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VOL. VI

## STRUGGLES OF THE TOILERS.

The topic of general interest and discussion in labor circles this week has been the brutal attack made on the election officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor last Sunday by a band of professional slingers when the ballot boxes were destroyed and Michael Donnelly, president of the Meat Workers' Union, assaulted, beaten and kicked almost to death.

That the attack was made by one of the numerous bands of professional slingers at the instigation of one of the factions who desired to rule the Chicago Federation for what graft there is in it, is one theory for the motive of the brutal, inhuman assault.

So far, it has been impossible to get any information as to who was behind the cowardly action. But it is plain that the reign of graft that has of late dominated and contaminated every thing from the Cabinet officers and United States government bureau of statistics and information down to the labor unions, is responsible for this despicable and disgraceful incident in labor union circles.

Comrade Barney Berlin, the veteran trade unionist and Socialist, is reported to have described the attack as cowardly and brutal. He said:

"It was the most cowardly and brutal thing that I ever witnessed—the attack on Mike Donnelly," said Berlin. "I had never seen anything approaching it in all my forty-three years in the labor movement and I did not know that men could be so inhuman. We were forced to stand with our faces to the wall and let our captors knock poor Donnelly down and kick him. It was horrifying, revolting, dastardly. We were powerless. Death at the muzzle of revolvers would have been our measure had we interfered."

As near as can be learned the thugs were strangers, and unknown to the Federation officers who were assaulted. There has been several theories advanced as to the motive behind the dastardly attack, but so far there has been nothing definite given to the public that would warrant accusing any faction of instigating so dastardly a crime.

Many theories were suggested around labor headquarters. Attention was called to the fact that Donnelly was slugged in 1893 and left for dead in a gutter after he had led the movement in the Chicago Federation that resulted in the teamsters' union denouncing John C. Driscoll, then secretary of the Associated Teamsters' Interests. Driscoll was close to the "machine" in the Chicago Federation of Labor, of which Martin B. Madden, a saloonkeeper at 103 Fifth avenue, business agent of the Junior Steamfitters, is said to be a leading factor. Madden's saloon is a "hang-out" for the machine clique.

Associated in this machine are said to be Frank Thomas, William Kelly of the Junior Steamfitters' union, "Black" Jack Gallagher, a man named Christensen and Robert Noren, treasurer of the Chicago Federation and a candidate for re-election. Al Young and Hugh McGee of the Teamsters, cronies of Driscoll, are also named in connection with the political machine of the Federation. In some quarters the theory was advanced that the whole performance recently was an attempt to "get" Donnelly while giving the murderous assault the appearance of a move to halt the election. Less than a week ago Donnelly announced that he was having success in reorganizing the stockyards workers' union shattered in the strike last year.

The gang that instigated this brutal and murderous assault, whether it was one of the organized factions of the Federation or capitalist enemies of organized labor, should be ferreted out.

## THE CHEAPEST COMMODITY.

W. J. Ghent writes of the cheapness of human life under capitalism. The horrors of capitalist industrialism, in the aggregate, far exceed those of war. The war of trade is counted holy because it means profit to the ruling class. The militarism of gun and sword is denounced as though it were the greatest scourge of the race, and its horrors are pictured in the most lurid colors. But the comparison of statistics reveals the fact that "Peace hath her bachelries no less renowned than war."

The horrors of industrial militarism, on the other hand, claims but scant attention. Under our present civilization, dominated by the ethics of the trading class, they are taken as a matter of course. And yet, the fiercest and bloodiest of modern wars—extending along the present Russo-Japanese conflict—results in smaller losses in deaths, maimings and the infliction of mortal diseases than are caused by the ordinary processes of the capitalist system of industry.

Mr. Ghent produces these figures from the adjutant general's office of the fatalities in the northern army

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## THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1905

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NO. 333.

VOL. VI

## STRUGGLES OF THE TOILERS.

at the earliest possible date and given the limit of the law.

If all the energy of the city police and deputy sheriffs' force were not being expended in protecting the interests of a little handful of millionaires, the other 2,000,000 inhabitants of Chicago might get some relief from the reign of the organized thugs and hold-up gangs that are terrorizing the city, both by night and by day.

In the meantime the rank and file of the labor unions would do well to scrutinize the character of the men that have worked themselves into the official positions in the Federation of Labor and remove the grafters and politicians at the earliest possible date.

The Teamsters' strike dragg'd wearily on. There is no doubt that both sides are good and tired of the present intolerable conditions. But despite the fact that the employers say that so far as they are concerned the strike is over, they still require two thousand police and deputy sheriffs to protect their imported scabs and keep their few wagons going. The express wagon and department store drivers both have again voted to continue the strike. Will the teamsters learn enough by their experience in this strike to strike at the ballot box at the very next opportunity?

The only other strike of importance that is now in progress in Chicago is that of the Wood Workers. About two thousand Wood Workers have been out since July 3, and from all present appearances the strike is likely to continue indefinitely.

The Wood Workers are out for an increase in wages, from 28 cents to 30 cents an hour. The employers assert that it is impossible for them at this time to increase the Chicago scale on account of the competition of surrounding cities, where the same class of work is done at a much lower rate of wages.

Two years ago the employers made the same argument and a strike was called. It only lasted ten days when the employers granted all that the Wood Workers struck for.

Attempts have been made to open some of the shops and operate them with non-union labor. The attempts have not so far been successful and at the present time it may be said that the shops are completely tied up.

The dispute over the payment of the "shot-fires" wages that has been on between the mine owners and the Illinois Coal Miners' Union for some time, was submitted to arbitration. Judge Gray, of Delaware, was selected by both parties as umpire. According to his award, rendered last week, the shot fires must be paid equally by the union and the operators. It is the old story of splitting the difference and the wealth producers get the worst of it through the enactment of a law that was passed in their interests.

It is reported that the Illinois miners are at present actually suffering for the barest necessities of life. For months they had only been working two or three days a week, lately the mines have been closed all together and it is reported that they will not open up again until the middle of August or the first of September. Thus the men who have delved into the dark caverns of the earth and brought forth the stored sunshine of past ages, which makes our factory and railroad age possible, are now suffering from "an over production" of coal.

Some day the workers will see the folly of suffering because their labor has produced too much. When they do they will socialize the industries and produce for use, then this long nightmare of working class existence will come to an end. Study Socialism.

## THE CHEAPEST COMMODITY.

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## ALL ABOARD!

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## SOCIALIST SUMMER OUTING AND PICNIC

SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1905.

