKE	
Germer	106 Perison	444 64 6
Kaplan	PAR Pusch	
Mance	and Hauter	
McSweney	THE THORISTING	
Bertels		
Block	Kill Walkeley	
Transaction of	and the second second	wr 2 -3-243

one having received a majority, a sec-ond ballot will be required, as only five similaries polled 10 per cent of the otal votes, only Comrades Simons, Stedman, Morgan, Berlyn and Breckon, will appear on the second ballot.

The foregoing is in accordance with action adopted by the State Executive Committee at session of May 3d, 1905, Fraternally submitted.

JAS. S. SMITH. State Secretary.

The Bakers' and Confectioners Union No. 2 announces a pienic for Saturday, July 8 (to-day), at Brand's Park, Eiston and Belmont avenues and on Sunday, July 9th, the Progres sive Cigarmakers' Union No. 15 and the Cigar Packers' Union No. 227 will picnic at Elin Tree Grove, Dunning. At the latter place Comrade Mahlo Barnes, National Secretary, will speak Both these organizations rendered valuable assistance to the Socialist Carnival and Baznar last February and we hope there will be a good attendance of comrades at both places,

### PURCTIONS IN HOLLAND

In the recent elections, our comrades ran nine candidates, none of whom were elected; although they polled a total of 65,056 votes; while the Catholics, who pelled a total of 69,632 votes, have 23 elected. In addition to these, there were elected 21 Calvinists and 16 Liberals, making a total of 60 elected in the first ballot, leaving 40 seats to go to the second bailot. The whole of the nine Social Democrats are in the second ballot, some with excellent chances of success. In addition, there are 32 Liberats, 34 Calvinists. and five Roman Catholics in the second ballot. In Holland, curiously enough, the Calvinists make common cause with the Catholics, and form the Clerical majority against both Liberals and Socialists, who, in a second bullot, may be expected to combine against the Clericals. Thus in Enschede, where Van Kol received 4.118 votes, and is in the second ballot with a Roman Catholic, Van Kol may get the votes given in the first ballot to the defeated Radical, in which case he will be returned. The same in Francke where Tak, Social-Democrat, is in the second bullet with a Calvinist, he may get the votes given to the defeated Liberal, and will then be elected. The same is the case with others. In Amsterdam, again, where Troelstra got 3.837 votes, he is in the second ballot with a Radical, Eland, who received 2.056 votes. If the Clericals abstain from yoting, as they are expected to do, Troelstra will be elected. In any of our comrades are sure this week, a loan having been made to be elected in the second ballot,

### THE INTELLECTUALS.

In "La Vie Socialiste" Paul Louis bas a most valuable article on the "In-tellectuals" in the Socialist movement He shows how much the proletariat has owed in the past to these clecome necessary to increase our activi- ments, who have, in fact, put in clear language what the projecuring felt and shows it in the light of the developbe overcome and what was to be the distorical role of the proletariat; how the "Intellectuals," who, like the profe tariat, have only their brain power to sell to the capitalists, find themselves at the mercy of the latter and thus drawn toward the workers; and yet how they rarely get over their bour-geois methods of thought, however much they may wish to do so, and hence are always a danger to the movement, and never more so than where they are allowed to rule it as parliamentary deputies, etc. Ther they find themselves among their old associates, and the enmity, sharp at first, tends little by little to wear in the atmosphere of discussion. The class feeling tends to assume its old power. The only remedy is to recog nize the danger, and that the proleta rist should be on the watch.-London

No. Mr. Walsh, Socialism will not wreck or derail civilization, but it will tionary, soap-bex erater. The audi- propel your yachts, automobiles, etc.

### ILLINOIS PRIMARY LAW

The following is an abstract of some of the most promount features of the new primary law of the State of Phiness inant political parties:

rons 3 and 65; A political party naving a population of 125 (see nost hav east at least 20 per cent of the entr

on last Saturday in April, every for eitles, villages and incorporate towns which primary shall be need on the first Saturday in March, Poly open as \$2 or close in, and close at 7 or new p. ii.

See 7. All county conventions shall e held on Thursday after the primar

c. 21. Any member of a party de Sec. 21. Any member of a party desiring or intending to become a candidate for communication for compty office, or far any office in any city or town shall, not less than twenty days before the primary election, file with the proper officer a statement of his intention so to do. The smill date must also the with the said officer a position containing at least 5 per cent of the lawfur scales of the party based on the last preceding procedured ential election. dent at election.

