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VOL. VI

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NO. 335.

MR. JAURES' SPEECH THAT THE GERMAN KAISER PROHIBITED.

The mass meeting which M. Jaures was to have addressed in Berlin was held on Sunday morning, July 9, in the hall of the Neue Welt. It was attended by more than 4,000 people, in addition to the thousands who thronged the grounds outside, and who were able in many instances to exchange places for half an hour or so with some of those who had been fortunate enough to obtain seats in the hall when the doors were opened at about 10 a. m. "The audience was eminently representative," says the London Times, "of the best sections of the Berlin working classes, both men and women being distinguished by the neatness and the cleanliness of their appearance and their dress."

The prohibition of M. Jaures' appearance had been promptly parried by the publication in the Vorwarts of the text of his speech, and almost every member of the audience had a copy of the paper in his possession. In this speech M. Jaures begins by describing himself as the "delegate of the Socialist party in the French Chamber," charged with the duty of proclaiming the "solidarity" of the French and German working classes in the cause of peace and economic emancipation.

PEACE DEPENDS UPON THE WORKERS.
To maintain peace in the face of such sudden bolts from the blue as the recent alarm in Morocco ("an air on the flute finishing as a hurricane," M. Jaures calls it in another part of his speech), the working classes of the world must make international union and vigilance a constant duty. The international proletariat must not be reserved for occasional use at Socialist Congresses; but a steady force, intelligent and alert, prepared at all times to control events at their birth, and to nip in the bud the elements of strife whose development might lead to war.

We all know that the capitalist world contains formidable agencies of strife, of violent anarchy, of exasperated antagonisms, which the universal proletariat is not yet able to oppose with certainty. The economic competition of the nations and of individuals, the lust of gain, the need to open at any cost—even with the fire of cannons—new outlets for a capitalist production encumbered and stifled under its own discontents, maintain humanity in a permanent and latent state of war, and what is actually called war is merely the explosion of this subterranean fire which circulates through all the veins of our planet, and is the chronic and serious fever of life. Far-away, exotic and servile customers must be sought, because the system, by withholding from the workers a large portion of their labor's product, restricts free national consumption. The proletariat is not sufficiently organized, not sufficiently class-conscious, not sufficiently strong in political power to drive back and neutralize these evil forces. Or, dazzled by a false appearance of national greatness, and corrupted by a desirous portion of the capitalist and colonial booty, it opposes only a weak resistance to capitalist enterprises. Or the governing classes so cunningly embroil the quarrel, born of economic antagonism that the proletariat is not able to disentangle its origin. Or, even when the worker's conscience is better informed, their influence on the political machinery is inadequate, and their opposition is swamped by the elements which capitalism sets in motion in hours of crisis. Or, again, separated from each other, and ignoring each other, the Socialist workers of each nation despair of the utility of action which, to be effective, should be international, and, being uncertain of support from the other side of their frontiers, they sadly abandon themselves to fate.

WAR IS A FORM OF CAPITALISM.
There remains, therefore, an immense work of education and organization to be done. But there is a beginning of Socialist and working-class organization, a dawning of international conscience, and even now we may take arms against the bellicose fatalities involved in the capitalist system.

Karl Marx, referring to the first English laws regulating the hours of labor, describes them as the first conscious working-class reflex against capitalist oppression. War is, like the direct exploitation of labor, one of the forms of capitalism, and the proletariat may enter upon a systematic and effective struggle against war, even as it has entered upon a systematic and effective struggle against the exploitation of the working classes. There is no iron law of wages that working-class action cannot break, there is no iron standard of working hours that labor cannot reduce, and there is no iron law of war that proletarian action cannot break.

The world of to-day is ambiguous and mixed. It contains neither fatality nor certainty. In this indecision of things and this unstable equilibrium of forces, human action may do much. It is not only to us Socialists that the Unknown presents terrors; these terrors are equally effective against those who are tempted to unchain the dogs of war, not knowing what the political and social consequences may prove, nor what counter-strokes of fortune may result at home. From to-day, therefore, we may influence the march of events, and as none can tell what degree of effectiveness

our action may possess, we should put forth our efforts with as much confidence as if they were assured of success.

WHY SOCIALISTS SEEK PEACE.
We Socialists, let it be understood, are not afraid of war. Should war break out, we shall look events boldly in the face, and do our best to turn them to advantage of national independence, of liberty, and economic emancipation. Our horror of war is not dictated by a debilitated and enervated sentimentality. The revolutionist resigns himself to human suffering when it becomes the condition of human progress and the means of uplifting and liberating the oppressed and the exploited. But in the Europe of to-day the work of liberty and the redressing of wrongs are not to be accomplished by international wars. It is by the growth of Democracy and Socialism, and by that way only, that the sufferings of the people will be appeased. The consent of human beings to Democracy the only rule of national and international right. Socialism seems to organize human collectivism, but not by an organization of constraint. It aims at establishing for nations, as for individuals, the free disposition of themselves under a general law of justice and harmony which will prevent all attempts at exploitation.

In times of peace the growth of Democracy and Socialism is assured. Revolution may spring out of an European war—and the governing classes will be well advised to bear that possibility in mind; but from war may also spring, for long periods, crises of counter-revolution, of furious reactions, of exasperated nationalism, of stifling dictatorship, of monstrous militarism, a long chain of monstrous violence and base hatreds, or reprisals and servitude. Therefore we have no desire to play at this game of barbarous chance. We will not expose to this loss of bloody dice the certainty of progressive working-class emancipation, nor the certainty of just autonomy guaranteed to all peoples and fragments of peoples by the complete victory of European Social Democracy.

"LA REVANCHE" IS DEAD
That is why we French Socialists repudiate now and forever all thought of military revenge against Germany. We Socialists stand before each other without exclusive or arrogant pretensions, remembering the past only to abjure together all vanity, hatred and mistrust, to work together single-heartedly for definite peace between France and Germany, in order that the proletariat of the two nations may give themselves completely to the work of emancipation and civilization.

In this capital of Berlin, which our soldiers entered before the Germans entered Paris, we proclaim before the world the act of union between the working classes of France and Germany. We reject together all thought of international violence. Together we detest and denounce all those, whoever they may be, who seek to embroil the two nations. We oppose the pacific, open and loyal diplomacy of the international workers to the reckless and covetous diplomacy of capitalists and feudal governments.

LABOR'S MISSION.
The proletariat means to reserve all its strength and all its energy to fight against social injustice, against poverty, against ignorance, against capitalist oppression and exploitation. It seeks to transmute the war of classes into the great peace of social property. It seeks to harmonize capitalist anarchy, which is now the most active principle and the ferment of international wars, in Socialist production. The proletariat is the one living force, and its aim is to create life, a life ever higher and more joyous. It is no longer disposed to see the human race devoted to the work of death.

The alarms and crises we are passing through will everywhere stimulate working-class activities. Labor will everywhere redouble its efforts to group and federate its energies, to fortify and extend its unions, to increase and unify its political action, to multiply its international co-operation and Socialist Congresses, to knit up the proletarian net of peace in which, little by little, it will envelop the world. Everywhere the proletariat will fight with increased enthusiasm to conquer political power, to extend and bend the Democracy to its own advantage, to transform armies of profession and caste into popular militias, protecting only the independence of nations, while waiting for simultaneous universal disarmament.

THE REVOLUTIONARY IDEAL COMMON TO ALL LANDS.
In this patient, incessant work the international working class will be sustained by a magnificent revolutionary ideal. It sees at the end of its efforts the entire possession of political power, the entire renovation of the social system, the entire liberation of labor and the human race.

Who can say what will be the effect in other countries of that Russian revolution in which the working class will have played so large a part? What regenerating force may emanate some day from a Republican France emancipated from the castles of the past and the tutelage of the Church? And what consequences for

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SOCIALISTS IN ACTION.

Socialist Aldermen in Milwaukee Expose Methods of Grafting—Block Big Railroad Steel—Socialists that Are Doing Things.

The following from our Wisconsin correspondent shows what splendid work a few class conscious working-men elected to a legislative body may accomplish in practical results and at the same time do the most effective propaganda work for the party.

Alderman Heath (Social Democrat) has been exposing the crooked work done at the Milwaukee garbage crematory at Jones Island. This crematory has been used by the politicians to make places for their favorites. The consequence has been that the work is done very expensively and very badly. The garbage is only half burned, so that it creates a frightful stench in the neighborhood, which sometimes overpowers the watchmen on the lookout at the life-saving station, and seriously interferes with their duties. The number of employees at the crematory is most unnecessarily large, and the steam-making energy of the fires is allowed to go wholly to waste, although over \$14,000 a year might be saved to the city by applying this energy to furnish steam to the city pumping station next door. All these facts and others of the same nature Comrade Heath has exposed in a minority investigating report. The significant point of the matter is this, that the cost and inefficiency of the garbage plant is being used by the politicians, who control it and the city, to discredit municipal ownership. All of which goes to show how unsatisfactory is municipal ownership in the hands of capitalist political schemers. It was a good maxim of old English law that "no child should be entrusted to a nurse who hates it."