Tickets, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

4 Trains from Illinois Central Randolph Depot at 9:20, 10:05, 11:20 a. m., and 1:20 p. m., stopping at 12th, 22nd, 39th, 53rd, 63rd, Grand Crossing and Kensington Stations

Tickets at Headquarters, Room 15, 163 Randolph Street

## TICKETS AT DEPOTS

MUSIC, DANCING, BALL GAME, CONTESTS &amp; SOCIAL SATISFACTION

## A CONTRADICTION.

United States geological survey reports the casualties in mining coal for the year 1901 as 11,670 killed and 3,642 wounded. Pennsylvania alone furnished an industrial Bull Run.

	Killed	Wounded
Federals	470	1,971
Confederates	387	1,582
Total	857	2,653

Pennsylvania coal mines.

	Killed	Wounded
Anthracite	513	1,242
Bituminous	361	550
Total	814	1,892

Passing from the casualties of pure industries, the records of casualties of general industries are but little less appalling. Aggregating these figures there are killed in the different industries approximately 80,000 and wounded more or less seriously to times that number each year.

ATHLETIC PROGRAM FOR PICNIC.

**BASEBALL GAME**—"Young Socialists" vs. "N. Y. Stores." Game called at 2 p. m. Purse \$30.

**LADIES' RACE**—One hundred yards. Winner will get a pair of opera glasses.

**FOOT RACE**—One hundred yard dash open to all. Box of 50 cigars to winner.

**FAT MEN'S RACE**—Those weighing 180 pounds and over eligible. Prize to winner, two years' subscription to Chicago Socialist.

**BOYS' RACE**—One hundred yards. Valuable pocket knife to winner.

**GIRL'S RACE**—One hundred yards. Chatelaine bag to winner.

**PRIZE BOWLING CONTEST**—First prize, 15 per cent of the gross receipts of the contest; second prize, 10 per cent; third prize, 5 per cent. Get in the game.

**PRIZE SET OF DISHES**—The Chicago Co-Operative Society, 1007 W. North avenue, has donated to Chicago Socialist Fund a fine set of dishes. These will be given to the most popular lady comrade at the picnic. Comrade M. E. Elbridge will have charge of the affair.

An excellent program has been provided for your entertainment at Elliott's Park next Sunday. Get your tickets early.

Suppose, Mr. Lawson, we take your advice and sell all our stocks and bonds, what shall we do with the cash? Should we invest it in caravans or in private cars?

Please tell us, Mr. Lawson, and the working people will begin to unioin at once.

But perhaps Mr. Lawson does not mean the class we belong to when he speaks of the American public. The "public" he has in mind is the small fry stock exchange gamblers, and "business men" who think they are in it. Whether these sell out or not matters little. They will all be sold out at last.

The Socialists are not only Socialists in name but in nature, too. You will get proof of the fact if you are present next Sunday at Elliott's Park.

Some one asks what rule is used in the financial world as to the punishment of criminals. This is an easy one. If the culprit belongs to the "respectable" class he is punished if he robs other members of his class, but the masses are made big enough for him to push through if his victims belong to the working class.

If, however, he is a member of the working class, or if he is not "respectable" enough, he is punished whether he steals from one class or another.

It is therefore well to know the rules when you decide to apply for membership among the present day thieves.

The factories probably destroy more lives than do the railroads, but the figures are not obtainable. For coal miners, on the other hand, we have something like authentic figures. The

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## THE IDEAS ON WHICH SOCIALISM RESTS

V.—The Socialist Party.

BY CHAS. H. KERR.

Let us review very briefly the conclusions that we reached in the four articles published in the last four issues of *The Chicago Socialist*. First, we saw that men's ideas and institutions are the necessary outcome of the conditions under which they get their bread. Second, we saw that the working class in America to-day get their bread by creating "surplus value" for the owning class, who in turn get their bread and a good deal besides by taking what the workers earn. Third, we saw that this state of things has developed a "class-struggle" between those who live by working and those who live by owning. Fourth, we saw that this class struggle must finally end in the downfall of the capitalist system, and the upbuilding of the co-operative commonwealth.

We come now to the means by which the co-operative commonwealth is to be brought about. Is it to be by reform or by revolution?

First let us define these terms, for they are often misunderstood. Reforms are not always peaceful; they are sometimes bloody. Many heads were broken in the Chartist riots in England before the corn laws were repealed and the first steps taken toward a system of factory legislation. And revolutions are sometimes peaceful, as when James II. fled to France in 1688, and left the English capitalists in full control of the government, which they have held ever since.

The difference between reform and revolution is this: A reform is a change in the laws or the way of enforcing the laws, brought about by the same class that has all the time been in control. A revolution is a change in the laws or their enforcement brought about by a new ruling class, which overthrows the class that has thus far ruled, and takes its place in the control of the government.

The SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA stands not for reform but for revolution, because it holds that the rule of the capitalist class, under which the workers of America now suffer, must be brought to an end, and that the workers must become the rulers.

This is the position not only of the Socialist party of America but of the International Socialists of the world, represented by a large and growing party in every civilized country.

As to the means by which the capitalist class is to be overthrown, the real question worth considering is what means will prove most effective.

If it could best be done by working for "one thing at a time," and bidding for the votes of people who have no idea what the class struggle means, we should no doubt favor that method. But history has made it very clear that such a method is a dead failure. Look at populism; look at Bryanism; look at the sad failure of the Dunne administration in Chicago.

If, on the other hand, the working class could best gain power by taking up arms, just as the capitalist class did when it dislodged the landholding nobility from power, why not? But as a matter of fact, machinery has been applied to fighting as well as to the production of goods, and the capitalists to-day control the machine guns that could in a few hours slaughter the revolutionary workers of any of our cities.

Here in America there is a simple way to get hold of these guns as well as the rest of the machinery of government. It is by voting for the party of the working class, that is, the Socialist party. Elect Socialist legislators, and the laws will be made in the interest of the laborers. Elect Socialist judges and the injunctions will be issued to help the workers instead of the employers. Elect Socialist Mayors, Governors and Presidents, and the policemen and soldiers will be at the disposal of the new ruling class, the working class, while the capitalist will cease to exist as a capitalist, and will go to work so that he can go on eating.

In saying this I do not mean to say that the election of one Socialist officer or of a hundred Socialist officers will in itself bring any great measure of freedom and happiness to the working class. As long as the capitalists control any part of the machinery of government, they will use that part to nullify any measures that may be passed in the interest of the working class.

But the Socialist party does not on that account propose to stop fighting for the control of the government, nor does it propose to lay down any weapon that may be of use in the class struggle. It is in hearty sympathy with the trade unions, and will use all its strength to help them, just as a capitalist government uses all its strength to crush them. It stands for the prohibition of child labor, for shorter hours and higher wages for old age pensions and insurance against sickness and accidents, for the public ownership of railways and street cars under working-class control, for the initiative and referendum, and the right to remove officers by popular vote, for the equal suffrage of men and women, and for every other measure that may be for the immediate interests of the workers.