See 22. Each candidate for Governor and for United States Senator shall not to the Secretary of State acting fee of \$100; each congressional condition \$100; for Senator \$50, for Representative \$25. Each candidate for Govern nch candidate shall the in the other of Serviers of State a person signed by at least 5, per cent of the voters of said party east at the last presidential cree-

Sec. 27. Paragraph 3. The primar ballot entaining the names of all dates to be voted for shall contain the name of all delegates to the country envention and the names for primary committee

Sees, 31 and 32. No person who re fuses to state his party affiliation or who shall have signed a housingting petition for an independent candidate or for a candidate for an opposing party, shall be affowed to vote at a primary election. challenged voter must swear be has not signed any nominating position before is

Sec. 51. State conventions must be held before the first Monda; in Max, and not later than the 15th of Max. Senatorial conventions must be held Wedness day after the county convention

See (i) Paragraph 5. You person who shall solicit, request, demand or receive, directly or indirectly, saything of value or a promise thereof to influence or procure his vote, shall be deemed guilty of an infamous crime; but any candidate or other (person; this word is candwate or other (person, has word as omitted in the act) paying or promising to pay, or bribing such person with man-ey or other thing of value shall not be deemed liable to punishment, but shall be competent witness and compelled to in prosecution.

60. Paragraph 7. Whoever bet

Sec. 60. Paragraph I. Whoever here or wagers money or other valuable thing on the results of an election shall be fined not exceeding \$1.000 or imprimument one year or losts.

Sec. 61. When a vacaner occurs in any elective office and a special election becomes necessary, the committees of the

veral parties shall nominate the can-Sec. 63. No delegate to any conven

on shall have power to appoint a proxy or substitute.

Sec. 64. The grand jury of each country has power to inquire total all viola

ns of this act. Sec. 71. If there are no judges and erks of election of the party seeking t

old a primary election within the meaning of this act, then the County Cetter. Committee shall have power to qualify numbers of their own party to serve an odges and clerks of election. Polling sinces shall not be designated which are within one hundred fost of where lique

Sec. 12. An persons returned to the Country ours, and such persons for infractions of the law shall be liable to possissional. such court for contempt or any oth

ch primary election shall be paid by the on primary sectors, and other shall see, 75. The judges and clerks shall allowed 85 per day.

See, 79. Candidates named in this shall see the following fees. For

section shall pay the belowing trees for Mayor, 875; for Alderman, 825. See, 80. No candidate for any office who has not compiled with the provi-ions of this act shall be nominated by any convention. Provided, that any conction may by a three-fourths vote of ane did not appear upon the primary allot. In case of vacancy any conven-tor may be majority, rote of all it dembers select any qualified person as ididate, and after convention adjourns ancies may be filled by proper com-

Sec. 85. The hallots for primary elea shall be printed on different colors ser to be designated for each party I such paper shall be furnished at t by a locard or proper officer. No many ballots shall be furnished or sted at public expense.

Sec. 119. The pray sions of this act all not apply to the holding of prisores in the year 1005.

Sec. 120. All laws or parts of laws in affect herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved May 18, 1865.

In reference to Sec. 120.

Approved May 18, 1965.

In reference to Section 85, how easy and convenient it would seem to be out of stock when a minority party desired aper for ballors; semething like it was integed the election machinery in the outh upon the Republican party to discauchise the colored vote. Yours, etc. 1 C. WHELL. franchise the colored some Yours, etc. J. C. WIBEL.

25th Ward,-A joint meeting of all he members will be held on Spfurday July 8, at Bohemian School Half, 48th and Henore. A full attendance of all socialists is urged. Plans for psimarkes must be perfected.

Under capitalism, human life is the cheapest of all commodifies: Under Socialism the perfection of human life stop you and your class from making fuel of our class to generate power to will be the object for which human effort will be directed.

## DIRECTORY Cook County Branches

County Committee Meets Second Sunday Ench Month, 55 North Clark Street. Executive Committee Meets Every Monday Charles E. Breckon, Secretary, 163 Randolph Street, Room 15.

fen.
2d utd 4th Tassings, 2000 Honors, 21
Frech's Hall, Poter Comingham, 3734
S Rockwell.
2d end 4th Thorsdays, Room S 4654
Cuttage Aichts, AN Freedy Pallens.

