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THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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VOL. VI CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1905. NO. 338.

TO THE WORKING CLASS--- UNION MEN AND WOMEN.

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.
528 Marquette Building.

John M. Glenn, Secretary. Chicago, Aug. 15, 1905.

You are not a member of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and we earnestly desire your co-operation. The law exempting capital stock from taxation, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, the law authorizing insurance companies to insure sprinkler risks and the law preventing bulk sales, benefited you either directly or indirectly. Many measures unfriendly to the commercial and manufacturing interests of the State were defeated through the influence of this organization. The work of its law department has been of great help to you. Its attitude on labor questions and its influence have been in the right direction.

We think that the principles of the organization ought to appeal to you. We give our time and effort at a sacrifice to our private interests and believe that you will agree with us that the association should have the support of all individuals, firms and corporations interested.

Yours very truly,
JOHN E. WILDER, President.
U. G. ORENDORFF, First Vice President.
WARD W. WILLIS, Second Vice President.
J. H. MURPHY, Treasurer.

Directors—John H. Pierce, W. B. Conkey, G. D. Roper, L. W. Noyes, Wm. Duff Haynie, A. B. Dick, Fred W. Upham, B. A. Eckhart, W. D. Brereton, C. H. Smith, F. H. Madden.

We want you to read the above letter carefully!

Not only to read it, but study it. Note what it says, note who says it, and then read it again, to yourself and to your fellow worker!

First, note that the Illinois Manufacturing Association is composed of "Business Men," and that they appeal to business men. They do not send these letters to working people. They are "class conscious."

Second, note what they have done through control of the Legislature.

Third, note what they defeated through the same means.

Fourth, note their "attitude" on the labor question.

Fifth, note who these men are.

If a letter such as this will not open the eyes of a working man, WHO THINKS, then we do not know what will.

It shows, better than ever any Socialist could state it, the opposing interests of "business" and labor.

(1) This letter is an appeal to business men to join for mutual self-interest. They understand the benefits of united action, and we admire them for it. And, by the way, these business men do not split themselves up into innumerable trades unions, they all belong to ONE company organization. Here is a lesson for the working people.

(2) When they desire something done, they do not attempt to enforce their demands by physical force, educational committees or strikes.

They go about it in a "legal" way, that is, they make the laws, they interpret the law, they enforce the law, and they punish the law-breakers, because they see to it that MEMBERS OF THEIR CLASS ARE ELECTED TO THE LEGISLATURE, TO THE JUDICIARY AND TO THE EXECUTIVE OFFICES.

They do not go begging for legislation from members of the working class, but they order legislation enacted by members of their own class.

And we admire them for this.

How different this from the action of the laboring men!

These help to elect "business" men into power, and then come "begging" for legislation, only to be sent away empty-handed!

And we pity them for their ignorance.

(3) By the same legal means they defeat what would be harmful to their interests.

Now let some of our labor "leaders" explain how the "interests of labor and capital" are identical.

These business men know better.

From the above it will be seen that "laws" are simply enactments, made by one class for its interest, and any one who dares to oppose them will be punished, even though he may suffer under them.

Now let us reverse the case, and suppose that the laboring men had sense enough, as they will some day, to elect members of their own class to the Legislature, to the bench and to the executive offices.

They would then enact laws favorable to their class.

They would defeat laws unfavorable to their interests.

And if any one dared to oppose them, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, for instance, he would be made to suffer the consequences of being "law breakers."

It all depends on which fellow holds the whip.

Hitherto the workers have been content to be at the wrong end of the whip.

(4) The teamsters found this out to their sorrow, because the "attitude" and the "influence" of such men as the Illinois Manufacturers' Association were exerted in the "right direction." The policemen's club, the repeating rifles, and the injunctions were always pointed at the strikers.

If the working people had had the power to point them the other way the strikers would have won. Or, rather, the strike would have been unnecessary.

(5) Some who hitherto have been voting the old party tickets will read this article.

I want to call the attention of these and also the attention of the union man to the names attached to this letter.

You will find that they belong to both the old parties. "Business" disregards party lines, or, rather, both parties are equally their servant.

Some of them are very prominent in this city, and some of them are notoriously so, as, for instance, Conkey, the "scab" printer, and Selz of prison labor fame.

Fred W. Upham, one of the leaders in the Republican party, whose business just now is to see to it that the corporations can escape with the lightest possible taxation, while the poor man's property is taxed the limit.

No doubt he posed as a friend of labor, while running for office. And thousands of laboring men cast their vote for him!

In this letter he shows his proper color, and he also shows what the Republican party thinks of labor. By the Republican party the laboring men are looked upon with utter contempt.

By the Democratic party the laboring men are looked upon as a sponge to be squeezed.

And the laboring class receive what they deserve.

So long as the so-called "leaders" of labor can be bought, either by money or flattery, to tell the rank and file that the interests of labor and capital are the same, and so long as the rank and file are so ignorant of their own interests as to vote for their enemies, so long will scab employers and smooth politicians keep them in political and economic slavery.

We do not condemn the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. Far from it. These gentlemen know enough to take care of their own interests.

We only wish that the laborers, and especially the labor unions, would imitate them.

They would then quit their suicidal actions of supporting their enemies, and join with the Socialists to capture the political power.