Yet the men and women who are working through the Socialist party understand that if all the "reforms" that are being agitated were to be conceded by the capitalists, there would be no real gain of any great importance for the working class. Their constant aim therefore is to organize the workers into a party which shall finally dislodge the capitalists from power once for all, and establish the co-operative commonwealth.

To be an active member of the Socialist party something more is needed than to vote the ticket on election day. It is also necessary to join the party organization, pay the small monthly dues, and attend the regular meetings.

Why is this? The Republicans and Democrats do not do that way.

No, because the old parties are controlled by "bosses" who take their orders from the capitalists who pay the bills. If the laborers want to be their own bosses, they must pay their own bills, and that is why the monthly dues are required.

The frequent meetings are necessary in order that the affairs of the party may be controlled by the whole membership, and not by any little group of "leaders."

Do you want to get inside the party? Here is the way to go about it. If you live inside Cook County, call on Chas. L. Breckin, the County Secretary, 102 Randolph street. If you live in Illinois outside Cook County, and do not know where to find the nearest Socialist local, write to James S. Smith, 102 Randolph street, Chicago, and he will inform you. If you live in some other State, and do not know how to find the nearest local nor the State Secretary, write to J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary Socialist party, 260 Dearborn street, Chicago, and he will give you the needed information.

## THE SCIENCE OF SOCIALISM.

Only a few decades ago, the "cultured class" was everywhere dominant in society. An education meant knowledge of languages (especially dead languages), etiquette and theology. Latin was the path to theology and this dominated prince and peasant throughout the civilized world. Scientists and philosophers were regarded with contempt by prince, priest and even the lowly peasant.

Huxley says that the man of science was called by the *Beau Brummels* of that period, a vulgar plebeian, and he was the victim of the sneers and jeers of the European snobsocracy. The story of Priestley is well known. He was hooted and shamed on the streets by school children and their teachers; his property was destroyed by religious fanatics. Yet, he was one of the greatest benefactors of the human race, and we of to-day are beneficiaries of his wonderful discoveries and inventions.

Priestley's offense was that he left the pulpit, discarded the superficial conventional studies of his age and determined to devote his time and ability to the study of man and nature. Other great men followed his example; hence the wonderful strides of science during the nineteenth century. Too much importance cannot be given by Socialists to the sciences.

It follows that if so much depends on socialists, and their children, securing the best kind of scientific knowledge and disseminating the same among the masses, then we should vigilantly scrutinize our socialist literature, select the best and most scientific that we can find and go to work as active propagandists. Meanwhile we must uphold the science of socialism, and all other sciences, as against their enemies, and protect our public schools from the encroachments of their wily foes who seldom sleep.

Socialism depends for its success and permanency on the spread of education—but it must be the right kind of education. Some years ago the writer visited a "bonn school" in England. The singing and evolutions of the children were very fine, but on examination of the text books from which they were taught, he found them to be execrable. Everything they contained had been prepared to imbue the susceptible minds of the pupils with the goodness and greatness of the nobility and the subtlety and divinity of royalism.

Science, not fictions and fancies, not

## JEW BAITING.

BY MURRAY E. KING.

It is when driven to the last ditch, it is when facing the possibility of losing this hold over the masses that the aristocracies of the world reveal the pure malevolence of their nature. The crime of class rulers here lies deeply hidden beneath a thousand "respectable" phrases and it has a soft palm and an odor of sanctity until threatened with loss of power. At such crises the devil and the brute that lie at the bottom of all power and privilege holding comes out from behind the mask and history becomes a great lurid splash of blood. There is nothing a power-holding class will stop at. The last card it always plays is always the card of race and religious prejudice, which it always, with true economic instinct, fosters in the mass to use at the proper time. At that moment the "respectability" of the aristocrat and the plutocrat and the "saints" of their most useful retainer, the priest, is thrust aside, and the diverting of the currents of discontent along historic lines become the one aim and activity. We have the negro and foreign immigration problem in America as a harbinger of capitalism and we may expect to see that card played with effect by our economic masters unless we offset it by the inspection of a universal class solidarity. In Russia we have the example of a ruling class at bay, and we may view with edification what such bodies may be dependent upon to do under similar circumstances. The Russian bureaucracy, on the verge of facing a revolution, has turned to the most ignorant portion of the labor population and is fanning the wild flames of religious and race prejudices, regardless of results, to save its possessions and privileges. Unfortunately the Russian proletariat is immature, and the plan is proving the most effective one possible for stemming the tides of popular revolt.

Perhaps we will be pardoned if we continue the article to some length, showing the infamy of the scheme as revealed in scenes actually occurring widely throughout Russia since several weeks ago, and likely perhaps to lead to a second massacre of St. Bartholomew. Through Associated press dispatches comes the well authenticated intelligence that through Gen. Trepoff, Governor General of St. Petersburg, the bureaucracy is maturing a well laid plan to fan the flames of race and religious hatred and divert the tides of popular discontent into these channels. The pure diabolism of the plot and the horrors of its execution would do honor to a Machiavellian scheme. "It has been proven beyond a doubt," says the press dispatch, "that the recent outbreaks in the western empire were instigated by agitators who came from St. Petersburg and were actively supported by the local authorities." Tales of horror are pouring in from all parts of Russia. Two classes of people, the ignorant peasants, who are superstitiously attached to the Tsar, and the orthodox church, and the most debased element of the industrial population who are inflamed by the opportunity offered of looting the Jewish shops and houses are made use of in this fiendish plan of the ruling class. Thousands of pamphlets are circulated, strong anti-Semitic articles are launched in the local newspapers, and local priests are induced to advocate violence against the Jews. Local agitators are hired at a price of one ruble (20 cents) a day, to go about among the masses of the common people and stir popular feeling against the Bolsheviks up to a boiling point. The massacre at Jitomir has never been exceeded as the cold-blooded conception of fiends. At the beginning of the Jewish Sabbath, Friday evening, a mob of 70,000, consisting of peasants from the surrounding villages and the scum of the urban population, which is always ready for riot and plunder, converged from all directions upon the Jewish Ghetto, and surrounded the Jewish synagogue. Their heavy blows on the doors, which were kept locked during divine services, alarmed the congregation, and men and women alike abandoned their devotion to gaze terror-stricken in the direction from which the noise came. The mob broke into the synagogue without much difficulty and with a yell of triumph began to attack the Jews. Every man in the mob was armed with a thick stick, while a number had come provided with knouts and a few were armed with revolvers. As the assailants poured in through the main entrance the Jews sought to escape by four other exits, where they were met by the remainder of the mob and driven back into the building. The invading force struck their victims with their heavy sticks, regardless of consequences. Horrible scenes were witnessed during the attack. The chief and junior rabbis were belabored to a pulp of unrecognizable flesh and bones. Men and women alike were knocked down and trampled under foot. Women threw themselves upon their assailants and clung desperately to the arms upraised to chastise them. The shrieks of the injured and dying mingled with the triumphant shouts of the Jew baiters created a deafening din. Suddenly the lights went out and prevented the mob from continuing its work of destruction. Forty killed and 800 wounded was the result of those moments of horror. The massacre continued throughout the ghetto during the night and news comes from all parts of western and southern Russia of similar scenes. Against these crimes the sanctimonious hypocrites who hold the reins of power in other nations say not a word. It is quite likely that one billion dollar plutocracy will stand indifferently by and see an entire race wiped out. A move to save the subject populations of the world by any of the present world powers is unthinkable. The unspeakable Turk or the equally unspeakable Cossack may murder, rape and pillage with impunity under the name of Mahomet or Christ, so long as they do not turn their guns against the established order. Only in the rise of International Socialism, which recog-