III.
b. ist not 2d Theodays, Wedenseys's Hall,
b. open part aver and Union St. H. Hallen,
10 W. 2070 St.
10 - let and 3d Mondays, 200 Bine Island,
A. Pervelius, 247 W. Eth.
11 - lat and 3d Throsdays, Incomplete Hall,
21st and Parlick Win, 18 win, 878 W.

1188 South Albaser of Stiedela 12... Wedermark Store van Riten at Leela 29. Prezentel. (T.N. Avers Fridays Friedman's Hall Grand And Worten Charles Hall Trooms And Western Walter Vernen, 714 N 1888 Ger 115.

115. Wednesdays, 192 W. North and Holl. Saminerfeat's Hall. Ches Hallbeck, 508 N. Robey. 2d. and 4th Toesdays, 251 W. Chicago, Davis 1941. John-Harsen, 379 Grand

Ast and 3d Phusadays 3.28 W Madison, 3d foor h to H Europe Williams, 3d foor h to H Europe Williams, 407 W Morries. Island 3d Mondays Recent at 18th B G Heily 3244; W Congress. W L. -2d and 4th Wednesday, 76 Williams, 4 School Se Marshfield at R School

don.

It and 4th Wednesdays 195 Mehawl.

F. F. Helthisen, MS Mohawl.

2d and 4th Fidays, 620 Diversey hird.

Richard Ogs, 1968 N. Rober.

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Richard Oge 1008 N. Ruber, 100 for not of Sundaris, 20 for a m. Line oth Turner Hall, Diversey and Sist Best. H. N. Paniels, 1440 Newport, 1st and 3d Saturday, Social Turner Hall, Religent end Fashina, John Kaiser, 2300 N. Robey, No. 1 1st root 5d Sandays, 9:30 g. m. Mittag a thall Belimont and Affany L. B. Toostela, 1847 N. Trier, No. 2 - 1st and 3d Thursdays, North and 40th, F. A. Lyng, 921 N. Sandiding No. 4 - Char S. Wheeler, 1815 N. 46th court.

court.
28- Treesays, 780 Armitage, Hans Peterson, 77 Ringham.
29- O Schreider, 4717 Lafte.
20 Lat and al Sundays, Corrector's Hall, 199 m., 472 Princeton, Harry D. Petrics 410 W. Matth.
200 Later and M. W. Matth.
201- Fridays, 148 W. Gal. Leris River, 4204
28 Rober.
29 N. L. Manuel 4th Mondays, 67th and

Rober

No. 1 - 2d and 4th Mondays, 67th and
May J A Mitchell 0847 Ann.
No. 2 - Sundays, 5 p. m. 8818 Howard.
Pd. G. Grahke, 8818 Howard.
No. 14-1st and 2d Wednesdays, Kensharton Turner Hall. J. Sampson, 428
Stephenson.
No. 2 - 3d and 4th Mondays, Social Turner Hall Jitth and Dobsen. L. Chrisitamson, 1137 S. Park.
No. 3 - 2d and 4th Thorodays, 9444 Coltage Grave, H. J. Malley, 1289 48d.

NOTE—The list below gives the ward day of meeting, place, and mane and address of the Secretary. Unless otherwise noted all meetings are at 8 p.m.

1 dist and 3d Wednesday Lil 8 State, Ensembled, C. Coussilbane 1822 State, Ensembled, C. Coussilbane 1822 State, Ensembled, C. Coussilbane 1822 State, C. Theodays, 2544 State, Holsert Kurth, 2723 bettage Grove

3 Threadays, 2541 State, Mrs D. Dahgaard, 2541 State, Mrs B. Da

COUNTY TOWNS.
Chicago Heights 1st and 3d Thursdays.
1862 West End av. Louis Brehead 1640
West End av. Chicago Heights, III
Chicago Heights (Hallan)—Lorenzo Patelli,
213-21st, Chicago Heights, III
Evanston 1st and 5d Wednesdays 613-Davis. Peter Miller 1568 Sherman rv.
Evanston, III.
Grossdain J. H. Watherson, Gressdair, III.
Harvey, U.
Maywood, Peise H. Charl, Maywood, 16
Maywood, Peise H. Charl, Maywood, 16
Melpose Park—1st and 5d Studays, 2 p. m.,
Village Hall, Peter Pitseline, 229-16th
at. 402 F. 20th.