Will they do it? Have they had lessons enough? Or must they be clubbed, injunctioned and starved some more?

The fall election will show.

And let it once for all be understood, that any labor "leader" who will favor, or any labor union who will endorse, or any laboring man, except a fool, who will vote the same ticket with the above-named "gentlemen," are and ought to be denounced as "TRAITORS TO THEIR CLASS."

E. M. S.

If it were not for the time and attention required in accumulating large fortunes, or even "getting on in the world," as it is termed, we should have more time for improving ourselves in the art of living. Everybody might "get on in the world" under Socialism.

FROM POTEMKIN INSURGENTS.

"Iskra" Publishes Letter from the Survivors.

"Iskra," the organ of the Russian Social Democrats, publishes the following article, which will be interesting to all Socialists:

"The revolutionist sailors of the battleship 'Kniaz Potemkin,' belonging to the Crimean Union of the Russian Social Democratic party, send through the office of 'Iskra' their comradely greetings to the whole Russian proletariat. Together with them and with all fighters for the freedom of Russia, we deeply regret that our revolutionary attempt met with only partial success. But we assure our comrades that only insuperable technical difficulties and the absolute impossibility of securing coal have put us under the sad and tragic necessity of abandoning our battleship. We remain now, more than ever before, true to the cause of the proletariat and Russian freedom, and express our entire readiness to lay down our lives as did our comrades who fell in Theodosia. Our slogan remains now, as before: 'Freedom for all Russia, or death!'

"We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our deep gratitude to the comrades of 'Iskra' and also to the comrades of the commission—consisting of representatives of both factions of the Social Democratic party, Revolutionary Socialist Party, and the Bund, and also to the foreign comrades—for their sense of solidarity and their readiness to help us in this critical moment.

"Hurrah for the Russian proletariat!

"Hurrah for International Socialism!

"Hurrah for the Russian revolution!"—Translated for the New York Worker.

Now that the Mayor has engaged another street car "expert," we will no doubt get "immediate ownership" immediately.

Remember the dates of the primaries, Saturday, Sept. 16. Get out every voter in your precinct and primary district.

What is business? Business is the quickest and easiest way of getting the other fellow's money or the products of his toil.

Socialism means that all those things on which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered.—National platform.

Ward and district captains should be prepared to furnish extra judges and clerks in their districts on the showing of vacancies that will appear in the issue of Sept. 9.

People on the East Side will remember that it isn't unconstitutional for them to go without bread, if the bakers refuse to work seventeen hours a day.—Joe Warhope.

The workers of the world have plenty of knowledge, but they lack in wisdom to use that knowledge in the interest of themselves and their class. Get your economic eyes open.

The conference has been having a very strenuous time in endeavoring to settle the division of swag. If they reach peace conclusions and the war ends, what will become of the unemployed?

Now the printers are facing a lock-out. The open-shop principle is being vigorously fought for on the part of the exploiting interests. Their short-sightedness industrially is only equaled by their long-sightedness politically.

Do you know how much your employer depends upon your political and industrial ignorance for the continuation of his power to live on the best of the land? Do some thinking for yourself.

The Dold-Madden conflict in the Chicago Federation is but an indication that the trades union mind of Chicago is awakening to the fact that the creators of all wealth have some other mission in life than that of creating political snaps for ward beelers.

For every ten words spoken or written for the cause of Socialism one hundred thousand are spoken or written for the cause of exploitation. This indicates the necessity of spreading our literature. Make every meeting a means of reaching new readers for the Chicago Socialist.

A workman in Chicago was recently run over and had his skull fractured by an automobile he had helped to build. A few score strikers in the same city have suffered a similar mishap from a machine which they had also helped to construct with their votes.—Joseph Wanhop.

The manufacturers know the value and power of organization. If the workingman could get but the slightest suggestion of his power in this regard the future would write a far different story than the past. Until the workingman learns this fact there is no hope of freedom from exploitation.

The Chicago Chronicle is again telling its readers of the horrors of child slavery and raises the question of the uselessness of prohibiting laws so long as the causes remain that produce this evil. If it were not for the national bank notes, owned by John R. Walsh, that shorten the views of the Chronicle's eyesight, it would be able to see that the only remedy for the conditions cited is to be found in the philosophy of Socialism.

NOTICE

On Saturday, September 9, we will issue an eight-page Campaign Edition of the Chicago Socialist. This edition will contain all information regarding the primaries and articles by the best Socialist writers.

In this edition we will make a special effort to point out to the workers the importance of the coming election, and the absolute necessity of the workers taking control of the Judicial power now in the hands of the employing class. Individuals and branches should send in their orders as soon as possible. The price will be 75c per hundred. We should circulate 100,000 copies of this issue.

In the mean time don't fail to get regular subscribers. Remember every issue tells the story of why the workers should be united on the political field.

OUR CAMPAIGN EDITION.

To the Socialist there is no such thing as a minor election. The one that is to take place in Chicago this fall is not likely to cause much of a contest between the old capitalist parties. The men who are to be nominated for judges on the old party tickets will be carefully selected from the safe corporation attorneys, and it will make but little difference to the capitalists which are elected.

The election of judges is one of the greatest importance to working men when once they understand thoroughly the whole political machine by which they are kept with their nose eternally to the grind stone. To no branch of our government do the capitalists look with more confidence to protect them in their right to exploit the workers than to the judiciary.