nizes no race, color, religious difference, or national boundary line, is an offset to the blood-thirsty rulers of the world.

## A CASE IN POINT.

A case in point amidst the indifference of the nations in the midst of the cold-blooded deeds of governing classes and the conscious solidarity of the ruling classes was illustrated in the attitude of the governments toward the crew of the *Potemkin*. Contumacy ruled among the governments of Europe as long as the red flag floated over that ship and its terrible armament. Despite the fact that it had declared its intention through the Social Democratic committee, to make war on no nation but Russia and despite the fact that the Russian government had just been guilty of the most diabolical plot in history when it deliberately executed a plan to surround and massacre several thousand strikes in Odessa and despite the fact that every principle of humanity demanded that the Russian people be freed from the murderous yoke of Russian despotism, every European government was out after the rebels of the Russian navy. Great Britain, Italy, France and Austria-Romania and Turkey suddenly found themselves plotting the high seas "to protect the commerce of the nations." One would have thought a whole fleet had suddenly turned pirate. Abdul Hamid, hereditary foe of the Tsar, closed the Dardanelles and the Roumanian government, in hourly danger of the colossal Russian power, had its ships cleared for action. The crimes of Russian aristocrats could be winked at, but the fact of a handful of working men in possession of a big modern fighting machine and waving the red flag could not be condoned. Suddenly the capitalistic governments of the world discovered that all their former criticism of the crimes of Russia's ruling class were jokes, and that they were really nearer Russia and Russian methods than they were near a coterie of workingmen under the flag of revolution. The red flag would in the eyes of the big brutal bull of capitalism produce the same effect in London that it produced in St. Petersburg.

## BOOK REVIEWS.

BY SEYMOUR STEDMAN.

"The Voice of Equality," by Edward Arnold Breinholt, published by Rich and G. Badger, the Gorham Press, Boston, bound in cloth, price \$1.25.

Breinholt is personal characteristics as well as in his method of protesting against the inequality, the restriction, the haughtiness of the dominant class and the obsequiousness of another, bears a strong resemblance to Walt Whitman. In this work, Equality is personified—pleading, cheering, denouncing, pitying, derisively laughing, and confidential. Equality walks free and in the open, away from the "starch-suites bred and fostered in slave camps," and urging mankind withal to shake and break the entwining meshes, which narrow and confine his life.

Breinholt is not an imitator or a counterfeiter of Whitman. He is another Whitman with a protest perhaps a little stronger, for he recognizes the evil and the wretchedness of commercial despotism, which it was impossible for Whitman in his day to see except in a very prophetic manner.

We refrain from singling out passages from the many poems or blank verse which appear, feeling that the reader will get a better impression of the character and style of the author by selecting one poem and publishing it completely. It speaks for the author and "The Voice of Equality" and the character of his work much better and clearer than could a reviewer.

## THE PITY OF EQUALITY.

With pity for this passing race whose proud procession pushes ever to the West, my heart is like to break.

These sympathetic eyes, tear-dimmed, perceive the picked and pampered members marching in the Van, their heads high held and faces front, unflinching, trampling, trampling in the dust to death those doomed to Destiny to give them pause.

These eyes, wiped clear, indignantly perceiving protection for this seeming Van—that flaunts its prowess to the skies—the puny folk of weaker brawn or brawn, pushed far before these beef-fed gluttons, plumed and gilt bedecked, forever grasping gain and glorious renown at cost of death to those.

These ears are stung by shouts unceasing from the purchased throats of slaves saluting Freedom's name.

In pity I put tightly quickly both these hands upon the ears and close the eyes, that for a moment's space, perchance, I may forget your shame.

For passing race, for whom the sun shines ever on the back, who ne'er have faced the glorious light that gilds my East, I give you pity —where you looked for praise.

To be content with light and look not once toward the source.

To march with measured tread toward the West and win dominion of a devastated earth for one brief day,

To count no cost because the cost was corpses numbering earth and raising you who tramped them under foot one corpse's height or more, above the mass.

To sore your throat and rough your ears with raucous plaudits of far distant Freedom's name (deceiving slaves the while).

To eat, sleep, breed, and butcher, and betray your soul to saying "This is life."

May call for praise—

I give you pity for the lot.

Could pity pass to your case-hardened hearts past custom's acid-bit ab-

normity that bounds your being quite,

Could but a tithe of this great pity welling in my heart win to the greed-walled soul confined in you and gaze it in the face. Could aromatic scents of myrrh, frankincense, thyme and rue my pity makes me burn upon my heart's high altar day by day to one Supreme in your behalf rise to your nostrils and bid sensitive one spot to which their pungent sweetness might this hour make its appeal to DOWN UPON YOUR KNEES AND PRAY FOR PARDON FOR THE PAST, FOR STRENGTH TO RISE WITH FACE TOWARD THE EAST, WHERE HOPE IS SHINING FOR THE RACE, WHERE EQUALITY RESIDE FOREVERMORE—Behold! there then were hope that in the days to come my pity might be changed to praise indeed.

But "Push, push, push" is e'er your palpable necessity.

And "Pay, pay, pay," is e'er Necessity's impulsive requirement. And I shall pity most the Van that counts its pest achievements, pity it for its so coward cringing that the corpses strewn as stepping stones for them were all supplied by so-called lesser men (begged on by them) who bid to pay installments on the debt at present due—

Year I shall pity most of all the so-called "Valiant Van" whose payments are deferred—whose day of reckoning is to come.

At the thought of that payment my pity is great.

What indeed shall be paid that might cancel this manifest debt?