No. 1 A. R. Hvale, 6130 Greenwood.

T. No. 2 - 262 and 4th Fridats, 602 E. 635d.
John Harrowk, 6237 Evans.

No. 3 - 53 Mediceadus, 122 F. 535n. C.
Loobwing, 252 F. 535n. C.
Loobwing, 252 F. 535n. C.
Loobwing, 252 F. 535n. C.
Steeny Island Av., at 7-38. J. H. Copelant 27 to 625n. Private Hall 635s.

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Steeny Island Av., at 7-38. J. H. Copelant 637 to 625n. Private Hall 635s.

Steeny Island Av., at 7-38. J. H. Copelant 637 to 625n. Private Hall 635s.

Wentworth 8v. Riverdale, Bl.
Winnertha. Robert Knox. Winnertha, H.

FOREIGN SPEAKING BRANSWERS

otive Committee V. Cipra, 1388 S. Pre-wijes Committee V. Cipeg, 1388 S. Whitpife St.

4. Vhrent Stamel, 2637 Hiller & av.
16 11. Let and hit Saturdays, S. p. m. 862 W.
18 ht. John J. Lorenz, 361 W. 182h.
19 No. 2. Otto Pregise, 562 Askinad.
12 No. 2. Let and hit Saturdays, 1118 S.
Kedzie, Wieler Krepke, 1337 W. 1218 M.
Louis.

12 No. 5. Vaclay Karmic, 1337 W. 1218 M.
12 No. 5. Vaclay Karmic, 1337 W. 1218 M.
26 24 and 4th Tuesdays, in School Hali,
48th and Haliner V. Cerny 2897 Honere St.

33 J. R. Rorda, 11321 Yale By.

GERMAN.

GERMAN.

N. W. S. List and M. Wednesslays. Flowerhorien's Hall, Askinand and Milwonkee.
Frank Kurraen, 488 N. Hermitinge.
Karl Marx. Faul Vegas, 584 N. Humboltt.
German Club Verwarts. 41. Schwerdtner,
145 Wells st.
Frederick Ungas, 186

POLISH.

POLISH.

Polish Central Committee—1d Sundays, 5-26g. m., 48th, and Wood six: 1 Feblus,
465 N. Hermitage
S. M. Lagessis, so-section 2, m. N. W.
Liversity Settlement, Neble and Augusts - Toldas, 493 N. Lermitage
25-2d and 4th Saturdays, 48th and Wood,
V. J. Marchakiewicz, 4845 S. Lin-etn.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

22 - Pinnish - 24 and 4th Sundays, 112 Or-leans at Thure Litzen, 125 Lecust, 5 - French - Joseph Lachance, 2222 289th at Hungarian - 1st and 26 Sandays, 5 p. n. at 555 Bire Island av. Ches. Heliume 5-French-Joseph Latchibee, 222 28th at Hungarian -ist and 3d Santhibe, 3 p in, a 555 Rine Island av. Ches. Hetumbe three 1227 California av. 9th Ward-Jawish -idd Thesdays, 215 W 12th 8t - H. Salaot, 163 W 14th 4t.

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## THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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



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.

SUBSCRIPTION BATES.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

The fact the signed article is published does not commit The thicage Socialist all opinions exposed therein.

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

Editor, A. W. Mance; A. S. Edwards, Associate Editor; Business Manager, A. mann; State Secretary, J. S. Smith; C. L. Breckon, County Secretary.

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

## THE GRAND JURY AND LABOR.

with the teamsters' strike were beralded broadcast by the capitalist press. was informed the "public" 'snocking" and "appalling" revelations were to be made as to corrupt relations between leaders of labor and certain large capitalists in Chicago.

Most of the time of two grand juries has been occupied with investigations of the charges of graft and bribery be tween fabor leaders and members of the employers' association. What has been the result?