It will be the task of the Socialist speakers and writers during the time between now and the election next November to show to the thousands of wage workers in this county the necessity of their selecting class conscious Socialists for judges.

We purpose on Sept. 9 to issue an eight-page edition of the Chicago Socialist that will be a magazine of information for the working class in Chicago as to the importance of their controlling the judiciary.

We already have the promise of short pointed articles on this subject from a large number of the best known Socialists campaigners in the city.

We take this opportunity of urging the comrades in all parts of Cook County to see to it that this special educational campaign edition is largely circulated among the wage workers of the county. Here is an opportunity to do some real propaganda work. The workers must be shown where their interest lies. And it is only the class-conscious Socialist who is in a position to point this out to them.

Now, comrades, let us lay aside for the time being our "rag chewing" about tactics and the things we differ on and unite in educating our fellow workers to see the necessity of capturing all the powers of government. One of the very best ways to begin this work is to see to it that each worker reads a copy of the campaign edition of the Chicago Socialist. Send in your orders at once.

What have you done during the past week to spread the gospel of Socialism?

It takes thirty thousand paupers to make a millionaire. Are you helping to make the latter?

The Employers' Association has closed their employment office, presumably because everybody has a job nowadays!

An earthquake shook St. Louis the other night, but it isn't in it with the Socialist aldermen shake-up of Milwaukee.

When the working people wake up to the fact that their interest is different from that of the "boss," they will no longer support the same ticket.

Anyway, you cannot say there is any "yellow streak" in "Skinny Madden." He knows what he wants, and goes after it.

"Skinny" wants to rid the Federation of Socialists, and we don't blame him, for rascals want to be let alone; but it might happen that you will be at the wrong end of the gun, "Skinny," before the decent members get through with you.

Germany and France found they could not get up a war over the Morocco territory, because, forsooth, the fiery Frenchman and his fat comrade across the frontier refused to fight. Funny spectacle this: Kings and Captains of Industry can't go to war because the blooming workingman refuses to fight.—Appeal.

The Chronicle comes out with an altruistic article denouncing Japan for demanding an indemnity. It calls it blood money, and threatens that Japan will lose the sympathy of the "civilized" world if it persists in fighting for "blood money."

Wonder what the Chronicle thinks Japan is fighting for, anyway?

Men who plead ignorance of the statute forbidding an immoral act as an excuse and justification pay a high price for a slender hope of judicial leniency. The man who does right only because the law commands it and refrains from wrong because the law forbids it, belongs to a stage in human evolution left behind by several thousand years.

THE RECIPROCITY CONFERENCE.

During the past week representative capitalists from all sections of the country have been in session in this city attempting to solve the problem of how to dispose of the products of the American working people.

The proceedings from start to finish exhibited the narrowest self-interest of each faction attempting to get some advantage for themselves. The entire conference is well illustrated by the following tilt between a leather man from Massachusetts and a live stock man from the West, printed in one of the Chicago papers:

"The difficulties that lie in the path of the reciprocity men were shown at the conference in this city the other day when a free hide man from Massachusetts stepped on the toes of a live stock man from Nebraska.

"Of course the free hide man wanted reciprocity with everybody who had hides to sell so that he and the interests for which he spoke could get the raw materials for boots and shoes at the lowest prices.

"Equally, of course, the live stock man wanted reciprocity with Germany and all other countries which maintain high tariffs against our meats, but he objected seriously to permitting outsiders to bring their hides to this country and sell them untaxed in competition with his own.

"Here we have a schism among the very elect and it is typical of the considerations which always have operated and always will operate to defeat movements in favor of reciprocity.

"The free hide man and the free-meat-in-Germany man agreed on the main point that the Dingley tariff is an abomination and that it operates in restraint of commerce, but each wanted to amend it in his own selfish interest and without regard to the welfare of the people at large."

The problem of producing wealth is solved, but the great problem of how to get it equitably distributed is still pressing hard for solution.

Production for use instead of for profit, as advocated by Socialists the world over, offers the only hope of preventing our being smothered in "over production." So long as the competitive, profit system lasts it will make little difference to the actual wealth-producers whether we have free trade or protective high tariff, or tariff for revenue only, or reciprocity. For a remedy for under consumption, from which all civilized countries are suffering, study Socialism.

The Chicago Chronicle in one of its characteristic brilliant editorials a few days ago declared that deplorable as the condition of women and children in the mills and sweat shop undeniably is, there is no help for it, as it is the inevitable result of the natural law of competition. It is up to the workers to secure the remedy by inaugurating a system of co-operation.

Why should a judge labor under the mistaken notion that a lawyer has a legal license to talk like a blackguard and tell innumerable lies while questioning a witness?

Don't fail to get at least one subscriber for the Chicago Socialist each week. When you start a man reading a Socialist paper you are starting an influence that there is no telling where it will end. A letter came to this office this week from a man who a few days ago, for the first time in his life, had read a Socialist paper. He at once sent in his subscription and an order for literature, stating that the contents of that one copy of the Chicago Socialist was a revelation to him.

The toilers are really hungry for the message of Socialism, but often they do not know what it is they want.