Is it gold you are offering?

Pity o'erflows!

For of all your POSSESSIONS, appraised at its highest, your gold is least current where these debts long accrued of the race must be met.

Do you offer your life?

It is forfeit to ONE of your victims; and vainly you strive to forget in the mind of this court the uncounted cursed millions your "Civilized" slaughter destroyed.

Do you offer your soul?

Why, the stunted survival your shame now remembers was mortgaged for Power—and that pitiless Progress" you boasted of holds the first lien.

But when Progress, the genuine—upward, not beastward—demanded fair tribute you ever refused to acknowledge the debt; your soul was in pawn for a sixpenny worth of the passing day's power, and pride made you lie for the shrume of the fact.

After all, you are bankrupt and bear on your backs the dead bodies of billions you slew—and this burden is bending, besieging you, BREAKING you, here in my sight.

And this bankruptcy brings from my heart the red drops to be wept all in secret, as the tribute to justice my pity demands.

For the doors of my treasury wide have been open.

And the call of my love has been voiced in your ears.

And my East has been bright with the rays all-luring;

But lust for possession and power prevented,

And pity must cover with shame your still proud-faced, high-headed, defiant position.

Yet pity must stand in the stead of my love.

And this bankruptcy brings from my heart the red drops to be wept all in secret, as the tribute to justice my pity demands.

For the doors of my treasury wide have been open.

And the call of my love has been voiced in your ears.

And my East has been bright with the rays all-luring;

But lust for possession and power prevented,

And pity must cover with shame your still proud-faced, high-headed, defiant position.

Yet pity must stand in the stead of my love.

And this bankruptcy brings from my



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**SOCIALIST ACTIVITIES****STATE  
NATIONAL  
INTERNATIONAL**

## GENERAL PARTY NEWS.

submitted by National Committeeman Lamb of Michigan.

"I move that Secretary Barnes, in behalf of this committee and of the membership which it represents, be requested to request of the lawyers who are dues-paying members of the party in good standing, their opinions as to whether the qualifications for membership in any particular party are fixed by State or national law, statute or common.

"I move that the official monthly bulletin for June be forwarded to all State secretaries by mail or freight, according to the quantity.

The comrade who introduced John Collins at the meeting in the park at Grand Junction, Colo., was arrested, whereupon Comrade Collins stepped six inches outside the park line and delivered a speech to a large and enthusiastic audience. The local comrades intend to fight out the question of free speech if it takes a summer.

Nomination fees for candidates in African States are as follows: For State officers, \$37.50 each; county officers, from \$3 to \$25; township and municipal officers, \$1 each.

In the city election held June 10, in Wilmington, Del., the Socialists had tickets in the field and distributed circulars requesting all Socialists to either stay away from the polls or to mark the ballot "Socialism."

From the International Socialist Bureau we received the letter of Comrade A. Belot, containing a negative reply to the proposition of Comrade Hyndman and to that of the Executive Committee. Following is Comrade Belot's letter:

Zurich, June 25, 1905.

"Dear Comrade—We cannot wholly favor a similar vote in regard to the African case. We are unable to see that the Moro case is of a character justifying a conference and a vote on our part.

"We are of the impression that people in African have been somewhat too nervous and have taken the thing more seriously than it really deserves. If we were to meet and pass resolutions on the basis of every somewhat more than ordinary serious diplomatic development, we feel that we would soon lose our influence. Furthermore, neither Sirnes nor I would come, since we will be occupied with the campaign for the second elections from the 9th to the 16th of July."

"The antagonism between our Russian comrades seems to us more important and should not be allowed to go much further. We are also of the opinion that this matter can be better decided by a small body than by the whole bureau. From our understanding of the difficulty between our Russian comrades we think that it would take a session of several days to settle them. The African case cannot sacrifice so much time. We suggest that the Executive Committee take the matter in hand and come to a decision. The whole bureau can then be called only as a last resort." Fraternally,

A. BELOT."

A charter has been granted by the State Committee to Proctorville, Va., fourteen members.

Comrades Ed. Moore and Ella Rives Cohen are dividing the duties Pennsylvania originally arranged for Comrade Bigelow. Dates for Comrade Cohen are July 22 and 23; Erie, 24; Grand Valley, 25; Goodwin Hill.

Cards for locals or branches to make monthly reports to State secretaries and blanks for State secretaries' monthly reports to the National Committee, have been forwarded to all State secretaries. If each local will see to it that their report is promptly forwarded to the State Secretary, the National office will be enabled to present to the membership a complete review of the entire national movement, each month in the Official Bulletin.

The State Committee of Texas, during the month of June, granted charters as follows: Hallsburg, Texarkana, Tex.; Mineral Wells, Thurber (Italian), Grand Model, Japemica and Bullard.

Ohio State Committee has two speakers afield, will have three from Aug. 1, and expects to keep five out during the greater part of the three months preceding the State election, which takes place Nov. 7.

State Organized Osborne of California has been arrested in Oakland for speaking on the street. It has been decided by the local that the comrades, if necessary, shall in their turn inspect Old Castle Strong in order to test the right of free speech.

S. M. Holman, National Committee man for Minnesota, transmits the following: "A short time ago, there appeared in the weekly bulletin a resolution from Local Minneapolis, passing censure on myself for making alleged mistakes in reference to a former resolution passed by the Central Committee, relative to the Berger matter.

As many of the comrades in other States do not understand the situation in Minnesota, they may become propounded and give this resolution more weight than it really deserves. I wish, however, to make a simple statement of facts in regard to this resolution, and that is that this resolution was passed at 12:30 a. m. by vote of nine to five. There are thirty-six delegates to the Central Committee, and more than half who were present at this meeting had gone home."

Secretary Snyder of Oklahoma writes to the territory for about thirty days, some of which are as follows: July 22 and 23; Foss, 24; Elk City, 25; Mead, 26; Poarch, 27; Peckster, 28; Dorey, 29, 30 and 31; Texola.

During the week Perpetual Campaign books have been ordered by the States of Louisiana and Rhode Island.

National Committee motion No. 20: Whenever a protest is lodged with the National Secretary against any comrade holding any position under the National Committee, or against any comrade nominated for such positions, the National Secretary shall, before submitting the protest to the members of the committee for their consideration, give the comrade against whom the protest is directed opportunity to submit a statement in his or her behalf, should he or she desire to do so."

In the case of protests against nominees for any position, this right shall belong to the nominator, whether such nominator be a party member, national committee or a division of the party duly recognized as having the right to nominate candidates." Vote closed July 10. Motion adopted by the following vote: Yes, 38; no, 4; not voting, 11.