A large number of strikers and union officials have been indicted, but with charged graft; Driscoll admits two unimportant exceptions, where emplayers were indicted in conjunction with union officials for "conspiracy to injury a rival business house," the bribe givers have gone scot free.

eshes of its net so arranged that the bribe-givers could all slip through, while it secured enough evidence to trial. How did the employers come to escape? is the question that simple minded workingmen are asking. Well, if they could understand that the strings that control the ward politicians who dominate old party conventions are all pulled from the "nonpartisan" Union League Club, the head quarters of the Employers' Association, the findings of the grand jury would not be hard to understand

If a working man is summoned to appear before the grand jury and he refuses to answer questions or deviates ted to jail for "contemp!" or prosecuted for perjury. While, on the other hand, the grand jury confesses, as the following report shows, that the emplayers are immune from prosecution perjury, and that even their names "reputations" are held sacred by the "carefully selected grand jury." The grand Jury that has indicted fifty warting men, brazenly reports that cer yet they do not feel justified in giving

their names to the public. The grand jury's report says:

"Certain employers deliberately lied tioning names the Jury goes into specine circumstances where money has been paid by employers in connection with labor troubles and so graphically is the story told that no difficulty will interests are merged. exidence of a positive nature develops | the field

Some time ago when charges and and is presented to the July grand counter charges of graft in connection jury, the body that completes its work to-day considered it advisable to refrain from mentioning names."

When these bribery charges were first made the Chicago Socialists printed the following on the subject of bribery and graft:

"Give us all the facts. Now let us have no fixing things to shield the bribers in this graft investigation. 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 charges and says that be received the money. He styles himself a 'labor commissioner or go between. who paid the money, to whom was it paid? How much did Driscoll get? The grand jury appears to have had. 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 hold a half hundred working men for public wants to know, no matter who is guilty.

> The truth seems to be that the em plovers felt secure from the first, and that the charges were largely made in the hopes of stampeding the union teamsters to leave their union and return to work "as individuals."

The federal grand jury after months of delay has indicted a few of the officials of the packing companies on various charges. But fellow workers, just sit down and calculate how much chance you have of securing any relief from the great food trust by these from the truth, he is at once commit- prosecutors. How long, oh, how long, will it take the working class to get wise to the fact that so long as the capitalist class own everything they will do as they are doing; that is, continue to rob us of all but a bare existence?

> Nothing short of the ownership of the trusts by the people collectively holds out any hope for the workers.

The capitalist courts and grand tain employers "deliberately fied," and liuries are only a farce so far as securing any relief from our present condi-Not until the workers unite at the ballot box and take possession of the machinery of government and the means of life is there any hope for s charged in the report. Without men- permanent relief from present condi-

Workers wake up! Do a little thinking and then act in the interest of your class with which your individual You have let be experienced by those familiar with the capitalist papers and politicians the situation in fixing the identities of think and act for you all too long now the employers involved, it is said. Ow Remember there is going to be a judiing to the fact that no legal action is cial election this fall and that the Sopossible in the premises unless more cialist party will have a full ticket in

## THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

only one thing clear. That is that an sia to devise a constitutional governoutraged people are fighting blindly ment, founded on universal suffrage. and with great suffering and loss of human life against conditions that have become intolerable.

maintained by the Russian bureaucracy it is impossible to get a very clean uprising and know what they are whether the fighting and revolting now in progress in the many indus trial centers is the spontaneous uptions is not very clear.

According to the press dispatches this week more than 6,000 striking working men in Odessa were shot by the Russian troops. While from many other cities it is reported that hun-dreds of thousands of workmen have, gone on strike to force the czar's government to convene a representative working class.

The dispatches from Russia make | convention of all the people of Rus-

As meager as our information from this dark part of the world is, and despite the contradictory statements Owing to the strict press censure made by the sensational press concerning the events that have transpired lately, it is evident that a new idea of what the real situation is. The liussia is being born, It is worthy press dispatches are so menger and of note that while the revolutionists contradictory that about all that can of Russia are demanding and dying really be known of the situation is to enforce their demand for the privithat a large number of people are, being shot down by the troops. Whether the revolutionists have any gates to the industrial convention now well defined centralized plans for an in session in this city, are advocating abandoning of the ballot as a striking, rioting and fighting for, or working class weapon of warfare and raing the shop of Hazen B. Goodrich advocating the strike as the only effective weapon of the working class. Oa this particular point the exar of Russia and the employers association of America are in perfect harmony with Professor De Leon and Father Hagerty. However, we do not believe that the working class of either Russia or America will be dissuaded from seeing the necessity of capturing the political powers, to be controlled and used by and in the interests of the

At the rate of gain coming to the for the producers of the world's garment workers by writtee of the wealth to attain unto the full social teamsters' strike, how long will it take value of their labor?

### THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST PLATFORM FOR 1904.

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

THE DEFENDER OF LIBERTY.

THE DEFENDER OF LIBERTY.

The Socialist party, in convention assembled, makes its appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the ladividual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power 's maintain and proof by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further ensistement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutious came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been selxed upon by the capitalist chass as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our State and 's though Legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propected interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the indges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions are forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer forcign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so fitrading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself, or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to allence what might be the voice of protost signing these economically dependent upon interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual sery upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths upon which our institutions were founded. But, under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast unjority of human beings ever to become possessors of private property in the means of life.

political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings over to become possessors of private property in the means of life.

CAPITALISM DESTROYS PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Capitalism is the sowny and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence-wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic shavery which renders intellectual and political tyraing inevitable.

Sectaism comes as to occasion to a second control of the means of employment grounds accept in an economic shavery which renders intellectual and political Sectaism comes as to occasion to the control of the means of the means of the control of the means of the control of the means of the control of the means of

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be ceure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, hought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

CAPITALISM LEVELS SOCIETY.

As an American Social to party, we piedge our fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embedied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the industrial development stready accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by ne national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The fendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of the universal condition, and insure are no longer national boundaries, and of the so-called patriotisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggles of contending capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

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

THE CLASS CONFLICT.

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

and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruit afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery for its portion.

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

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long ceased to be individual. The labor of scores, or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men sometimes separated by sens or continueds—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the predict the owners of the tools and means of production; and to rish show the present division of society into two classes; and from it have sprung all the miseries, inharmentes and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be pears in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A scelety based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a seciety is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social pears, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete trimph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

SOCIALISM INEVITABLE.

The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The capitains of industry are appaired at their own inshifity to control or direct the rapiday socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign at 7 form of the developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the lostitutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of universal capitalist will soon destroy them.

italist society are passing under the power of unioring torces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chose, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of geods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together; and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

IMMEDIATIC DEMANDS

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS

To the end that the workers may selke every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of like powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the cooperative commonwealth, the Socialist party piedges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political stringgle for each successive immediate laterest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increases of wates; for the insurance of workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment, for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transpertation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of themeses, franchises and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and improvement of the conditions of the workers; for the complete education of children, and their freedom from the workshop; for the complete education of children, and their freedom from the workshop; for the complete education of children, and their freedom from the workshop; for the popular externation, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, equal suffrage and municipal home rule, and the recall of efficers by their consiltents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to presure whatever is for the workers most tumediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the evenous and political powers of the capitalist, and increase the like powers of the worker.

But he so delays we are rules to see the land and increase the like powers of the worker. IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

of government, in order that they may thereby key hold of the whole system of Indostry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

AN APIESAL FO THE WORKERS.

To this end we piedge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrosted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their immediate interests and for their similar and complete enamelpation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their straigle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers cause, to cast in their lot and faith with the Socialed party. And we appeal only to winst we, and the men and women whom we represent, are ready to give and have given. Our appeal for the trust and antiques, of our telest-workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of that economic freedom from which well spring the freedom of the whole man.

### DONOVAN VS. BARRY.

party helds towards organized labor is node quite plain by a write-up of the "Donovan case" in the New York People of July 1. The facts in this ease, which has been carried to the Supreme Court by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of Haverbill, Mass. are as tollows: The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union succeeded in union or Haverhill, and established the "closed shop rule." Under the agreement all non-union men employed by Goodrich and Co. were given opportunity and a certain time to join the union.

On the merning that the time limit be replied in the negative the union men told the foreman that either they or Barry would quit. The foreman informed Barry that he could not use him any longer unless he joined the union. Barry refused to join the un-

County Civil Court and was awarded \$1,500 damages. The defendants appealed the case to the Supreme Court of the State, which, of course The true character and nature of pe Leon's S. T. and L. A. and the low. And all the capitalist papers all over the country have been gloating over this latest blow to organized labor.

> This is, of course, what we expect from the capitalist press. But what will the delegates to the industrial union convention, now in session in this city, think when they find De Leon's class-conscions, revolutionary paper, the Weekly People, joining with the Chicago Chronicle, D. M. Parry and the Employers' Association, gleefully rejoleing at this "latest blow to unionism?"