Alderman Seidel and Welch (Social Democrats) have just killed an infamous deal for handling over \$200,000 to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for building a viaduct, which according to the road's agreement with the city the railway is required by the charter to build itself. The proposition was an especially shameless one, but would have gone through but for the nine Social Democratic Aldermen in the Common Council. The granting of bay window privileges to "business men" is another form of graft which the Social Democrats in the Council have now killed. These privileges have been a "kraft clover field for Common Council crooks." Another deal killed at the last Council meeting was the so-called isolation hospital site steal, which Alderman Melms (Social Democrat), who is working for a new hospital on modern lines, was instrumental in defeating. Commenting on this and other grafting schemes exposed at the last Council meeting, the Milwaukee Daily News, a capitalist sheet, remarks, "Here was another play that would have gone through whooping in many former Councils. That it was killed with the Milwaukee road grab is a good sign of the times." Yes, it is a sign of the power of the Socialists in the Council. It is the Social Democrats who are "doing things" in Milwaukee. And the people know it.

E. H. THOMAS.

BIG VICTORY IN AUSTRALIA.
The Labor party of Australia has struck another powerful blow. In the state election for members of the Legislature of South Australia, composed of 42 members, the Labor party has just increased its number of representatives from 6 to 15.

But this is not all. The Laborites swept the principal cities. In the important places like Torrens and Adelaide the workers captured every seat, defeating the Liberals by tremendous majorities. The state attorney-general went down under a majority of 4,000 below the lowest Labor man on the ballot.

It is believed that when the Legislature meets Tom Price, the leader of the Labor party, will become premier, as a number of independent members are in sympathy with the Labor party. If Price wins an aggressive campaign will be begun at once against the upper house, election to which is restricted by rental and property qualifications. A deadlock will probably ensue, the Legislature will be adjourned and an appeal taken to the country.

Throughout the campaign the question of Socialism was uppermost. National Premier Reid was imported into the state to "smash Socialism," with the result that the Labor party, accepting the gauge of battle, leaped into control of the Assembly.

This important piece of news was not cabled to this country by the Associated Press for obvious reasons. The heroes who fought to the American Revolution of 1776 that freed the American capitalists from the restraints of feudalism and opened up a larger life to all mankind. But the mere mention of the pending proletarian revolution which is destined to break the chains of the toiling millions that are now bound to the wheels of industry by the merciless and soulless competitive system fills them with the same terror that the word revolution filled the feudal rulers of the last century. The industrial revolution is already an accomplished fact. The only thing that remains to be done to complete the revolution is to get the idea of co-operation into the minds of the workers. We are living under twentieth century economic conditions and thinking about adjusting them to seventeenth century economic ideas. Revolution in the workers' way of thinking is the one thing needed at present.

How musical and harmonious the word revolution sounds to the capitalist class when they are eulogizing the heroes who fought to the American Revolution of 1776 that freed the American capitalists from the restraints of feudalism and opened up a larger life to all mankind. But the mere mention of the pending proletarian revolution which is destined to break the chains of the toiling millions that are now bound to the wheels of industry by the merciless and soulless competitive system fills them with the same terror that the word revolution filled the feudal rulers of the last century. The industrial revolution is already an accomplished fact. The only thing that remains to be done to complete the revolution is to get the idea of co-operation into the minds of the workers. We are living under twentieth century economic conditions and thinking about adjusting them to seventeenth century economic ideas. Revolution in the workers' way of thinking is the one thing needed at present.

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CLASS STRUGGLE UNIVERSAL.

Argentine Capitalists Practically Establish Slavery—Argentine Workers Appeal to International Socialists for Relief.

The following has been received from the International Socialist Bureau:
The Argentine Socialist party, which has hitherto been free from any interference on the part of the government is now confronted by unforeseen difficulties, which must be studied in order to find the most efficient means for their solution.
These difficulties have created a situation full of uncertainty and well-founded apprehension. For this reason we have decided to familiarize you with the circumstances and to ask you whether the steps which we will suggest to you are timely and possible.

The Argentine Republic is essentially an agricultural country. Of our five million inhabitants, scattered over a territory of about three million kilometers, forty-two per cent live in cities and fifty-eight per cent in the rural districts.
From the economic point of view, a few words will describe our country. It produces cereals, wool and cattle, which are taken to the ports and shipped to Europe. Industrial development, which has reached a certain point in two or three large cities, has not affected the essential character of the country in the least. This characteristic feature of Argentine implies logically an intermittent economic and commercial activity.
In the summer, when the crops are harvested and shipped to Europe the economic and commercial activity reaches its climax. In the winter when the work of agriculture is ended, this activity is at its lowest ebb. The demand for laborers is naturally directly dependent on the economic activity of these seasons.

In the summer, the laborers easily find employment in the field work. In the winter the majority of them pass their time in the great cities.
From the foregoing it follows that, for the majority of the laborers of Argentine, the only season in which they can demand any improvement is in which lands are demanded for the harvest, that is to say in the summer time.

Ever since a small labor organization exists in our country, we have every year great strikes, beginning in the month of November and ending in the month of March. In the first years in which the working class followed this strike tactics during harvest time the capitalist class of Argentine was taken by surprise and had to acquiesce to the demand of the laborers. But when these strikes continued and reached their climax in November, 1902, especially in the capital, the capitalist class, quickly brought pressure to bear on the government and at the end of the year had a law passed exiling all strangers who had taken a conspicuous part in these strikes. And when this did not suffice to break the strike of 1902, the government declared martial law and crushed the movement.

In the beginning of February, 1905, military revolts broke out in different parts of the republic. These were suppressed by the government and the oppression grasped for the purpose of prolonging martial law for three months more, for the only avowed purpose of insuring not alone "law and order" but also the gathering and exportation of the crops.
Several strikes which were about to be declared had to be suspended on account of martial law, which is identical in our country with a complete suppression of all constitutional guarantees.

We have now reached the most important point of our subject. The working class of Argentine fears, not without good reason, that the government will adopt the policy of declaring martial law every year for the purpose of anticipating the strike movement during harvest time, and if this pessimistic assumption should prove to be true, the working class would be in a very difficult position, seeing that its organization is not strong enough at present to exert enough power to overcome the effects of such a measure.

With a view of heading off such a policy, or of preparing eventually a defense on the part of the working class, we have decided to turn to you and ask you to negotiate by means of your Socialist parties with the longshoremen of the principal ports of England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Italy, and to ascertain whether or not they would be disposed to boycott all steamers coming from Argentine, in case the government of our country should declare martial law or undertake to decree arbitrary measures against the strike movement, which our class inaugurates every year as a weapon of the class struggle during harvest time. Mark well, that the boycott should extend only to steamers carrying a cargo of harvest products, that is to say, it would be in force for a definite period of the year (from January to April).

We hope, comrades, that you will give us all the support necessary under these trying circumstances. If the longshoremen of the ports mentioned are willing to perform this beautiful act of solidarity, which we are asking of them, be so kind as to let us know as soon as possible.

ALEJANDRO MANTECONELO,
General Secretary,
Buenos Ayres, April, 1905.

OUR BOOK OFFER
Send us a bunch of five yearly subscribers and we will send you the latest hook out: "Evolution of Man."

To much of everything useful produced by the workers, therefore the workers must suffer for the necessities of life.—Logic of competition.
Want and the fear of want that is the ever present shadow of the working man or woman under capitalism will vanish like a mist before the summer sun when production to use replaces production for profit.

CURRENT EVENTS AS SEEN THROUGH SOCIALIST LENS.

By Murray E. King.

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.
The game of international chess-playing goes merrily on. The fellow-feeling felt by the reigning sovereigns of Germany and Russia, menaced, as each is, more than any other monarchs by the proletarian uprising, is leading slowly to a definite line of policy, which is setting the pace for the international alignment of the world forces. The conference of the two rulers in the Baltic Sea has had a world-wide interest. With two-fifths of the German people voting the Socialist ticket, Emperor William feels safer while the Ailing classes of Russia maintain their present dominance. It is stated in this week's press dispatches that the Emperor has entered into a compact with the Czar to suppress all Russian-revolutionary activity engendered on the German side of the line. The Emperor is also planning a close alliance with the aristocracies of the three Scandinavian countries and to give Russia an ice-free port on the Norwegian coast. It is in these five countries of northern Europe where Socialism is making the most rapid progress, and the Kaiser thinks to stem the torrents of time by a close alliance of the ruling classes. It is interesting to note the role the capitalist class is now playing in the international game. While the feudal aristocracy of Europe, which is related almost universally by ties of blood, would like to move into one camp against the red menace, it is obliged still to serve the capitalist interests of the various countries. The capitalists are still moved by commercial rivalries and schemes of national imperialism and colonization, so that the crowned diplomats and their uncrowned representatives are obliged to keep up the force of national bonds and alliances, strokes and counter strokes. The capitalist class, however, has turned a complete somersault as regards its attitude toward the feudal aristocracy. The international movement of the workers is everywhere driving the capitalists out of radicalism and liberalism, where they stood some decades ago. Into conservatism and alliance with the clericals and aristocrats. This is evidenced in the advice recently given by the Kaiser to the Czar, to grant the reforms demanded by the capitalist class of Russia. The Emperor realizes more clearly than any other ruler that the ruling classes of the world are more powerfully buttressed under the capitalist regime than under any other regime known.