A New York police magistrate estimates that there are six thousand deserted wives in New York City. Six thousand families broken up in one city and capitalism still in the saddle. It is now in order for some preacher to take this news item as a text and preach a sermon on how "Socialism will break up the home."

And now it is New York City that is attempting to stop the Socialist propaganda by breaking up Socialist street meetings and arresting our speakers. How short sighted the capitalists are, after all. Every meeting they attempt to break up makes more propaganda than four that they let alone.

LAST CALL FOR LISTS.

The call for the primaries will be filed this week Saturday. A number of the wards are not yet in with their lists. Still others are incomplete. If this fails under your eye before Friday night it means an imperative order to get in your lists. This does not mean that you are to cease your efforts to close all gaps. Until the very day of the primaries you can submit additional names. Govern yourselves accordingly and make every district thoroughly complete.

NOTICE TO LOCALS AND BRANCHES.

Don't fail to send in your vote on the Wisconsin referendum and on selection of our three national committeemen. Vote closes on both referendums Sept. 1.

JAS. S. SMITH,
State Secretary.

Justice MAY be blind, but when the capitalists want an injunction against the workers it's ——— mysterious how quickly she gets her eyesight.

When the capitalists are accused of law-breaking she can't see it. Then she IS blind.

EFFECTS OF COMPETITION AS SEEN BY AN EDUCATOR.

The address delivered by W. L. Bodine, superintendent of the compulsory educational department of the Chicago Board of Education, before the delegates to the annual convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors, held at Detroit, part of which is printed below, has set all the apologists and special pleaders for the competitive system working overtime, and it is no wonder that this is so.

The plain, undeniable facts as set forth by one who is in a position to know, from daily observation, the effects produced by frenzied competition on the lives of those whose labor produces all wealth is so appalling that it has caused even the calloused, inhuman Chicago Chronicle to blush with shame.

Mr. Bodine has done an incalculable service in laying bare and giving publicity to the appalling conditions that competition in these last days of capitalism is producing. But when he comes to point a remedy he is intensely in the dark.

We ask any one who reads Mr. Bodine's scathing indictment of the competitive system if they can see any remedy in sight for the effects of competition except its abolition? Mr. Bodine closed his address by stating that what is needed is more preachers who will "courageously attempt to reform society." He forgets that the preachers are the salaried menials of the class who profit by the very conditions he describes.

The Socialists who are preaching and working for the abolition of the competitive profit system alone have a remedy to offer for the deplorable conditions so eloquently and graphically described below.

"The pulse of the nation throbs with the fitful fever of the competitive life," said he. "It is the national life, the American spirit, to 'outdo' or 'undo' each other. In industrialism, in business, in society the rule of gold has supplanted the Golden Rule. In this great country of ours the policy is to 'get rich quick' or 'go broke quick.' It is ever the duel of the dollars, the career of chance, the great struggle for success—the survival. Competition is the life of trade, but the death of altruism.

WOMAN LABOR DANGER TO MEN.

"Child labor and feminine labor are products of the competitive life. The factory endeavors to produce its goods at cheap cost of labor, and the jobber and retailer in their mad scramble to reach the consumer's purse seek those employes who are long on hours and short on pay. Hence we have the competitive life from mills to man, clutching at the bauble of gold. Successful industrial competition of women and children with man has been the sequel. The woman wage earner and the child wage earner have been driving the men from employment in the large cities within the last decade at such a rate that the questions may soon arise from the lips of the alarmist:

"'Does this mean the passing of man's supremacy as wage earner?' 'What is the future of man, if he continues to die out and be driven out?'

"The moan of the receding tide of masculine labor already is in our ears. Federal census figures show that the star of the industrial woman is in the ascendency, while man falls with the fall of the wage schedule, and as machine labor increases he looks upon mechanism much as the jilted horse looks upon the automobile.

"In 1900, according to the latest census returns, five years old, the American cities as a rule had more females than males. In 1,861 cities in the United States, largely manufacturing centers, the census showed there were 201,959 more females than males. In 1890 these same cities has an excess of 6,929 more males than females. Behold, in ten years, the progressive stride of the eternal feminine and the shrinkage of man. The death rate has been greater among males and the birth rate greater among females. In 346 registration cities the death rate among males was 20 per 1,000 of the population and that of females only 17 per 1,000. What will the result be at the end of the century if these conditions continue? Will the twenty-first century mean the republic feminine? Is man predestined to become the pathetic minority, not only in industrialism, but in individualism?

"In Massachusetts only 47 per cent of the population is male. In Wyoming 63 per cent of the population is male. It would appear that man, like the Indian, is being driven west and that the competitive life is pushing him toward the inevitable sunset in his career, which means that he must earn his bread by the sweat of his brow only in those fields of manual labor that woman cannot fill; that he must go back to the soil, to the mines, to the plow, to the lumber camps—saved from starvation only by his strong arms and physical endurance.

MAN'S RECESSIONAL HAS BEGUN.

"The march of man to these districts of the manual life has already begun. In 1890 the excess of males in the agricultural and mining districts was 1,519,559. Ten years later—coincident with the growth of the female population and the industrial progression of women in the cities—there was an increase of the male population in country districts, where there were 1,840,280 more males than females and a decrease of males and increase of females in 1,861 cities. In 1890, out of every 1,000 pupils in the nation's public schools, 510 were boys. In 1900 a comparative census shows that even the boys are falling off, and in that year they dropped to 499 out of every 1,000. This is the pace of only ten years.