The article in the People proudly boasts of the fact that Barry was at that time, and still is, a member of the was up Michael T. Barry was asked if Socialist Labor party. Yet De Leon he was going to join the union. When is the man who is now in Chicago is the man who is now in Chicago attempting to organize a union that

'won't scab" under any circumstances The capitalist press has loudly proclaimed that the convention at Brand's Hall is attempting to organize a "So-cialist union," and while we believe ion and was discharged. Barry brought that most Socialists are in favor of suit against the officers of the Boot an industrial form of labor organiza- and Shoe Workers' Union in the Essex tion, we wish our readers to take

notice that the Socialist party, nor, so far as we know, any of its members, POCKET LIBRARY have any sympathy with the scabbing tactics of the S. L. P. and the S. T. and L. A., in both of which Daniel De Leon is the high pontiff.

### WORKERS IN THE FIELD.

Comrade Fr. Greer, Chicago, sends our subs to the Chicago Socialist. Frank E. Donaldson, Palos Park, Ill.,

back again this week with a st

Comrade Thos. F. Dixon, New Oreans. La., is doing good work in his city and takes a bunch of sub cards and Joe Langenberg, Chicago, Ill., an old

timer in the Socialist movement, but he is a N on deck and proves it by buying an ear bunch of sub cards. Joe Mittlemeyer, Chicago, bags a few

Coincade P. Johnson, Chicago, cap-Henry Hansen, Chicago, captured a mark of four this week and expects to

enent the dose every week.

J. L. McCreery takes a bundle of 100

opies of the Chicago Socialist.

Comrade L. A. Miller, Dubuque, Iowa,
ontributes in the form of \$2.00 for subs

ast week and says that he will be heard Enclosed please find \$1.00 for two m very much pleased with the Chicago Socialist in its new form and look forward with much pleasure to its arrival

very Monday morning and wishing yo

possible success in your efforts to

awaken the sleeping proletariat to a sense of class conscionsness, I remain, yours for the cause, Wm. Butscher, New John Callahan landed a bunch of four

subs last week and requests that they be given their medicine at once. Comrade H. M. Fossum writes: Piense find enclosed money order for \$1.00 to pay for enclosed subs to your paper.

Comrade Geo. Koop, who is attending the Turner fest in Indianapolis, is hammering away at the unconverted with the esult that several of them have alrecurrendered and are getting their first ons in Socialism through the column of the Chicago Socialist

Robt, F. Smith, Franklin, Pa., went into the camp of the enemy this week and came back with a bunch of four

Twenty-seventh Ward, No. 2, Local Cook County, got busy this week to the extent of five new subs for the Chicago

Daniel F. Manger, Salt Lake City, Utah, writes: Enclosed please find money o pay for three subs. You are getting out a great paper and I hope it will be financial succe Comrade Paul Pierce, Chicago, one of

he old guard, remembered us again with banch of subs

a bunch of subs.

Twenty-seventh Ward, No. 4, came in good style last week and planked down \$55.00 for subs.

Tweifth Ward Scandinavian pays \$5.00 for subs cards and takes a bundle of 1.000 copies of the Chicago Socialist to use in canvassing for new subs. It would be a splendid idea if the other ward branches would emulate their example.

Comrade U. Caulkin of Peoria landed with subs to the amount of \$1.75 last week.

J. H. Hanly, Quiney, Ill., is in line with a bunch of three new subs for the ward abanch of three new subs for the what is bunch of three new subs for the what is bunch of three new subs for the what is bunch of three new subs for the what is bunch of three new subs for the what is bunch of three new subs for the what is bunch of three new subs for the what is bunch of three new subs for the what is bunch of three new subs for the substitute of the

things up in the stock yards district by sending in seven subs and taking another

Comrade De Mendoza, Chicago, is do ng splendid work for the Chicago Socialist and shows his appreciation of our paper by bringing in a club of 20,

### **GRAND PICNIC**

Cigar Makers' and Cigar Packers' Union No. 15 Union No. 227 AT ELM TREE GROVE, DUNNING Sunday, July 9th, 1905

Grounds Open at 10 a.m. Prize Bowling and other amusements. Tickets 25 cents. Tickets 15c a person if bought before day of Picnic

Take any North Side ear or Milwaukee Avenue or Eiston Avenue, transfer to Irving Park Bonlevard car, which takes you to the J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary So-cialist Party, and John W. La Vine will speak.