National Committee motion No. 22: "Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of the organization or member in the Socialist party, thirty days' notice shall be given such organization or member, and, if requested, an extra thirty days shall be granted to either side before the bulletins are sent out to members of the committee. All evidence must be sent through the National office." Vote closed July 13. Motion was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 37; no, 5; not voting, 11.

National Committee motion No. 23: "Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of the organization or member in the Socialist party, thirty days' notice shall be given such organization or member, and, if requested, an extra thirty days shall be granted to either side before the bulletins are sent out to members of the committee. All evidence must be sent through the National office." Vote closed July 13. Motion was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 37; no, 5; not voting, 11.

National Committee motion No. 24: "Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of the organization or member in the Socialist party, thirty days' notice shall be given such organization or member, and, if requested, an extra thirty days shall be granted to either side before the bulletins are sent out to members of the committee. All evidence must be sent through the National office." Vote closed July 13. Motion was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 37; no, 5; not voting, 11.

National Committee motion No. 25: "Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of the organization or member in the Socialist party, thirty days' notice shall be given such organization or member, and, if requested, an extra thirty days shall be granted to either side before the bulletins are sent out to members of the committee. All evidence must be sent through the National office." Vote closed July 13. Motion was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 37; no, 5; not voting, 11.

National Committee motion No. 26: "Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of the organization or member in the Socialist party, thirty days' notice shall be given such organization or member, and, if requested, an extra thirty days shall be granted to either side before the bulletins are sent out to members of the committee. All evidence must be sent through the National office." Vote closed July 13. Motion was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 37; no, 5; not voting, 11.

National Committee motion No. 27: "Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of the organization or member in the Socialist party, thirty days' notice shall be given such organization or member, and, if requested, an extra thirty days shall be granted to either side before the bulletins are sent out to members of the committee. All evidence must be sent through the National office." Vote closed July 13. Motion was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 37; no, 5; not voting, 11.

National Committee motion No. 28: "Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of the organization or member in the Socialist party, thirty days' notice shall be given such organization or member, and, if requested, an extra thirty days shall be granted to either side before the bulletins are sent out to members of the committee. All evidence must be sent through the National office." Vote closed July 13. Motion was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 37; no, 5; not voting, 11.

National Committee motion No. 29: "Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of the organization or member in the Socialist party, thirty days' notice shall be given such organization or member, and, if requested, an extra thirty days shall be granted to either side before the bulletins are sent out to members of the committee. All evidence must be sent through the National office." Vote closed July 13. Motion was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 37; no, 5; not voting, 11.

National Committee motion No. 30: "Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of the organization or member in the Socialist party, thirty days' notice shall be given such organization or member, and, if requested, an extra thirty days shall be granted to either side before the bulletins are sent out to members of the committee. All evidence must be sent through the National office." Vote closed July 13. Motion was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 37; no, 5; not voting, 11.

National Committee motion No. 31: "Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of the organization or member in the Socialist party, thirty days' notice shall be given such organization or member, and, if requested, an extra thirty days shall be granted to either side before the bulletins are sent out to members of the committee. All evidence must be sent through the National office." Vote closed July 13. Motion was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 37; no, 5; not voting, 11.

National Committee motion No. 32: "Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of the organization or member in the Socialist party, thirty days' notice shall be given such organization or member, and, if requested, an extra thirty days shall be granted to either side before the bulletins are sent out to members of the committee. All evidence must be sent through the National office." Vote closed July 13. Motion was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 37; no, 5; not voting, 11.

National Committee motion No. 33: "Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of the organization or member in the Socialist party, thirty days' notice shall be given such organization or member, and, if requested, an extra thirty days shall be granted to either side before the bulletins are sent out to members of the committee. All evidence must be sent through the National office." Vote closed July 13. Motion was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 37; no, 5; not voting, 11.

National Committee motion No. 34: "Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of the organization or member in the Socialist party, thirty days' notice shall be given such organization or member, and, if requested, an extra thirty days shall be granted to either side before the bulletins are sent out to members of the committee. All evidence must be sent through the National office." Vote closed July 13. Motion was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 37; no, 5; not voting, 11.

National Committee motion No. 35: "Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of the organization or member in the Socialist party, thirty days' notice shall be given such organization or member, and, if requested, an extra thirty days shall be granted to either side before the bulletins are sent out to members of the committee. All evidence must be sent through the National office." Vote closed July 13. Motion was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 37; no, 5; not voting, 11.

National Committee motion No. 36: "Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of the organization or member in the Socialist party, thirty days' notice shall be given such organization or member, and, if requested, an extra thirty days shall be granted to either side before the bulletins are sent out to members of the committee. All evidence must be sent through the National office." Vote closed July 13. Motion was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 37; no, 5; not voting, 11.

National Committee motion No. 37: "Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of the organization or member in the Socialist party, thirty days' notice shall be given such organization or member, and, if requested, an extra thirty days shall be granted to either side before the bulletins are sent out to members of the committee. All evidence must be sent through the National office." Vote closed July 13. Motion was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 37; no, 5; not voting, 11.

National Committee motion No. 38: "Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of the organization or member in the Socialist party, thirty days' notice shall be given such organization or member, and, if requested, an extra thirty days shall be granted to either side before the bulletins are sent out to members of the committee. All evidence must be sent through the National office." Vote closed July 13. Motion was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 37; no, 5; not voting, 11.

National Committee motion No. 39: "Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of the organization or member in the Socialist party, thirty days' notice shall be given such organization or member, and, if requested, an extra thirty days shall be granted to either side before the bulletins are sent out to members of the committee. All evidence must be sent through the National office." Vote closed July 13. Motion was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 37; no, 5; not voting, 11.

National Committee motion No. 40: "Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of the organization or member in the Socialist party, thirty days' notice shall be given such organization or member, and, if requested, an extra thirty days shall be granted to either side before the bulletins are sent out to members of the committee. All evidence must be sent through the National office." Vote closed July 13. Motion was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 37; no, 5; not voting, 11.

National Committee motion No. 41: "Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of the organization or member in the Socialist party, thirty days' notice shall be given such organization or member, and, if requested, an extra thirty days shall be granted to either side before the bulletins are sent out to members of the committee. All evidence must be sent through the National office." Vote closed July 13. Motion was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 37; no, 5; not voting, 11.

National Committee motion No. 42: "Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of the organization or member in the Socialist party, thirty days' notice shall be given such organization or member, and, if requested, an extra thirty days shall be granted to either side before the bulletins are sent out to members of the committee. All evidence must be sent through the National office." Vote closed July 13. Motion was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 37; no, 5; not voting, 11.

National Committee motion No. 43: "Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of the organization or member in the Socialist party, thirty days' notice shall be given such organization or member, and, if requested, an extra thirty days shall be granted to either side before the bulletins are sent out to members of the committee. All evidence must be sent through the National office." Vote closed July 13. Motion was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 37; no, 5; not voting, 11.