"The competitive life has produced the new woman, but not the new man. The American woman within the last decade has become more independent, more aggressive, more progressive, more masculine in her pursuit of employment, and less dependent on the love and the whims of man. The woman of to-day marries less and works more. She would be rather ambition's darling than a husband's slave. Many women continue as wage earners even after marriage. In America, woman competes with man not only in the factory, but in the store, the office, the classroom, in jurisprudence, in medics, in positions of public trust. Woman is fast becoming the ruling sex. Whether that ever will extend to political power only time can tell.

YOUTH CROWDING OUT AGE.

"The competitive life tinkles in the ears of old age like the bell of death. It calls for the employment of youth—for the flower of life—for rosy cheeked femininity and dimple faced childhood—for young men—youth, ever youth. 'No men over 40 need apply' is the stern decree of employers in this day and generation. Some draw the line at 35. Year after year the preference for employment creeps closer to childhood. The trend is toward the teens. It is the open door for the young and the closed doors for the old. In a few years sociologists will be confronted not only with home finding for dependent children, but home finding for the aged and for the idle men of middle age who employers think have reached their industrial uselessness in life at 40.

"We will not only have to save our children, but we will also have to save those lives that have grown gray, men and women who have been barred at the dead line of employment, and who must spend the evening of life either in the poorhouse or be dependent upon relatives in whose hearts still lives the sacred law of 'Honor thy father and thy mother.'

"The competitive life has produced the worst form of 'tainted money'—the money that is tainted with the life-blood of an overworked child. It enriches for the present, but bankrupts for the future."

Only by replacing the insane criminal competitive system by a sane co-operation system offers any hope of abolishing the conditions which produce the effects that Mr. Bodine has revealed to the world through his address before the factory inspectors' convention at Detroit. So long as profits are the motive for producing wealth the employing class will stop at nothing, not even child murder, to secure profits. And so long as the competitive system lasts the employers who will succeed will be those who are the least moved by any sense of humane interests.

Workers of the world, arise in your might and sweep this beast of competition out of existence. You alone are the great sufferers and you alone have the power to remedy it.

STREET MEETINGS.

Our street meetings are getting better and better. Large crowds reported everywhere. Splendid attention and many live questions. A rich manufacturer attended one of our meetings last week and declared that our argument was positively unanswerable and our philosophy unassailable. But he also declared that the dullness of the proleariat made the continuation of exploitation an easy thing. He said it would be so long before we could get the workingman to know his class interests that capitalism had nothing to fear. Get busy. Study up. Prove your intelligence by becoming conscious of your class interests.

I saw a picture of a woman with a sock tied over her eyes. A man told me that was Justice—blind Justice. If you can't fill her sock with money you can't get justice.

Tickets for Coeur d'Alene play on sale at the office of the Chicago Socialist. See adv. on second page.

COLLINS
$2.00 HATS
UNION MADE
NEW FALL STYLES NOW ON SALE
S. W. Corner
Madison and La Salle Streets

CHATTEL SLAVERY.

BY CHARLES H. KERR.

Last week I tried to tell something about primitive communism. I was dealing then with facts that do not get into the school books nor the daily papers, and perhaps the non-Socialists thought I was drawing on my imagination. This week I have to tell about the next stage of things as they were.

Here in America it is not hard to get people to believe that chattel slavery was a fact, for centuries after Europe was through with it and the European laborers had been robbed in other ways so long that they had forgotten it, chattel slavery reappeared in America, and was finally wiped out by a bloody war on which we are still paying interest and pensions. Just as a child between conception and birth retraces the past history of the race, so America has retraced the industrial history of Europe, including the era of slavery.

Nothing can be more uncertain than what any one particular person will do. To tell this we should need to know all the past history of the man and his ancestors, and we should need to know in what new conditions he will find himself from day to day and moment to moment. Yet as to masses of men, many important predictions may be made with great certainty, because we are able to trace the workings of the laws under which human life develops. No one can foretell the day of your death, yet insurance experts can tell with great accuracy how many people will die next year.

So it is well worth our while to study the conditions under which chattel slavery appeared and under which it disappeared, since this may well give us a better understanding of the conditions under which wage slavery appeared and under which it must disappear.

Chattel slavery began when the human race had reached a certain definite industrial stage. Doubtless the first chattel slaves were prisoners of war, but the first prisoners of war were not chattel slavese. Savages who live by the chase make prisoners, but they do not keep them as slaves. They can make no use of their labor in confinement, so they either let them go or adopt them into their own clans as brothers, or kill them—possibly for food. It is at a later industrial stage, when man's command over nature has increased so that labor applied to the care of animals or plants will produce more food than the laborer needs, that slaves have any value. Then the ruling class, who at that primitive stage are the best fighters, keep their prisoners and set them to work. They allow them enough food to keep them in good working order and to enable them to bring up children, while the rulers, being relieved of drudgery, go on developing the military art and in time other arts.

Thus in its time slavery contributed distinctly to human progress. The slave-holders were not "bad;" they were using the resources they had in the best way they knew, in order to provide themselves with the things they wanted. Sometimes a slave escaped or a group of slaves revolted and broke into the fighting class with a prospect of having slaves of their own. Usually, however, those who made the attempt were crushed, just like wage-workers who try to break into the capitalist class to-day. So generation after generation of masters and slaves lived on as well as they knew how.