THE FOREIGN INVASION.
Considerable alarm is being manifested over the immigration problem. Figures just completed show 1,027,421 aliens brought into the United States during the year ending June 30, 1905. The figures for the previous year were 815,349. This shows an increase of 212,072 immigrants, or more than 25 per cent. Of these, 682,969 are from Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia, 275,674 coming from Austria-Hungary, 221,479 from Italy, and 184,897 from Russia. Such migrations of men have never been witnessed in history since the fall of the Roman Empire. The coming of a million people a year to America means virtually the transportation of a small nation on this continent every year. The press is fearful lest we be submerged by the deluge of the polyglot peoples from southeastern Europe. Two causes at least are urged for the deluge: the governments of southeastern Europe are endeavoring to get rid of its "undesirable Socialist element," and the steamship lines are encouraging the movement. It is not said who are encouraging the steamship lines. Immigration Agent Brown reports that through the connivance of the Hungarian government and the Cunard Steamship Company the emigration from Austria-Hungary suddenly leaped up 100,000 in a year. It is pointed out that the "vast pe-

culiar danger to America lies in the fact that these undesirable and illiterate people from southern and southeastern Europe are becoming more and more congested in the great cities along the North Atlantic seaboard. They are forming communities by themselves, and are segregated in tenements and districts to such an extent that it is becoming more and more difficult for the public school and missionary to reach them and make a start in the direction of practical assimilation." Aside, however, from this alarm of the Jingo patriot, there is an element of danger in the situation; not danger to "American institutions," as the Jingo fears, but danger to the processes of revolution destined to take place in America in the not far distant future. Only the Socialist understands this problem in all its bearings sufficiently to turn these elements of danger to elements of safety. If it is true that these people are being encouraged to leave their own countries on account of their adherence to the Socialist movement—and this is probable, since the working people of Europe are everywhere touched by the influence of Socialist propaganda—then in this very fact lies the element of hope. If these immigrants are largely Socialists, as the capitalist dailies say, this fact constitutes a reason why they will rapidly naturalize and be readily swept into the American Socialist movement. Closely allied with such a movement, they will be in contact with forces that will make them a part of the general life of the working class of America more rapidly than any other cause. The great virtue of Socialism is that it makes into one the American, the Bulgarian, Serbian, Montenegrin, Croat, Jew, Bosnian, Italian, Slovak, Wend, Ruthenian, Magyar and Serb. Not but that the Socialist party will encounter difficulties, but standing on the grounds of a common class interest and a common class mission, it is the only force in America to-day that can save our country from the menace of the foreign invasion. If the school and the missionary cannot now reach these alien communities their fellow comrades, the naturalized and native American workmen, can reach them with the regenerative gospel of Socialism.

LABOR WAR PREDICTED.
The leading New York financial papers of recent date contain sensational stories of a contemplated attempt of the Coal Trust to wipe out the United Mine Workers, beginning next April. They say that the combine is piling up coal in huge quantities in anticipation of the event. According to the authority quoted the Union has already been sentenced to death and its execution will take place next spring. If the motives of the company were analyzed, no doubt it would be found that the latter are simply in a scheme to restrict the production of coal and get rid of large numbers of their present employees. Following the general trend of things production is outrunning consumption. However, if it proves true that the motive really is to destroy the Mine Workers' Union—it is another illustration of the social blindness of the capitalists. Their wisest policy would be to let alone this organization, which has ceased to be aggressive and which even asks the employers to collect its dues. An attempt to destroy the Union can have no other effect, should it temporarily succeed, than to drive the members into the Socialist party just prior to the Congressional election and would enable the Socialists to seat a few Congressmen. Some have said that the stupidity of the working men renders the coming of Socialism impossible; this might be true were it not for the stupidity of the capitalists which is bound to bring Socialism in our day.

Mayor Dunne said recently in Boston he does not hope for any immediate change in regard to municipal ownership. He sees city ownership in the dim future. He reaches this conclusion after meeting the most bitter opposition from the corporations and the most flagrant misrepresentation from the press. The new car manufacturing trust just organized hopes to forestall him and the Chicago Railway Company has already asked for a restraining order to keep the people from building on one of "its streets." If we remember rightly a very large number of people preferred to vote for Dunne rather than Socialism because Socialism contemplated municipal ownership "in the dim future." They wanted it now, so they voted for Dunne, who now sees municipal ownership realized "in the dim future." They failed to take into consideration that the quickest way to get municipal ownership was to array against the powerful corporations the solid might of the working class political party. They preferred to vote for a political straddle bug who stands with one foot on the labor side of the gulf that divides the classes and his other foot on the capitalist side. Straddling is a very weak posture to be in when fighting the corporate powers.

John J. Cummings, president of the Chicago Car Company, who has just returned from New York, announced a combination of 85 per cent of the street car manufacturing companies of the United States into a \$34,000,000 combine. Fourteen companies are now in the consolidation. Isn't it strange that in the face of the fate of the Beef Trust and the stern and relentless attitude of our strident President that these naughty companies will continue to combine?

Remember that at present Justice is married to Capitalism. When, by your vote, she gets a divorce she will be able to see the rights of the working class.

It is now up to the union members in this city to show their appreciation of the way the capitalist judges have treated them to vote the old party tickets this fall.

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WHAT ARE WE HERE FOR?

BY CHARLES R. KERR.

At the invitation of the editor of the Chicago Socialist I wrote a little series of articles sketching in a brief and meagre way some of the principles on which modern socialism is founded...

There are two possible answers to this besides giving it up. And the distinction between the two answers is not what you might think at first sight. You will not find one of the two contradictory answers to be that of the churchman and the other that of the "freethinker"...

One is the answer of the ruler, the other the answer of the rebel. The ruler may give his answer in theological terms, saying that we are placed here to do the will of God...

The other answer, the answer of the rebels, may also be stated in theological terms. In fact, it has been so stated, we can read it even now in a noted historical document, the Westminster Catechism...

"What is the chief end of man?" "The chief end of man is to glorify God and to enjoy him forever."

What better answer can we revolutionists give to-day? Enlarge the thought of God to take in what modern science tells us of the unity of all things, and we may well echo the answer...

We, the men and women on this earth, are the highest expression of the power of the universe, and we are here to enjoy that universe.

We are here to enjoy. Take this answer and we need not excuse ourselves for seeking happiness; we need not criticise each other for seeking happiness; we need not make hypocrites of ourselves by pretending that we are not as other men are; we can seek happiness frankly and let others do the same...

I have called this the answer of the rebel. And a moment's thought will show that whoever chooses this answer will have to be a rebel. For if you start out to seek happiness in the most direct way, you find the road is blocked. The first conditions for happiness involve the necessities of life, food, clothing and shelter...

So the search for happiness makes you a rebel. Before you can go much farther toward getting the first means of happiness for yourself, the ruling class must be overthrown...

And there is only one way to do it. You can do nothing alone. You cannot overthrow the ruling class alone, and you cannot go on to seek your personal happiness freely as long as the ruling class are in power...

But you have been born at a fortunate time. The last form of the social order based on slavery is beginning to crumble, and the world-movement of laborers that is to give it its final blow has already taken shape...

Don't lose any sleep about whether your efforts are appreciated. Why should they be appreciated? You are trying to get happiness in the most effective way you know. So is every one else...

You have a free choice. If you think you can be happier by trying to break into the capitalist class, then do that. If you don't mind exploiting other people, and are willing to take your chances of breaking into it...

One more thought. If you decide that to help along the class struggle is the thing that will do most for your own happiness, then accept the logical conclusions. Plan your details in the light of that and don't go back to first principles every time some trifling pleasure or indulgence presents itself...

By that I don't mean that pleasure is undesirable, on the contrary, a certain amount of it is essential to keep your bodily machinery in good working order. But the worker who accomplishes things is the one who knows what he wants, and is willing to set aside trivial chances for happiness when they stand in the way of what he has freely and deliberately decided to be the main chance...

Accept this thought, that happiness is what people naturally seek, what they can't help seek, and that the way they seek it depends on the economic situation and on how much they know, and it is easy to let other people live their own lives and not worry about them...

WHAT KATIE DID. A Realistic Story.

By J. L. McCreery.

"You acknowledge that you love me, yet you refuse to marry me, is that what you wish me to understand?" "That is what I wish you to understand."

"Is there any one whom you love better than you do me?" "There is no one in the world whom I love as well as I do you."

"Will you tell me why you will not marry you?" "I will tell you—some time; but not now."

"Why not now?" "I cannot tell you now."

"You mean you will not tell me now?" "No, you please."

So Katie Martin and George Graham parted—almost in anger, on his part at least. It was the first time they had met in more than a year. He had traveled nearly five hundred miles to see her and ask her to become his wife...

He had laid up about a hundred dollars. He left half of this with his mother, and taking the rest with him, started out to try his luck elsewhere. But at St. Louis he met at several intervening points he found himself uniformly and unceremoniously "turned down"...

By chance he met there an old acquaintance from Chicago—one Albert Knapp—now a brakeman on the railroad running out to Sedalia, in central Missouri. He told Knapp what had happened to him...

Knapp glanced at it, and exclaimed, "Just as I thought!" "What's the matter?" inquired Graham.

"First, look at mine," said Knapp, producing one identical in language with Graham's, both evidently, typewritten from the same model.