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## OF SOCIALISM.

The Chicago Socialist cannot in any one issue give a complete statement if what Socialism is. It cannot answer all the questions coming from workingmen who think they might perhaps be Socialists if they understood what the Socialist party stands

Our co-operative publishing house is run for the purpose of putting this information within the reach of all who want it. And because we realize that those who need the information most are often the least able to pay for it. we are putting it out in the cheapest possible form

The POCKET LIBRARY OF SO-CIALISM consists of forty-four booklets of thirty-two pages each, just the right size to carry in the pocket or to mail in an ordinary business envelope-light enough, too, so that the booklet and a letter can both go for a two-cent stamp. They are sold at the street meetings of the Socialist party for five cents each, and a fraction over four cents out of the five goes to the party, if the branch selling the booklets is a stockholder in our publishing house.

Here is a list of the booklets. In nearly every case the title gives a good idea of the subject treated and the questions answered. Numbers 8 and 38 are the best to begin with if

you know nothing of Socialism: Woman and the Social Problem. By
May Wood Simons.
 The Evolution of the Class Stroggle.
By Wm. H. Noyes.
 Improduct Marriages. By Robert Blatch-

3. Improd ford,
4. Packingtown. By A. M. Simons.
5. Realism in Literature and Art. By
Clarence S. Darrow.
6. Single Tax vs. Socialism. By A. M.

7. Wage-Labor and Capital. By Karl 8. The Man Under the Machine. By A. M.

Simons.

9. The Mission of the Working Class. By Charles H, Vall.

10. Morals and Socialism. By Charles H. Ker.

11. Socialist Songs. By William Morris and

others.

12. After Capitalism, What? By Rev. Wil-Ham T. Brown.

13. Raticual Probibition. By Walter L.

J. H. Hanly Quincy, Ill., is in line
with a banch of three new subs for the
Chicago Socialist.
Otto Eagholm, Chicago, is stirring
things up in the stock yards district by
Chicago in the stock yards district by

27. The Relation of Religion to Social Eth-ics. By Rev William T. Brown. 28. Socialism and the Home. By May Wal-den Kerr. 29. Trasts and Imperialism. By H. Gay-lord Wilshire.

30. A Sketch of Social Evolution. By H. W. Boyd Mackay.
31. Socialism vs. Abarchy. By A. M. Si-

32. Industrial Democracy. By J. W. Kel-33. The Socialist Party-Platform, Consti-

tution, eft.

34. The Pride of Intellect. By Franklin H.
Wentworth.

35. The Philosophy of Socialism. By A. M.

Simons.

36. An Appeal to the Young. By Peter Kropotkin; translated by H. M. Hynd-

poisin; transmed by it al, HydroThe Kingdom of God and Socialism. By
Hev. Robert M. Webster.

St. Easy Lessons in Socialism. By William
H. Leffingwell.

Socialism and the Organized Labor
Movement. By May Wood Simons.

40. The Capitalists' Union or Labor Union.
Which? Published by Union No. 7386,
American Federation of Labor.

41. The Socialist Catechism. By Charies
E. Cline.

41. The Socialist Cafechism. By Chates E. Cline,
42. Civic Evils, or the Relation of Money to Social Ethics. By Dr. C. H. Reed.
43. Our Bourgeois Literature, the Reason and the Remedy. By 7-ton Sinclair.
44. The Scab. By Jack London.

SPECIAL MIDSUMMER OFFER.

Probably there is not a reader of the Chicago Socialist but would like to own Brenholtz's novel, THE RE-CORDING ANGEL, which was described in this column last week. It sells for a dollar. The forty-four numbers of the Pocket Library of Socialism sell for five cents each. Now, here is our offer. It is not going to appear again, and it will not be good after the end of July. During this month if any reader of the Chicago Socialist will bring a dollar to this office, he may carry away a copy of THE RECORDING ANGEL and a full set of the POCKET LIBRARY OF SOCIALISM. If you live outside Chicago you can still take advantage of the offer by sending the money, but in that case you must add 18 cents for postage. We will mail the books

promptly on receipt of \$1.18. A PERSONAL QUESTION.

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