I come now to the collapse of slavery, and instead of taking my example from ancient Rome as our European comrades do, I will take it from our own country.

Fifty years ago the slave-holding aristocracy of the South was apparently at the height of its power. It was in full control of the government. It was drawing a princely income from the unpaid labor of its black slaves. And still it was not happy.

That was because of an economic change that had come about, an industrial change. The ruling class of the Northern States, the industrial capitalists, had developed its labor-saving machinery, employing "free" labor, to the point where it brought in a far larger income than was enjoyed by the slave-holders of the South. These capitalists, having become the stronger, decided to run the government in their own interests. The slave-holders refused to submit, and a bloody war ensued. This test of strength showed that "free" labor was the more efficient form of production. The resources of the slave-holders, who clung to the inferior form of production, became exhausted, and slavery went down. The capitalists reorganized the government to suit themselves. Legal forms had little to do with the case. They had the power and they exercised it.

There were sentimentalists in New England as early as 1830 who pleaded eloquently for the freedom of the slaves on grounds of abstract right. But the slave-holders had a corps of able preachers who proved by Scriptural arguments that slavery was a divine institution, and the sentimentalists made small progress. It was not until industrial development made the slave-holder superfluous and brought another ruling class to the front that the people of the North could see the wickedness of slavery.

Human nature did not change between 1830 and 1861. But industrial conditions did change. In 1830 the slave-holder was an important factor in human progress. He was helping along the cotton industry that was clothing the world better than it had ever been clothed before. He was causing some suffering to his slaves, but no more suffering than the English cotton-spinner was causing his child laborers, probably not nearly so much.

Then why that spasm of moral indignation against him that swept over the North in the stormy days that ended at Appomattox? It was because he had become no longer necessary; because he was standing in the way of something better.

I need not take many words to point out the moral. The capitalist to-day stands where the slave-holder stood in 1860. The more perfect organization of industry that has come about in all staple lines of production since the close of the Civil War has changed the capitalist from a captain of industry to a mere clipper of coupons and drawer of dividends. The brain work as well as the hand work is done by the class which lives by its labor. This is now the essential class, the class without which the nation cannot exist.

The laborers are even now beginning dimly to realize this. When they realize it clearly, the capitalist as capitalist will cease to exist: he will become one among a society of equals, living by their associated labor, and getting what they earn.

THE NEW CHIVALRY.

A STORY, BY BERTHA S. WILKINS.

"The New Chivalry" is a short story by Comrade Bertha S. Wilkins, which she informs us is based on actual facts and incidents growing out of the Colorado struggle between the mine owners and the Western Federation of Miners, that came under her own observation.

It will be continued in future issues of this paper until concluded, which will be some five or six weeks. The story is interesting from start to finish. None should miss reading it.

We will publish it in pamphlet form as soon as it has been completed in The Chicago Socialist.

"We're going to be a picked crowd in this car," Mrs. Stearns of Gunnison confided to Mrs. Gunther, as they settled their various belongings in adjoining sections of a tourist sleeper before the train pulled out from the station at Denver. "That car ahead of us is a sight," Mrs. Stearns went on, encouraged by her neighbor's general air of good fellowship. "Flies and vittles and Chinamen, Italians, Greasers and no end of children, of course. I'd ask for my money back if they had put me in there. We are not crowded at all here and the porter tells me that we are all through to Chicago. Your baby is the only child in our car. Does it cry at night?"

After a reassuring statement from Mrs. Gunther as to her baby's nocturnal behavior, Mrs. Stearns took a gingham pillow from a shawl-strap, gave a final shove to her satchels and then settled down to study her neighbors.

"I saw a great how-d'ye-do at the palace car 'Ypsilanti' as I came up," Mrs. Stearns began again. "Tiny bit of a baby three months old in the care of a wet nurse. Mother died when baby was born. She's in her coffin in the baggage car. He's taking her home to be buried with her folks. Father's a millionaire here in Denver; has a mansion in Chicago, too. He's a swell, all right—a valet to wait on them, the porter tells me, and all the rest of it."

When the train began to pull out Mr. Gunther joined his wife, carrying the rollicking baby.

"Your husband looks pale and gaunt," remarked Mrs. Stearns, eyeing Gunther closely as he passed down the aisle. "Has he been havin' typhoid fever or something?"

"Not that, but he's had a hard time lately," Mrs. Gunther answered evasively, yet touched by the older woman's desire to be neighborly and helpful.

About ten hours out from Denver the train stopped at a siding. "We're wreck-bound," Gunther reported. "Our train won't turn a wheel for ten hours. Company economized on the wages of a track-walker. The result is the loss of two lives and a load of freight."

Gunther smiled grimly as he took up a magazine and began to read aloud to his wife, who was carefully catching up loose stitches in a tiny knitted shirt.

"That's him—that's the swell I was telling you about," whispered Mrs. Stearns, pointing out, to a tall man evidently from one of the palace cars, who was crossing the platform with a baby in his arms.

"What can be the matter?" Mrs. Stearns cried effusively, as she left the car to interview the porter of the "Ypsilanti."