Graham now understood the secret of his failure. He was compelled to stand on all efforts to obtain employment on steam railroads. But Knapp managed to "dead-head" him through—by this time his money was all expended—so Sedalia. There, after some delay, he found a place as conductor on a street car line...

Wanted and harassed beyond measure, being awake nights, trying to think up some way out of his pecuniary embarrassments, or brooding over his troubles, insomnia developed into insanity, and he had to be taken to the State insane asylum. There he died.

But he did not die quite soon enough. This may seem a cruel thing to say, but it is justified by the facts. His life was insured for the benefit of his wife. But insurance companies, while ostensibly started for the purpose of affording assistance to the families of persons whose lives are insured, are in reality organized for the purpose of affording certain estimable gentlemen comfortable salaries as presidents, secretaries, treasurers, etc.

Katie had graduated through the common schools of Chicago, and was ready to enter the high school; but was prevented by the mistake that befell her father, and compelled her to become the bread-winner of the family. She was not quite competent to become a school teacher; if she had been she had not the position "open" in the schools of Chicago.

It was hard work to bring the expenses of food, clothing, and house rent inside of four dollars a week. Besides, the time for the annual payment, about thirty-five dollars, upon her father's insurance policy, being at this time in the insane asylum was rapidly approaching, and she had not a dollar with which to meet it.

It was in this condition of extreme penury that George Graham found what remained of the Martin family. Katie's mother, he said, was ready to marry Katie at once, and take her and her mother to Sedalia; he had money enough with him to pay their fare thither, as well as his own. But Katie became unaccountably distant and refractory, and his proposal met with a rejection as inflexible as adamant.

He returned to Sedalia alone. His life plan was wrecked; his ambition dead. Having grown up in Chicago, he was naturally more or less interested in happenings there; and generally managed to see some paper from that city every day.

Six or eight months after his bootless visit, he came upon an article in the Chicago Herald that froze his blood with horror. It stated that the corpse of a young woman had been found floating in the preceding morning in the river, at the Norton street crossing, had been identified as those of Katie Martin and her infant. At the editor's request, the article continued, it was developed that the deceased girl had been employed in a prominent department store in the city; but on account of gross misconduct had lost her place.

George had hardly more than folded this letter to return it to its envelope, when his room-mate came in, ready to retire; for it was now late bedtime. "You ought to have been down at St. Mary's," he said, "and heard Father Sherman's talk."

my umbrella to the store. When morning time arrived the rain had ceased and the sun was shining; so I had no use for my umbrella; but I started to take it home with me. Just as I reached the door the store detective stopped me. Before I could get it into my hand he was he opened out my umbrella, and to my astonishment and horror took from it five fine lace collars worth from seven to ten dollars apiece, and some smaller articles. A minute later the head of my department was on the spot. He told the detective that this was not the first time he had caught me pilfering; that on the previous occasion I had pleaded so earnestly and promised so vehemently never to do the like again that he had let me go; but now that I had repeated the offense I must be sent to the penitentiary.

When Katie's mother died, she left a home for me, and I started to go to the penitentiary, and my mother, she was so kind as to suggest that you and I go with you to Sedalia, and I go with you to Sedalia. On reaching there we could have begun keeping a house; being married when we came there, nobody would have known or cared whether the wedding had taken place in September or June. There would have been nothing needing explanation in the fact that a young man out of employment had left his wife with her mother while he went in search of work, and postponed bringing her on until he had obtained employment that he had reasonable assurance would be permanent, and had earned the money to pay her fare. Sometimes I even went so far as to believe it possible that if—after you and I were married, I had told you that I loved me so well; that you would have forgiven me; but I loved you so well that I could not practice such an imposition upon you.

I do wish I could see you once more before I go. I should like to hear you tell me again that you love me; but I could not expect that—I have no right to expect that. It is getting dark; I have already written good-bye to mother. I must now say farewell to you. The clock on St. Aloysius church has just struck seven. When it strikes twelve I shall start on my long journey—and find out whether God will be as cruel to me as men and women have been. For the last time, and forever, beloved, farewell!"

George had hardly more than folded this letter to return it to its envelope, when his room-mate came in, ready to retire; for it was now late bedtime. "You ought to have been down at St. Mary's," he said, "and heard Father Sherman's talk."

"What about?" asked George. "On 'How Socialism Would Destroy the Family,'" replied his companion.

"Father Sherman is all wrong," said George; "Socialism does not propose to do it and would not do anything of the sort. I have been taking a Socialist paper for the past six months; and I have a number of their books and pamphlets in my trunk, that I wish you would read. The Socialists propose to furnish work for everybody; indeed, to compel everybody to work, with hand or brain, at something useful to society; to pay every worker the full product of his labor, with no portion of it diverted to the support of any non-working class, and if in this way more wealth should be produced than is needed, then, instead of turning anyone adrift to starve, the hours of labor for all would be reduced. So there would be at once a just and rightful share of work for all, of wealth for all, and of rest and leisure for all. If this be the purpose of Socialism, I don't see how it would 'destroy the family' any worse than it has been done already by the hell that we are now in!"

"CANT STOP IT. A news item from Oakland, Cal., states that several of our comrades have been arrested for speaking on the street corners and placed under \$100 bail each pending trial. This opposition on the part of the capitalist class appears only to have had the effect of intensifying the interest of the people on the subject of Socialism. The latest reports are to the effect that the crowds, interest and enthusiasm are increasing every right. 'Those whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad.'"

"In order to test the capacity of work of Italian, Chinese and Japanese and the contract system, the Panama Canal Commission has decided to import 2,000 men of each nationality on a 500-day contract. The contract will be subject to renewal. The example of Chinese labor in South Africa is being followed.

"The deeper the capitalist institutions are investigated, the greater the prevalence of graft appears. So long as it is possible for one man to control the destinies of thousands of his fellow men by getting possession of more property or money than he can use the incentive for grafting will remain. One of these days the Socialist will make a raid on the sources of gambling—the capitalist system. When the system is no more gambling will be at an end.

Probably not even Omnipotence could prevent the pernicious activity of the Socialist—Chicago Chronicle.

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THE SCIENCE OF SOCIALISM. Every Socialist should now know, and everybody will know in a Socialist State, the important truths about man and nature. Astronomy is the oldest and most wonderful of the sciences. How remarkable that man studied the distant stars thousands of years before he gave this earth, or himself, a single thought.

Of course, our remote ancestors did not have the brains of the intellects and intelligence, nor the great telescopes, spectrosopes and microscopes that we have to-day. They beheld the stars at which they winked and blinked in the masses of apes and monkeys; they regarded all plant and animal life and other phenomena with mere curiosity, but without causality.

The average Socialist can now explain that matter evolves from ether, all organisms from a cell, a star, are composed of chemical elements; that these organisms have their origin, attain maturity, serve their purposes, decay and die. He can demonstrate the unity, infinity and entirety of the universe. He realizes that beyond the most distant stars that we can see there is still an infinity.

In the schools supported by Socialists in different countries, and in this city, the children can readily explain how our earth originated from a ring of nebulae thrown off by the sun; how it became an incandescent gaseous sphere, then passed through the liquid state, finally cooling off and reaching its present solid condition over 100,000,000 years ago. The students of biology and geology describe the strata of the earth and tell us all about the "medals of creation" and the evolution of animal life.

In many of the Socialist schools of Europe no attention whatever is given to the dead languages, works on etiquette and styles, nor to old, fast-decaying dogmas and doctrines of effete religions. On the contrary, the favorite studies there are: (1) Astronomy, (2) biology, (3) physics and chemistry, (4) biology, and (5) anthropology, the science of man. Their favorite authors are: Haeckel, Huxley, Darwin, Goethe, Humboldt, Esplanza, Lyell, Marx, Spencer et alias. JOHN H. COPELAND.

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SOCIALIST STATE NATIONAL INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

GENERAL PARTY NEWS.

Financial secretaries of locals should see to it that the report card from their local for July reaches the State Secretary not later than Aug. 8.

Albert Ryan, Secretary of Arizona, says: "The use of those cards will tend to promote organization and will facilitate the work of the national and State offices, enabling them to keep in closer touch with each local."

George T. Cranston, Secretary of Colorado, says: "The system is so nearly perfect that it justifies the time taken by the national office in preparing it."

The minutes of the National Executive Committee meeting, held July 21, 22, have been sent to the National Committee, State secretaries, locals in unorganized States and the press.

On July 31, individual ballots for voting and blanks for reporting votes cast will be sent out from the national office, relating to a referendum of the whole party membership on the existing resolutions. State secretaries, secretaries in unorganized States or members at large should notify this office if they fail to receive them in a reasonable time.

Comrade C. H. Kerr, 50 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, holds six shares of stock in The Kerr Co-operative Publishing Co., value \$10 each, for the National Committee. To the first six subscribers these shares will be sold and the amount received will be turned into the national office.

Abner, Indian Territory, was granted a charter by the national office. Ten members.

The State Committee of Ohio reports 104 members admitted during June. Interest increasing. An active campaign in prospect.

State Secretary Thomas Burns of Oregon writes that he desires to be excused for delay in replies to correspondents, as he is a little behind in his work owing to having been in jail for speaking on the street.