National Committee motion No. 44: "Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of the organization or member in the Socialist party, thirty days' notice shall be given such organization or member, and, if requested, an extra thirty days shall be granted to either side before the bulletins are sent out to members of the committee. All evidence must be sent through the National office." Vote closed July 13. Motion was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 37; no, 5; not voting, 11.

National Committee motion No. 45: "Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of the organization or member in the Socialist party, thirty days' notice shall be given such organization or member, and, if requested, an extra thirty days shall be granted to either side before the bulletins are sent out to members of the committee. All evidence must be sent through the National office." Vote closed July 13. Motion was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 37; no, 5; not voting, 11.

National Committee motion No. 46: "Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of the organization or member in the Socialist party, thirty days' notice shall be given such organization or member, and, if requested, an extra thirty days shall be granted to either side before the bulletins are sent out to members of the committee. All evidence must be sent through the National office." Vote closed July 13. Motion was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 37; no, 5; not voting, 11.

National Committee motion No. 47: "Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of the organization or member in the Socialist party, thirty days' notice shall be given such organization or member, and, if requested, an extra thirty days shall be granted to either side before the bulletins are sent out to members of the committee. All evidence must be sent through the National office." Vote closed July 13. Motion was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 37; no, 5; not voting, 11.

National Committee motion No.

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

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

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

## THE TENDENCIES OF THE TIMES

From all quarters of the globe we learn of leagues, federations and societies being formed to make war on Socialism. Scan down the index of foreign news in any of our great metropolitan dailies and you will learn that the rising and large property owning class of all so-called civilized countries are breaking from their old political alignments. They are organizing in strict class lines to protect their vested interests against the threatening avalanche of working class aggression, expressed on the economic field by labor organizations and on the political field by the Socialist party of the various countries.

In the countries like Russia where the workers are deprived of the ballot the propertied class are no more exempt from this "red specter" than is haunting the capitalists of the world, than they are in Australia, where the workers have, through the ballot and the labor unions, put themselves in a position to dictate their own terms to the owners of the means of life.

Even the pope of Rome has receded from the policy of prohibiting the faithful from participating in the civil elections. Between Socialism and the rule of the capitalist and land owning exploiters of Italy's poverty-stricken hordes the "Holy Father" has done what he could to perpetuate the present system. And yet Socialism in Italy grows apace.

The Chicago Daily News of July 17th has a long article from a correspondent in Australia graphically describing how things in that and neighboring colonies are fast dividing along clear and distinct class lines. The article, which is headed "War on Socialism," describes how all portions of the class which lives by the sweat of other people's brows are organizing into one compact body to attempt to stem the oncoming tide of working class solidarity. The article states that all the old parties are moving in one great desperation to fight Socialism. Conservatives and liberals, free traders and protectionists are all ready to unite in one supreme effort to crush the most triumphant working class that any nation has ever produced. In this connection the article in the News states that:

"For a brief period the labor party has held the reins of government in Australia—the first time probably that workers have ever attained such a position in the history of the world—and it is likely to be elected again unless the scattered forces of the opposition unite to prevent it. The labor party seems to believe it has the ball at its feet and that the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth in Australia is merely a question of time."

The Von Buelow jaunes episode at one stroke revealed International Socialism to the world as one of the great factors to be taken into consideration in international politics in the future. Even here in "democratic" America where there are no classes we are reliably informed that the new federation is beginning to realize that the more they oppose Socialism the more it grows. The revelation of graft, the methods of the treacherous financiers and the general rottenness of all of our institutions that happen to be opened to the light of day is fast preparing the minds of the toiling millions of this country for the message of socialism.

It is even now stated on reliable authority that a huge combination of capitalists are organizing a corporation whose sole business will be to devise ways and means to counteract the tide of sentiment in the United States now flowing towards collectivism.

Only in one direction that a Socialist may look does the Socialist movement in any way look discouraging. The tendencies of the times and the industrial developments are pushing millions our way, because there is no other way of escape. Populism, Bryanism and the Hearst brand of Democracy has nothing tangible or hopeful to offer the exploited millions.

The pugnacious efforts of Roosevelt and the "trust regulators" are pitiable or ridiculous, according to the mood the observer happens to be in, and trusts at present reign supreme monarch of all they survey from the center all around to the sea, and on the sea also, for that matter.

The eyes of toiling humanity everywhere are turning towards the rising sun of Socialism. It is only when we Socialists turn our attention to our party organization that we find any discouraging elements on the horizon. Our organization is in no way keeping pace with the growing Socialist sentiment that is manifested in every quarter. There appears to be a general apathy among the party members from Maine to California that is hard to account for.

There probably never was a greater responsibility resting on an organized body of men and women than the Socialist party members of America have shoulder. Only by each individual, who understands what Socialism stands for, awakening to a realization of the importance of the work before our party during the next few years will we be able to dispel the apathy which seems to have universally settled down upon us. Never before did the world ever grope so earnestly in the darkness for some glimmer of light that would show the way to a higher life for all the sons and daughters of men.

Comrade, wherever you are, wherever you may be, when you read this, we ask you in the light of all the encouraging signs of the times, if you will not arouse yourself and go to work to help perfect our party organization and help to bring the message of Socialism before the workers who are struggling blindly after the light.

Attend your branch meetings. Distribute literature, get subscribers for a Socialist paper, find something to do and enlist your neighbor to help you. Bear in mind, it is only by the many, each doing something every day that the work of our party can be accomplished. We can never look to some brilliant speaker, editor or leader to work miracles and lead us out of this Egyptian bondage of capitalism. Begin now and do something every day, ever remembering that a decent, full and complete life is even now within the reach of the working class, if they can be persuaded to reach out a united, class-conscious hand and grasp it from the possession of our exploiters.

## WORKERS IN THE FIELD.

Comrade Jaynes DeWitt, III, news his sub for two years.

Why don't you hustle for one of our premium books? By so doing you not only get a fine addition to your library, but you extend the circulation of the "Chicago Socialist."

Comrade Christensen, Peoria, Ill., orders a bundle of 50 copies per week.

Comrade Beauregard, Chicago, Ill., planks down \$5 for sub cards and says that he is going in to canvass his primary district for subs.

Comrade Eckols, Granite City, Ill., surprised with a bunch of 10 new subs. We can stand for a whole lot of surprises like this one.

The Twenty-first ward is the banner ward for hustling subs for the Chicago Socialist. Six dollars for sub cards is their response to our call for more subs.

Comrade Shilling, Pullman, Ill., issued a bunch of 10 new subs last week.

The Seventeenth ward, Chicago, submits for subs and takes a bundle of 100 copies per week.