"Phil, I believe that baby is starving," Mrs. Gunther said, turning to her husband. "It cried just as they do when they can't wait another minute. If something has happened to the nurse, tell him that I can tide the baby over. Hurry, Phil; that man is headed for the house over there!"

Gunther left the car and in a few moments returned with the tall stranger. Mrs. Gunther welcomed the little one as mothers do. The agony of protest in the wailing was drowned in a surprised gurgle of satisfaction in the universal baby language and then all was still.

"I am altogether unable to express my gratitude," said the stranger, wiping his forehead. "I was at my wits' end. It looked green over there and they had a cow. I hoped to keep the child from actually starving to death."

He turned to go.

"Take that seat, please." Mrs. Gunther indicated the seat opposite her own. "I am not ashamed of being a mother, and as a trained nurse I know that your baby is in rather a critical condition." She was gently rocking the little one in her arms as she held it close. "You see, she is too frail to get so hungry without its endangering her life. I want you to know that I have done all that could be done to give her a chance!"

He nodded relieved assent.

"I was forced to change nurses a few days ago," he began again. "She seemed to be getting along all right in Denver, but on the train that fine, healthy looking woman became unaccountably ill." He spoke with a touch of impatience in his voice. "That woman is altogether too ill to care for the baby. It was a contingency that I was not prepared for; then this indefinite delay made the situation desperate. I can't describe my feeling of relief when your husband delivered your offer of help."

"Yes; as you passed the window I heard that pitiful cry of hunger," she said. "I know it so well—our baby is only nine months old." She turned to the little sleeper in the hammock as spoke.

Mrs. Gunther looked calmly into the eyes of the man opposite. She read in his face the habit of commanding; there were severe lines, but she noticed that an expression of embarrassed gentleness veiled the habitual scowl. He took out his card.

"Myron P. Burnham, Denver," she read aloud, her face changing color. She looked at the handsome, sober man intently for a moment. Then she turned her attention to the babe in her arms.

"You dear hungry lassie," she crooned with the gentlest mother-mischief in her face and voice, holding the little one up. "We know you're an abused little girl, but you'd better not be too greedy or you'll get a colic. You little pink fraud, we don't believe in starving babies; no we don't. Your daddy, away out there in Colorado, turns babies out on the cold, cold world to starve. Yes, he does, lassie. He wants their fathers to work long, long hours down in the deep, black holes. Never mind; we'll take care of you; we don't believe in starving babies!"

She covered the little one again and looked placidly into the troubled eyes of the man of the world opposite, who seemed more inclined to go than to stay.

"Your name, madame?" he asked at last, with a puzzled, disgruntled look from her to her husband, who sat in the next berth, his face hidden behind a newspaper.

"Philip Gunther of Cripple Creek is my husband." Her face was lighted up by a whimsical smile as she spoke.

He answered with a look of embarrassed amusement as he said: "Why, as I remember his case, he was in prison for——"

"Yes, in the bullpen," she rejoined, "for what, did you say?"

"For inciting the men; they were in a dangerous mood when he was taken." He ended limply.

She laughed with a note of bitterness in her voice.

"You captains of industry have had a time of it trying to trump up charges against our men!"

"But, madam, he was surrounded by thousands of infuriated men when he was arrested. We had done all we could to win him for our side. When he refused——" Burnham finished with an eloquent wave of his right hand.

"You arrested the boss because he would not turn traitor to his men and in a larger sense to his class!" she added.

"He was one of our best men, and we tried to keep him, of course," Burnham said, uneasily.

"When you found that you could not buy him to fight with you, he was arrested without a warrant for peacefully addressing his fellow citizens."

"There wasn't time to get a warrant," protested Burnham. "It was unsafe to allow such meetings. We had to protect our plants. The easiest way to disperse a crowd is to arrest the leaders."

"You did that against the law. But it's a notorious fact that rich men make laws for poor men to obey. We do not expect justice at the hands of the employers who are our masters." Then in a lower tone she went on: "We are not leaving Colorado to give up the fight, Mr. Burnham. We are to spread the truth about the condition of the miners. We will divide with our comrades in Colorado whatever money we may succeed in earning. The two sides represented by my husband on the one hand and yourself on the other are the two sides which have faced each other in all the wars of history, but the exploited ones did not know it. The fight in Colorado is simply one of the latest manifestations of the world-struggle. The men who work against the men who do not work!"

"But, my dear madam, you reason like a Socialist," he protested, "and Socialism is all wrong. If it were not for our enterprise, what chances would your men have to find work? How could you get along without the capitalists who take risks and make things happen?"

"We could get along without the capitalists as a potato plant lives without potato bugs; or, as my husband is getting along without the vermin which infested his clothing when he escaped from your bullpen ten days ago. Yes, we can and will get along without the capitalists. Just as pirates have been driven from the high seas, so will we drive the pirates from our economic life.

"Our men make the machine, they run the machine, they improve the machine; they must own the machine and thereby control their own destiny!"

Gunther brought a tray with a glass of milk and wafers.

"You seem to be launched into deep water," he remarked dryly, setting the tray before his wife. "I remember you, Mr. Burnham. I conducted your party through the mines last April. There were ladders to climb; do you remember?"

"Sure, our guide; that's where I saw your eyes before. I never forget the look of a pair of eyes," Burnham rejoined cordially. "By the way," he said, awkwardly, looking at the tray, "you'll allow me to send in something from the diner?"