On July 20 the fifteenth comrade was arrested for speaking on the streets of Oakland, Cal.; \$100 bail is required for the same arrested. The crowds and enthusiasm increases every night.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by Bellingham Local at a regular meeting of the local held Sunday evening, July 17, 1905.

"Be it resolved by Bellingham Local of the Socialist party of the State of Washington, that, while we believe the action of Comrade Victor L. Berger as per his admitted editorial in the Warheit, was unwise and not in keeping with the spirit of the unwritten law of the Socialist party in the United States; however, much it may agree with the tactics of the party and comrades in general, this local is opposed to the intolerant tendency as manifested by the action of the National Committee of the party in the case of Comrade Berger and looks upon such actions as the prototypes of the heresy hunting, excommunicating actions of a dogmatic church, that would drive out of the party all freedom of thought and action, making the government of the party an oligarchic despotism, subverting the very spirit of Socialism."

By order of Bellingham Local, S. P., of Washington.

Attest: CHAS. S. WALLACE, Secretary.

In accord with motion No. 13 and by instructions of the N. E. C., a call has been issued to the National Committee to make nominations for two party members, to act as an "Editorial Selective Committee," to pass upon MSS submitted under the "Prize Article Plan." Nominations will close Aug. 12. Nominations will be notified immediately after their names are received. Declinations will be accepted till Aug. 17 and the names of those not heard from by that date will not appear on the ballot.

Dates for lecturers and organizers for the coming week are as follows:

John Collins—Aug. 6, Shawnee, Okla.; Chandler; S. Stillwater; 9, en route; 10, 11, Tulsa, I. T.; 12, Chertok, Okla.; Geo. H. Goebel—Aug. 6, Marshall, Texas; 7, 8, Longstreet, La.; 9, Shreveport; 10, 11, Blossom, Texas; 12, en route.

Comrade Goebel was unable to fill a number of dates in Louisiana, owing to the quarantine against yellow fever.

B. Feigenbaum (Jewish)—Aug. 6, en route; 7, 8, Minneapolis, Minn.; 9, St. Paul; 10, Milwaukee, Wis.; 13, Cincinnati. Dates between Milwaukee and Cincinnati will be filled later.

Comrade Jas. F. Carey of Maine has been secured for a tour of the Central States, beginning in September.

Comrade Ben Hanford of New York will speak at a big demonstration in St. Louis on Sept. 30, and a series of eighteen dates will be made for him while en route to that city and his return home.

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

WISCONSIN.

Correspondent—E. H. THOMAS.

WISCONSIN STATEMENT.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 20, 1905. Editor Chicago Socialist.

Comrade—On behalf of the Wisconsin members of the Socialist party, I wish to submit a few words upon the referendum which is about to be submitted to a vote of the party. This referendum calls for the removal of Comrade Victor L. Berger from the National Executive Committee, and the expulsion of the Wisconsin organization, unless we apply for and accept a charter.

We hope that the members of the Socialist party will vote "no" upon this referendum. Wisconsin comrades have spent many years of hard work and many thousands of dollars and have distributed tons of literature to build up their movement. We do not believe that the Socialists of America will wantonly destroy the results of so much labor and sacrifice.

We have a splendid proletarian organization in Wisconsin. The firm foundation of this movement is shown by the fact that our vote has steadily grown without any sudden gain and without any setback at all. In our last general election we had 28,000 Social Democratic votes in this State.

We now have 32 elected Social Democratic officials in Wisconsin, including five members of the Legislature, and almost every one of the thirty-two is a wage worker and a member of a labor union. All these men are doing work which is a credit to the party, and which shows how well fitted are intelligent workmen for public office.

We say this in no boastful spirit. We know that all true Socialists will feel that this success of ours is their success, and that in just such proportion as the party triumphs in the State, just so much is it to the advantage of the party in every other State.

Therefore the Wisconsin members call upon their comrades all over the country

not to deal a blow at our splendid movement just for the sake of a little piece of paper.

We pay dues to the national headquarters and comply with all the provisions of the national constitution.

True, we have no charter, but the constitution does not require us to have one.

The Wisconsin party had long been organized when it became one of the contracting parties which formed the Socialist party at the "Unity Convention" at Indianapolis in 1901. It was understood at that time that the States already organized needed no new charters, and that their vote to form a union of the various organizations admitted them to the new Socialist party. We possess all kinds of charters from previous Socialist parties. And since we were already a party in Wisconsin in 1901 and had been one of the contracting organizations in the Unity Convention, we thought we should invalidate the agreement there entered into if we asked for an extra charter.

By the fact that national headquarters always accepted our dues, although we have no charter, they have acknowledged our affiliation with the party. The fact that we have no charter does not mean that we are not a party. It is not a sufficient cause for expelling an organization that has proved it can do good work for Socialism without a charter. It surely cannot be a good reason for excommunicating members who have labored so faithfully, so long and so successfully.

We do not believe that the Socialists of America will stand for any such proceeding.

The question in regard to the removal of Comrade Berger has already been pretty fully discussed. It has been pointed out that Comrade Berger did not violate any clause of the national constitution when in our last judicial election in Milwaukee, where we had no ticket in the field, he worked against the election of a candidate who represented the bitter opposition to Socialism of the Roman Catholic clergy.

That the National Committee themselves admitted that to be the case is proved by the fact that they have since passed a rule that no member can vote at all when there is no Socialist ticket in the field. This rule was not passed nor even thought of when Comrade Berger advised his readers to vote against Judge Carpenter, one of our individual candidates, and therefore Comrade Berger could not at that time have disobeyed it.

It has also been shown that Comrade Berger acted in accordance with the tactics of International Socialism. The great leader of the German Socialists, August Bebel himself, said that the Bavarian comrades had "violated no principle, and not even the tactics of the party," when they had even entered into an open alliance with a reactionary party—something we have never thought of in Wisconsin.

And the Hanover convention in 1889, by a vote of 205 to 24, even decided that the party should not "refuse to combine with capitalist parties whenever the case may require it." This rule is in force in Germany to this day. It is a fact well known to those who are acquainted with the international movement that the Socialist party in France, Italy, Belgium and Denmark has on various occasions entered into OPEN ALLIANCES with bourgeois parties.

Comrade Berger and the Milwaukee comrades are earnestly opposed to ALL FORMS OF CAPITALISM. We merely cite these cases to show that our comrades abroad go infinitely farther than we, and the soundness of their Socialism has never been called in question.

It has been objected that the conditions in Europe are entirely different from those in America, because in European countries there still remain many relics of feudalism.

But in point of fact, even in America we have one of the best preserved relics of the feudal age and one which has given most trouble to our comrades abroad. I refer to the power of the Roman Catholic clergy, which in most European countries has been used to fight Socialism.

What has been the motive for the alliance of German and other European Socialists with the "liberal" capitalist parties? The motive has usually been that they could unite against the clerical party which so bitterly opposes Socialism in most countries of Europe.

With such an opposition we are confronted in Milwaukee. And that is the reason why our comrades had to conform somewhat to European Socialist tactics, although we did not go one-thousandth part as far.

The Socialists of Europe could not conceive of such a thing as the removal of an old and tried comrade from the national councils on such a charge as that brought against Comrade Berger. In fact, we can ill afford to spare such self-sacrificing and experienced members as Comrade Berger from our National Executive Committee.

Such measures as the removal of Comrade Berger from the National Executive Committee and the expulsion of the Wisconsin members from the Socialist party will seriously injure the Socialist movement in Milwaukee and throughout the country. The capitalist press in Milwaukee has devoted a great deal of space to this matter and sneers at the "unjust, cold-blooded and tyrannical methods" employed by the Socialists. Such measures the Anti-Socialists declare are a sample of what would be done under the co-operative commonwealth. Our anti-Socialist enemies have made a great deal of this whole affair, and if this referendum passes, will use it still more to our disadvantage.

Let the members of the Socialist party thoughtfully consider and carefully weigh this matter, and examine all sides before they vote on this most serious question. This is not a trifling affair. The interests of the Socialist movement of America are deeply concerned.

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

OUR BOOK OFFER

Send us a bunch of five yearly subscribers and we will send you the latest book out: "Evolution of Man."

Parry, Post et al. are becoming alarmed over the activity of the labor press. They see all sorts of dire calamities if the workingman does not stop reading the labor papers and remain in the ignorance that Parry considers essential to his welfare. Mr. Parry has excellent grounds for his fears. A little education to the workingman is a dangerous thing—for Parry and his bunch.—E.C.

The Equitable Insurance Company seems to be able to turn a new scandal every day.

ILLINOIS.

Comrade Adolph Harrack has decided to make an agitation trip through the State without any expense to the locals, and will make the following towns:

- Maconly, Aug. 7. Quincy, Aug. 8, 9, 10. Barry, Aug. 11. Griggsville, Aug. 12. Bluffs, Aug. 13. Jacksonville, Aug. 14, 15. Springfield, Aug. 16. Taylorville, Aug. 17. Pana, Aug. 18. Witt, Aug. 19. Hillsborough, Aug. 20. Litchfield, Aug. 21. Sorento, Aug. 22. Centralia, Aug. 23. Salem, Aug. 24. Xenia, Aug. 25. Noble, Aug. 26. Mattoon, Aug. 28, 29. Decatur, Aug. 29-Sept. 1. Lincoln, Sept. 2. Bloomington, Sept. 3, 4. Champaign, Sept. 5. Danville, Sept. 6, 7, 8, 9. Kankakee, Sept. 10.