Fourteenth Ward Branch—A bundle of 50 copies per week.

Comrade Emil Jensen, Chicago, Ill., let loose again this week and landed a bunch of 7 subs and got "Evolution of Man."

Local Newport, Ky., orders a bundle of 400 copies.

Don't forget that it takes only a club of 5 subs to get a copy of "Evolution of Man."

Comrade McClung, Pana, Ill., got in line with a bunch of subs this week.

## OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

NOTE: Where not otherwise noted, all meetings are filled for 8 p. m. Speakers and chairman will be invited to speak on time to open up meeting.

SATURDAY, July 22.

11th and Michigan avenue—Sam Robbins.

47th and Ashland avenue—A. W. Mance.

60th and Halsted—L. Bergold.

451 and Cottage Grove—C. E. Kirkland and Guy Williams.

92d and Houston—J. A. Frost and Nels Anderson.

14th and Foster avenues—Andrew Lakin.

Belmont and Sheffield—George Koop.

Belmont and Leavitt—Barney Berlin.

Milwaukee and Center avenue—J. H. Copeland.

63d and Halsted—Sam Block and Ed Durkin.

Chicago and Paulina—A. A. Wiggins.

Panama and Milwaukee—W. A. Jacobs.

Jefferson and 5th street—W. C. Benton.

Harlem—Chas. L. Breckon.

Maxwell and Halsted—M. Siskind and Comrade Rabinowitz.

Maxwell and Jefferson—Comrades Zukerman, Bernstein and Katzman.

SUNDAY, July 23.

No meetings today. Everybody all aboard for Elliott's Park and the seventh annual picnic.

WEDNESDAY, July 26.

Lincoln and Belmont—Comrade Rodriguez.

Clark and Ohio—J. H. Copeland.

Fulton and Western avenue—Sam Robbins.

THURSDAY, July 27.

Center and Congress—W. C. Benton.

30th and Cottage Grove—Sam Block and Ed Durkin.

37th and Paulina—James McCarthy.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Receipts—Due stamps, \$48.96; campaign fund, \$3.25; literature, \$2.98; balance on hand, \$14.00; deficit, \$10.87; total, \$80.

Expenses—Due stamps, \$40; postage, \$2; rent, \$14; rent 35 N. Clark, \$2; secretary's salary, \$20; office help, \$2; total, \$80.

Stamp account—Stamps on hand last week, 312; purchased, 300; total, 321. Stamps sold, 200; balance on hand, 25. The sale of stamps for first 15 days of July, total \$75, which indicates a good increase over June.

## THE CAMPAIGN FUND.

The campaign fund was increased by \$2.25 the past week from the 17th ward, as follows: H. M. Fossum, \$1; H. Peterson, \$1; J. F. Fummler, \$1.60; John Hanson, 25 cents. This leaves the fund standing with a balance unpaid of \$261.82 and next Monday the last note for \$250 is due. One more big effort and the thing is cleaned up. All together now for a cent shot.

MINUTES OF COUNTY COMMITTEE.

35 N. Clark St., July 9, 1905.

T. J. Morgan elected to chair. Eight wards were not represented, as follows: First, Fourth, Ninth, Twelfth, Twentieth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth. Minutes approved. New credentials received.

Charters were granted to Ninth Ward Jewish, Twelfth Ward No. 2. Applications to the total of 75 were favorably passed upon.

The Scandinavian Central Committee was duly recognized as a "section" under new constitution.

Maywood was ordered to have W. E. Clark's name dropped from the roll of the branch reorganized.

Entertainment Committee made report showing earnings on boat excursion of \$163, with disbursements of \$820 to Chicago Socialist, \$100 to Cook County, \$1040 expenses, and about \$47 unpaid due on tickets outstanding.

Business manager's report showed deficit of \$68 per week for month of June. Glasgow moved raising of dues for benefit of paper. Lost Motion prevailed that branches purchase \$2 worth sub cards each month.

On motion, Assistant Editor Edward's services were discontinued. Business manager tendered his resignation, which was not accepted. A motion for raising Mance's salary was laid on the table.

Nothing short of abolishing the system which separates the parents of the tenement house babies from the largest share of the product of their labor, will ever make life worth living either for the parents or babies of the tenement district.

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Referendum vote on new constitution was 347 for to 16 against.

Entertainment Committee was given jurisdiction over its own funds, and all surplus to be turned over to party

on order of Executive Committee.

Volunteer contributions for one day to aid in securing \$600 deposit for railroad company for picnic were authorized and committee empowered to complete list.

Wm. Behrens was elected to fill vacancy on Entertainment Committee, and J. Heinze like position on Executive Committee.

Executive Committee was instructed to draft a circular calling for a general meeting of the party members to discuss ways and means for advancing propaganda and the distribution of literature. Adjourned.

CHAS. L. BRECKON, Co. Secy.

## NOTICE TO JEWISH COMRADE.

The well known speaker, Comrade R. Fiegenbaum, of New York, will deliver three lectures on July 28, 29 and 30, at 8 p. m., as follows:

Friday—Metropolitan Hall, Jefferson Avenue and O'Brien street. Subject: "Religion and Socialism."

Saturday—La Salle Club, 215 W. 12th street. Subject: "How They Get Rich."

Sunday—Workman's Hall, Subject: "Zionism and Socialism."

This comrade will speak in the interest of the Socialist Party. Every comrade should attend each of these three lectures. Ladies are invited to be present.

## FINANCIAL REPORT OF STATE SECRETARY FOR MONTH OF JUNE, 1905.

INCOME.

	\$1,200.00
Cook County	500
Winnebago County	500
Pana	500
Adams County	500
S. Calumet County	500
Kenosha County	500
Peoria County	500
Rock Island County	500
S. Williamson County	500
Coal City No. 1	500
Nomination County	500
Monmouth	500
Edgar County	500
Coat City No. 2	500
Hawkins	500
Waukegan No. 3	500
Peru	500

\$171.00

Supplies.

Winnebago County—Supply books

Winnebago County—Supplies

Rock Island County—Supply books

Coal City No. 2—Supply books

Starion—Supply books

A. W. Mance, cash

Total income for month

\$1,200.00

## EXPENDITURE.

Nat. Com. for dues

Nat. Com. for coupon books

Postage

Tele. S. 8th &amp; Monroe

Chicago Socialist, bat on phone 4407

Office expenses

\$188.30

## RECAPITULATION.

On hand June 1

Income for month

\$160.40

Expenses for month

\$200.14

Balance on hand

\$6.1184

Fraternally submitted,

JAS. S. SMITH,

State Secretary.

## RESULT OF REFERENDUM ON STATE CONSTITUTION.