Comrade W. A. Jacobs, National Committee member from Iowa, will make a tour of Illinois, and his dates will be something like the following:

- Juliet, Aug. 19. Streator, Aug. 20. Chillicothe, Aug. 21. Peoria, Aug. 22. Fulton county, Aug. 23-27. Pekin, Aug. 28. Bloomington, Aug. 29. Lincoln, Aug. 30. Hannibal, Aug. 31. Jacksonville, Sept. 1. Springfield, Sept. 2, 3. Litchfield, Sept. 4. Mt. Olive, Sept. 5. Staunton, Sept. 6. Madison county, Sept. 7-11. St. Clair county, Sept. 12-16. Breese, Sept. 17. Sandoval, Sept. 18. Centralia, Sept. 19. Nashville, Sept. 20. Centralia, Sept. 21. Duquoin, Sept. 22. Carbondale, Sept. 23. Murphysboro, Sept. 24. Cairo, Sept. 25-27. Williamson county, Sept. 28-30. Salem, Oct. 1. Noble, Oct. 2. Olney, Oct. 3. Newton, Oct. 4. Mattoon, Oct. 5, 6. Paris, Oct. 7. Oakland, Oct. 8. Decatur, Oct. 9, 10. Champaign, Oct. 11. Vermilion county, Oct. 12-16. Watseka, Oct. 17. Kankakee, Oct. 18. Mokena, Oct. 19. Chicago Heights, Oct. 20.

These dates are fixed definitely as far as Springfield, but beyond that place are subject to slight changes and are dependent upon the promptness of the comrades in responding to the notices which have been mailed to them. It will be necessary for the comrades in all these towns where Comrade Jacobs will speak to provide him with meals and lodging.

DEATH OF COMRADE GODTFRIED NEITZEL.

At a well-attended meeting of the Eighth District Club, of the Seventh Ward Branch, held last Wednesday evening, the death of Gottfried Neitzel, a venerable comrade, was announced by the secretary.

Appropriate remarks were made and followed by the unanimous adoption of the following resolutions, namely:

Whereas, Our venerable comrade, Gottfried Neitzel, on the 6th day of this month departed this life at the age of 80 years; and

Whereas, Our noble dead rounded out an active and useful career by becoming an enthusiastic worker in the grand cause of Socialism; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we, his comrades of the Eighth District Club, of the Seventh Ward Branch, will ever remember with ineffable pleasure his silvery white hair and genial round face, his ready wit and humor, and the rich and happy thoughts which continually flowed from the fountain of his bright and sparkling intellect.

Resolved, That while we shall miss his genial company and ready counsel, it will always give us comfort to revert to his long, hale and hearty life, and his noble efforts in behalf of humanity which culminated in his sincere advocacy of the cause of Socialism.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the secretary to the family of our deceased comrade and another to the Chicago Socialist.

JOHN H. COPELAND, Secretary.

A SWEDISH SPEAKER.

Comrade A. A. Patterson has been working for some time for the comrades at Rockford, Ill., and is most highly recommended by the organization there as a "ready and forceful speaker and capable of handling both the Swedish and English languages."

Comrade Patterson will shortly make a trip to Moline, and from there will go to Rock Island and Quinsburg if arrangements can be made with the Swedish comrades at those places, and upon application will stop at any place along the route. There will be no charge for his services except in those cases where, by going out of his way, he will have to pay additional railroad fare.

The comrades will be fortunate in securing the services of Comrade Patterson in any town where Swedes reside.

Write at once to

JAS. S. SMITH,

The Hoch case proves clearly that if you are unable to raise \$600 you may be hanged without a complete trial, so that you can no longer doubt that getting even a chance to secure "Justice" is merely a question of raising money. But the men who have the money have always "made and administered the laws, and no doubt look with contempt upon the vast multitudes who could not secure a thousand dollars to pay court expenses to save their lives. If the workers do not soon use their votes to secure justice for their own class, who will blame the capitalist class if they attempt to curtail the franchise? What good is our vote to us any how unless we use it in our own interest?

The Socialist is wily if not wise in his day.—Chicago Chronicle.

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CHILD LABOR. You have paid the boy for the toll you bought; He has had the price of his weary days When he crushed the dreams that would come unsought. When he heard the call of the woodland ways, And the endless drone of the whirring wheels Held the subtle surge of the blurred refrain Of the humming bees in the grass that steals Through the meadow fence and along the lane.

And his eyes that strained as he did his task Felt the weight of dreams, till mirages came And the dust grimed walls were a sullen mask Of the far fair hills where the flowers flame, And the cluttered floor was a thing to fade To a sweep of land with its velvet sod And a laughing brook where a boy can wade By the banks where drowsy blossoms nod.

You have paid the boy. Have you paid for all? You have paid him fair for the work he gave. But the pictures blind by the gloomy wall, And the coaxing hands that the tree-tops wave, And the country road where the wreathing dust Marks the flying feet of a happy lad— You have paid the boy, and your course is just; Can you pay the fun that he never had?

For his ways to-day are the ways of man And his face is set with the lines of age Though the years of his are a little man— Was he paid for this when he got his wage? You have paid the boy—but he paid you more Than the days of toll that he gave to you, For he wasted all of the untold store Of the wonder dreams that he never knew. —W. D. N. in the Chicago Tribune.

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In the past two decades how many times has the gambler been raided? Of course this ends gambling. Collins will raid the Board of Trade tomorrow. Dunne is having a fearful time. His is a picture of the despair of capitalism in trying to pose as a Socialist.



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THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

To secure a return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed. The fact that a signed article is published does not commit The Chicago Socialist to any opinions expressed therein.

Editor, A. W. Mason, Business Manager, Louis Dalgard, State Sec., J. S. Smith, C. L. Brecken, County Secretary.

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

LABOR UNIONS AND SOCIALISM

Were you ever an striker? Do you know what it is to feel the joys of victory or the humiliation of defeat in a fight for better living conditions...

In our labor unions we will resist all attempts to further lower our standard of living or take from us anything that we have gained in the past.

Do you know what it is to have your own and the cause which you know is just misrepresented, maligned and belittled about by a venal and subsidized press that every day holds you up to ridicule before the public?

That the rank and file of the workers in the very near future will be both good Socialists and good union men there is every reason to believe.

Almost every strike that has been waged in Chicago during the past two years (outside of the building trades) has been lost.

The conditions of the working people of this great city are at the present time anything but satisfactory.

One question that will present itself to the candid mind who asks what of the future in the light of the past failures and defeats, will be: Is organized labor able to cope, with any effect, with organized capital?

According to an Associated Press dispatch, Count Tolstol, the great Russian literary artist and reformer, has declared in a seven-column article in the London Times that he is of the opinion that the application of Henry George's land tax idea will peacefully solve all labor and social problems.

TOLSTOI'S LATEST

In the broadest sense we do not believe any strike was ever lost entirely. The experience, the education and discipline that is obtained in any labor struggle, we believe, in the long run is worth all it costs, even though the price has been very high.

Readers of Tolstol's late writings, and especially those who have seen his latest portrait, will not be surprised that the great but dim-eyed prophet of the East has been converted to the single tax idea.

There are two methods that at once present themselves. One is a more thorough and comprehensive economic organization among the workers; the other is working class political action.

But the fact that the landowners and landlords in every country have gone down in defeat before the Bourgeois class who have organized the industries and own the modern productive machinery is pretty good evidence that mere access to the land, with society substituted for an individual as landlord, would not bring much relief from capitalist oppression.

The workers' animosity toward the inexcusable result of changing economic conditions. We in the future, more than in the past, must understand the economic conditions which drive us on in the roads of industrial development.

On the other hand, the use of the police power now controlled and directed by the employing class to assist and augment their economic power in every struggle with the workers can hardly fail to show the latter the absurdity of voting this power into the control of those with whom they know open war is likely to break out at any moment.

Every Socialist is a propagandist by nature, busy day and night.—Chicago Chronicle.

Every Socialist is a propagandist by nature, busy day and night.—Chicago Chronicle.

\$600 SAVES A LIFE.

Had those who interested themselves in Hoch's case failed to secure the \$600 necessary to make up the \$1,200 that it will cost to transcribe the records of the trial court, he would now be in his coffin.

This case demonstrated and proves beyond even a shadow of doubt that a fair trial in this State is a matter of money instead of a matter of legal right.

The innocence or guilt of Hoch does not for the moment concern us, or enter into the case at all. The glaring fact stares the American people in the face that an innocent man (if he is poor) may be living without being able to get before the court of review which is open to those who have money.

We do not believe that even the most barefaced capitalist apologist will accuse us of "demagoguery" when we state that Hoch was within a couple of hours of being hanged because he did not have \$600.

Thus it becomes plain that a poor man who has not friends, who will raise money to pay court expenses may be deprived of even his life, while those who have the means to pay stand a good chance to go free.

It is a fact that a poor man who has a property right may go into court and sue a poor person in a civil suit involving a few dollars' worth of property without money, but may be hung because he is unable to raise the funds to carry his case to the court of last resort.

What is true of the poor man on trial for his life is true in all criminal proceedings, from the man who is arrested for disorderly conduct to the charge of murder.

The Hoch case, if it has done nothing else, has demonstrated that "getting justice" in our capitalist courts is simply a question of one's ability to raise money.

Socialism will remove the cause that is the fruitful mother of 90 per cent of all crime and place human life above the dollar. Socialists see the possibilities of life that are within the reach of the toiling masses the moment that the profit system, with the blighting death struggle of competition, gives place to co-operation and production for use.

WORKERS IN THE FIELD.

The comrades at Chicago Heights are stirring things again. Comrade Benton addressed a big street meeting last Saturday evening, and Comrade Herman Liel got busy with the crown and landed ten subscribers for the Chicago Socialist.

Comrade Baker, Tennessee, Ridge, Tenn., renews his subscription for the coming year.

Otto Engholm captured a couple of Carey's Indians last week. He thinks that a few weekly treatments will put them in tune for the fall election.

Don't forget that a street meeting is a good place to get subs for the Chicago Socialist.

Five yearly subs and "Evolution of Man" for two dollars.

New subscribers are always wanted. Comrade R. J. Fisher, Chicago, landed four new subs. He is firing away at capitalism in that accursed district called back of the yards.

Comrade M. Stryka, Chicago, is plugging away at old capitalism to the extent of three new subs.

Comrade Riordan, Chicago, settles for three new subs.

Comrade J. H. Steele, Seattle, Wash., pays for 200 copies of the Chicago Socialist.

Amalgamated Glass Workers, Chicago, come to the front with \$10.50 for papers.

Comrade W. Zimmerman, Chicago, never lets a week pass without doing something for the Chicago Socialist, and this week settles for four new subs.

Comrade Emil Jensen, Chicago, lands another good sport last week. He captured nine new subs and all in one day.

The Young Socialists, who played in the matched game of ball at the picnic, had another game last Sunday. They played the Starbuckis and did them up to the tune of 25 to 4. Their competitors came onto the field with a bunch of picked men and were determined to win. They were outclassed at every point. Hurrah for the Socialists.

An organization has been formed that will employ 25 million people in the United States at \$1000 a day, 5 days a week, 52 weeks in a year. The organization grew out of the social revolution and is called the Esp.—later, National Socialist Party.

This is the "woman era." Something over five million of them are now employed at one-half prevailing wages. Their blood spells profit. Free women!—Capitalism.

Terrific casualties by land and by sea—Many lives lost. Horrible! It takes 1,750,000 children to make "factory hands" in the U. S.—Dullight.

Class lines drawn on money divisions cease existence when yellow fever and tuberculosis take a hand.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

NOTE: Where not otherwise noted all meetings are held for 7 p. m. Speakers will kindly take orders from printed list and chairman will be careful to be promptly on time to open up meeting.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5.

- Paulina and Milwaukee—W. A. Jacobs. 111th and Michigan avenue—J. H. Copeland. 63d and Halsted—Geo. Koop. Maxwell and Halsted—M. Seckind and Rablowitz. Maxwell and Jefferson—L. Ognis and Katzman. 43d and Cottage Grove—W. C. Rodriguez. 68th and Halsted—W. C. Benton. 49th avenue and 12th—Sam Robbins. 56th and Union—Jas. McCarthy. 14th and Center—A. W. Mance. 47th and Ashland—Nels Anderson. 92d and Houston—W. A. Jacobs and T. J. Vincl. Belmont and Sheffield—Sam Block. Belmont and Leavitt—J. W. Bartels. Milwaukee and Center—Andrew Lafin and A. A. Wisneski. Chicago and Paulina—C. E. Kirkland. Jefferson and 56th—Matt Whelan. 48th and Lake streets—Walter Huggins.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 6.

- Irving Park boulevard and Western avenue—Pietie—Mrs. L. Forberg and C. L. Brecken. 47th and Cottage Grove—W. C. Benton. Wentworth and 44th court, 3 p. m.—J. H. Copeland. 39th and Cottage Grove—Sam Robbins. Clark and Walton place—Walter Huggins. 31st and Rhodes avenue—W. C. Rodriguez and Jas. McCarthy. Wood and Van Buren—W. A. Jacobs. California and Division, 3 p. m.—J. W. Bartels. California and North avenue, 3 p. m.—Sam Block. Western avenue and Madison—Geo. Koop. Center avenue and Erie—A. A. Wisneski. 25th and Archer—A. Lahn. 71st and Cottage Grove—Chas. J. Brecken. TUESDAY, AUGUST 8. North avenue and Orchard—W. C. Benton. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9. Lincoln and Belmont—C. E. Kirkland. Clark and Ohio—Sam Robbins. Fulton and Western avenue—W. C. Rodriguez. 37th and Paulina—Jas. McCarthy. THURSDAY, AUGUST 10. 39th and Wentworth—Mrs. L. Forberg. Center avenue and Congress—W. C. Benton. 30th and Emerald—J. H. Copeland.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Receipts—Due stamps, \$25.80; campaign fund, \$6.50; literature, \$7.45; deficit, \$17.72; total, \$57.47.

Expenses—Due stamps, \$10; postage, \$3; literature and office supplies, \$4.25; secretary's salary, \$20; office help, \$2; total, \$57.47.

Stamp Account—On hand last week, 90; purchased 100, total 190. Tickets sold, 172. Balance on hand, 210.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

The balance due and unpaid of the campaign fund last week was \$261.52. Received this week from Executive Committee, \$250; Kent Road, Seventeenth Ward, \$5.00; B. Henbach, 50c; M. H. Taft, Eighteenth Ward, \$1; total, \$256.50. Balance, \$4.82. This looks encouraging to get the debt down to less than \$5. Comrades should remember, however, that we are now just entering upon another very important campaign. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

SUCCESSFUL LECTURES.

R. Fiegenbaum, of New York, delivered three lectures on Socialism last week in the Jewish language. These lectures were all under the auspices of the Ninth Ward Jewish branch, and every one of them was delivered to crowded houses. So successful were these meetings that Comrade Fiegenbaum has re-engaged for another lecture on Friday, Aug. 11, at Metropolitan Hall.

The meetings ever where last week were characterized by splendid attendance and interest. Make each of these meetings yield additional readers of the paper. Each reader becomes a well trained worker. More workers are absolutely needed. You see the point.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.

The regular meeting of the 25th Ward Branch will be held Sunday, Aug. 6, 10:30 a. m. in Lincoln Turner Hall, Diversey near Sheffield avenue. All members are urged to attend.

ATTENTION, SECRETARIES.

By error the County Secretary called for report from Branches for month of June. It should have been July. Kindly govern yourselves accordingly and all in reports for month of July. CHAS. E. BREWTON, County Secretary.

SOCIALIST BASKET PICNIC.

On Sunday, Aug. 6, the members of the 24th and 26th Wards will hold a basket picnic in the woods of Irving Park boulevard, near Western avenue, northwest to Woods and River. The object is a social good time. Comrades and their families are invited to participate in the day's festivities.

PRIMARY DATE CHANGED.

Owing to the absolute need of more time to perfect the organization of the districts in that part of the county outside of the city, the Executive Committee have ordered the change of the date of the primaries from Saturday, Sept. 2 to Saturday, Sept. 16, or two weeks later. Comrades will kindly take note of this change and govern themselves accordingly. This will give fifty-two days between primaries and election day.

MR. JAURES' SPEECH.

(Continued from First Page.)

The world's equilibrium may spring from Germany's Social Democracy, which by its continuous growth suggests a natural force of slow but irresistible might? Our efforts and hopes are common to all, establishing an international Socialist life capable of reacting against the disorders of national antagonisms till, at last, our desire of social justice shall give form and substance to the dreams of universal peace which have ceaselessly visited, like an atrocious irony or a litheous comfort, the hurly-burly of throat-cutting and hatred in which the humanity of races, castes, and classes has for thousands of centuries bloodstained its soul and hands.

WHAT ALTERNATIVE TO SOCIALISM?

And who is there in the world, of any party or any class, who can oppose an ideal to our ideal? Can any party or any class assume permanent responsibility for the system of insecurity, iniquity, and barbarism in which the peoples stagnate? Dare any man maintain that this is the term and limit of human evolution?

Even those who most detest and abuse Socialism are obliged, if they think at all, to seek beyond the regime of to-day. The German Nietzsche, who most denounced the evildoers, jealous, and base morality of Socialism—a morality, as he pretended, of degradation and brutalization, a morality of slaves of Democracy succeeding to the morality of slaves of Christianity—he who most mocked the debilitated tenderness, the stupefying Buddhism, with which an assumed equality and peace would inoculate mankind—he did not perceive that every sort of individual activity would find scope in a social organization of solidarity and justice; and that in a world appraised and harmonized by the fundamental law of Socialist Property, innumerable combinations would be offered to the chosen initiative and affinities of the individual. The world appraised must be richer in diversity and color than a world tumultuous and brutal. It is war that makes for uniformity, monotony, and backwardness. The many-lined rainbow of peace has more variety than is presented in the loosening of the storm by the violent contrast of black cloud and lightning flash.

WAR HAS LOST ITS ONLY VIRTUE.

When Nietzsche, to diversify the world and uplift man, makes appeal to a new aristocracy, he forgets to ask himself on what economic basis in his transformed world this aristocracy of privilege and prey would rest. At any rate, it is in the inclosure of exclusive and jealous nationalities that he foresees the large development of human individualities. He continually affirms that the new man must be, above all, "a good European" that Europe proceeds and must proceed toward unity. But could Nietzsche himself deny that the action of the Socialist proletariat is even now, and will increasingly become, the decisive unifying force of Europe and the world? Even that part of the intellectual elite which combats Socialism is thus obliged, in spite of itself, to bear its testimony. It is not easy to dominate, to surpass Socialism. All thought that soars and points toward the future meets one or other of the currents of Socialist thought.

Even those who have proclaimed that war is the necessary and severe educator of mankind see their ideal slipping away from them, for the generations pass in uneasy expectation of war without incurring its rude discipline. Its vast collisions are becoming too rare and too uncertain to retain any efficiency. Militarism has been little more, for a long time past, than an enormous bureaucracy whose technical faculties may perhaps survive, but whose moral springs are loosened by a false war and a false peace. Men are bowed and bent under the burden of an armed peace, and do not know whether what they bear upon their shoulders be war or the corpse of war. The high probability of near peril, the certainty of imminent sacrifice, frequent familiarity with death joyously accepted, no longer renew in administrative militarism the sources of moral life. The somnolent barbarism of an armed peace is like a stagnant marsh illusive-ly reflecting fiery clouds.

When international Socialism organizes itself to insure peace between the people by the suppression of capitalist privilege, and by the emancipation of labor, it arrays itself not only against injustice and violence, but fights also against ambiguities and contradictions which in the long run delude the moral life. For this great work of social and moral revolution the international proletariat can do much by union and common action. Our duty is high and clear—evermore to propagate the ideal, evermore to excite and organize energy, evermore to hope, evermore to fight until comes the definite victory of international Socialist Democracy, the creator of justice and peace.—Translated by A. M. T., in London (England) Clarion.

HELP FROM COUNTY DISTRICTS.

The County Secretary hereby calls on all comrades in the county who have any knowledge of Socialist sympathizers in any of the townships of the county to forward names and addresses of same at once to this office. There will be thirty-five districts outside of the city. Fourteen of these are now in a fair way to completion, the balance very difficult, some of them quite hopeless. Help from Worth, Calumet, Riverside, Lyons, Maine, Wheeling, Lemont and Palos are particularly desired. In each of these townships there will be one district excepting Lyons, where two will have to be named. In each of these districts there is needed three judges (householders) and two clerks (who may be single men), and a polling place. Each of these men must be qualified voters. The fee for each as \$5.00. Other townships in the county standing more sorely in need of aid to the above end.

are as follows: BETHLEHEM, Bremen Elk Grove, Hanover, Leyden, Niles, Northfield, Norwood Park, Orland, Palatine, Rich, Schaumburg and Skokie.

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

The bourgeois press persists in calling the present state of Russia "anarchy." We, from the very beginning, have called it "Revolution." We know why the bourgeoisie is fighting shy of the latter term. The working class must not be familiarized with such words. The more reason it is for us to call the thing by its proper name. Nothing is so revolutionary as Truth. Russia is going through a revolution—that social process which our philosophers, scientists, and moralists have taught us to regard as now-a-days impossible, chimerical, and occasionally crede. History laughs at class cowardice and class hypocrisy. It has proved that revolution is possible; it has shown what it is like.

The Socialist proletariat of the world has greeted Russian revolution with unbounded enthusiasm. Twa res agitator, it is they cause which is being fought out. It signifies the birth, not merely of a new Russia, but also of a new Europe—a Europe freed from a burkward of brutal reaction. Neither the Prussian Junker, nor the French Chauvinist will now have the White Czar—how red, how red he is!—to fall back upon in the hour of need; and from one end to the other, from the Balkan States, right across to Great Britain, the nations will breathe more freely. Already now we can catch the rustling of freedom's wings. Have not the proletariates of France and of Germany already gained a splendid victory? The debacle of the Czarism has done it.—London Justice.

The Chicago Federation of Labor announces that the labor unions of Chicago will celebrate Labor Day with a "monster parade." A parade of the workers to the ballot boxes on election day and the celebration on election night of the election of six Socialist Judges would impress the Employers' Association much more forcibly than seeing the men from whose coats they have torn the union button strutting in front of the places they are compelled to beg for the permission to work on the one day the workers call their own.

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

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Varicocele Restriction to a sound and healthy condition is the result of my method of treating this common and when neglected dangerous disease. My GUARANTEE Over four thousand cases treated in 25 years & no single failure. If you are looking for the treatment that has cured in thousands of cases, and will in yours, consult me and receive my personal attention. J. H. GREER, M.D., 57 Dearborn Street, Chicago

NEARLY READY: 800,000 SOCIALIST LEAFLETS.

As already announced, we are printing in leaflet form the five articles by Charles H. Kerr which appeared in the Chicago Socialist from June 24 to July 22 inclusive. The general title of the five leaflets will be WHAT SOCIALISTS THINK, and the sub-titles will be as follows:

- 1. How we Explain People's Actions. 2. How the Laborer Makes Surplus Value and How the Capitalist Gets It. 3. The Class Struggle Between Workers and Owners. 4. The Co-operative Commonwealth. 5. The Socialist Party of America.

One set of these leaflets will be mailed free to anyone requesting them. A hundred sets will be mailed to one address on receipt of 50 cents. A thousand sets will be sent by express at purchaser's expense on receipt of \$1.50. We do not sell these leaflets except in sets, as we are printing equal numbers of each.

The first edition, now on the press, consists of 150,000 of each. With them we are printing 50,000 copies of a special leaflet headed INJUNCTION TO UNION MEN AND UNION SYMPATHIZERS, which is intended for distribution inside Cook County, as it deals with the local situation, and shows the necessity of electing Socialists as judges. It is for the most part the same as the article on the front page of last week's Chicago Socialist, but has been revised so as to explain what the Socialist party is, in a way that would have been needless in the paper.

The INJUNCTION leaflet will be sold from this office at 30 cents a thousand copies. This low price of course does not include postage; the comrades will have to come here for the leaflets. Give a bunch to every Union teamster, and the teamsters will see that the leaflets are put where they will be read. Fifty thousand of them will not go very far toward covering Chicago, but when these are gone we will print more.

THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. We have already had to print 3,570 copies of this book, and it looks as if a third edition would very soon be needed. The reason is that this is a book that EVERYBODY wants. It is simple and easy enough to please those whom capitalism has cheated out of an education, yet it is thoroughly up-to-date, and gives facts that are new to nine out of ten of the readers who are familiar with the standard English writers on evolution.

Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis, the organizer of Local San Francisco, is being selling this book at his meetings in the cities of the Pacific coast. We have sent him 700 books in the short time he has been at work, and we have not been able to get them to him as fast as needed. Comrade Harnack has also been making many sales of THE EVOLUTION OF MAN on his speaking tour through Illinois. These examples simply show that there is an immense field for the book among non-Socialists and those on the edges of the movement.

The price of THE EVOLUTION OF MAN, postage included, is 50 cents. Stockholders in our publishing house get it at 30 cents postpaid or 25 cents if called for at this office. NO COMPROMISE: NO POLITICAL TRADING; by William Liebknecht, is one of the classics of Socialism. Liebknecht was a close friend of Marx, and was perhaps more influential than any other man in forming the Social Democratic Party of Germany. This little book of 64 pages is a logical application of the Socialist philosophy to the practical questions of tactics which are now up for solution. We still publish it in paper at 20 cents, and we have lately published it in a library edition, bound up with the COMMUNIST MANIFESTO, for 50 cents. This is the eleventh volume of the Standard Socialist Series.

The second edition of Walter Maron Raymond's novel, REBELS OF THE NEW SOUTH, is just ready. This is a Socialist novel of today. It is not a picture of the future, but a story of live people, contrasting the genuine ideals of the Socialist with the sham ideals of capitalism. It handles the sex question in a way that is clean as well as fearless. It is a good book to put into the hands of those who have a fear that the rhetorical tendencies of Socialism may be dangerous. With all this, it is best and last a story, not a sermon. There is a wisdom about the characters in this book that holds the reader. It is handsomely bound in cloth with an original cover design, and illustrated with five half tone engravings from original drawings. Price \$1.00.

Comrade Raymond has given the copyright of REBELS OF THE NEW SOUTH as his contribution toward building up the co-operative publishing house. The sale of the first edition paid the cost of manufacture. The sale of the second edition will help put the publishing house on a cash basis and enlarge its list of books. Circulate this book and you will thus be helping both directly and indirectly to make Socialists. Comrade Brenholtz has in the same way contributed the copyright of THE RECORDING ANGEL. It also sells for a dollar a copy, with the usual discount to stockholders.

If you are not a stockholder, why not become one now? It costs ten dollars; if you can pay the full amount at once, it saves trouble, but if not, you can pay a dollar a month ten months and get your books at cost while making your payments. If you want more particulars before you make up your mind, come and see us, or write for a booklet.

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