"My husband has lived in camps," Mrs. Gunther answered. "He understands getting up delicious things like any chef—you couldn't tempt me with anything from the diner."

Gunther's jaw set squarely as he remarked: "You may as well understand first as last that we have nothing to sell to your baby. She is our guest, and as such she is welcome——"

"Oh, certainly; excuse my suggestion. I was trying simply to make a difficult situation easier because of the added burden!"

"As my wife says, I've roughed it all over the west and we prospectors learn how to make the best of unfavorable conditions. So it has been in the mountains and I hope to be able to make her comfortable even now, driven from our home and employment to begin all over again. We mountain men have established a code that no woman shall cook in a moving camp. This little journey shall be no hardship for Mrs. Gunther if I can prevent it. When we get to Chicago, there'll be enough to tax her strength."

"Mrs. Gunther laid the sleeping babe upon a bed of pillows beside her. "She will sleep a little while now, dear baby lass," she said tenderly.

"Perhaps I could make you more comfortable in the other car," suggested Burnham rather timidly; "I have several sections in there——"

"We are comfortable here, thank you." Mrs. Gunther smiled suavely as she spoke.

"Mrs. Stearns does not object to moving farther down, giving us the use of her section," explained Gunther. "It is much pleasanter to travel in a tourist car for those of us who like to feel free and easy."

(To be continued.)

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REVOLUTION OR SLAVERY.

Women in the Labor Market.

It is difficult to see why a "sensation" should have been created by the statement of Mr. Bodine at the convention of factory inspectors in Detroit that the industrial competition of women and children is driving men out of many lines of activity in the cities. There is nothing sensational in the statement. It is a mere announcement of an economic fact.

When cheap labor enters into competition with high-priced labor the result is as inevitable as the law of gravitation. The higher-priced labor either is brought down to the level of the cheaper labor or it is driven out of competition altogether.

In the United States, as Mr. Bodine points out, the high-priced male manual labor is rapidly being restricted to occupations which require bodily strength. Other industrial occupations are gradually being monopolized by women and children, whose labor is cheaper. In other words, the men are getting only that work which women and children can not perform. The rule is not, of course, without exception, but it is sufficiently general to be recognized by anyone who pays even casual attention to the labor situation.

Thus it is evident that the objections to child labor and to woman labor are not merely sentimental but distinctly practical. Putting the children of a family to work means that the children are placed in competition with the head of the family, whose earning ability is thus cheapened to that extent. Instead of adding to the earning capacity of the family they diminish it. The labor market is "beared" by every child and every woman that is put to work.

In the end, too, the result is unfavorable to those who employ the labor of women and of children. Low wages involve decreased purchasing power. Decreased purchasing power unfavorably affects all lines of commerce and trade. In the last analysis the manufacturer who cheapens the cost of production by the employment of cheap labor likewise decreases the power of the community to buy his goods.

In an era like the present one of keen competition it is not likely that employers will recognize these economic truths as applying to themselves, though they may concede their verity as abstractions. The effort will continue to be for cheapness of production regardless of the fact that cheapened production eventually recoils upon the prices of product.

Mr. Bodine is quite right, however, in his declaration of facts and principles. Unless the whole idea of industrialism is revolutionized women and children will force men out of competition in many lines of activity.

The above is an editorial from the Chicago Chronicle. Both the editorial and news columns of that paper show that its proprietor is thoroughly class-conscious; that it is a true exponent of the principles of capitalism, a strong defender of the capitalist class, and, as such an organ, it seldom loses an opportunity to prove the position it occupies.

The above editorial may be looked at something like this: If you were ill and should call in a physician, what would you think of him, if, after diagnosing your case as a disease which would finally prove fatal, he offered no remedy? Your first thought would be to look for another and more competent physician, and at the same time begin to study and see if you, yourself, could not discover a remedy, wouldn't it?

Those who vote either the Republican, Democrat, Prohibition or any other capitalistic ticket occupy exactly the position of the sick person attended by a lying physician. I use the word lying because any thoughtful person will readily admit that an article written as accurately and defining certain economic facts as correctly as above, shows almost positvely that the writer was not ignorant of our social ills and could not therefore pretend to have never heard of the remedy proposed by the Socialists.

To those who work for wages, whether with brain or brawn, I say to you that there will soon be an election in Chicago. Now is the time to begin to study your condition and see if what the Socialists offer is worth your consideration. On that election day you will have to decide whether you want to continue this beautiful (?) picture the Chronicle has placed before you—of having your wife, sister, mother or daughter take your place and relegate you to the ranks of the "has-beens" or, to the poorhouse, or whether you will join hands with the Socialists and completely REVOLUTIONIZE the present industrial system with all its evils, poverty and utter hopelessness for the future.

Under the system of co-operation, which the Socialists propose, a system which will cause the necessaries of life to be produced for USE, instead of for PROFIT, you will not be confronted with the constant spectacle and nightmare of looking for the morrow, or the day after, perhaps, when it will be your turn to surrender your job to a cheaper wage slave. Don't believe it's always going to be the other fellow.

With many of you the time has already arrived, and you are compelled to witness the horrible sight of your mother, sister, daughter or son hurrying to the factory or department store in order to keep the wolf from the door.

Socialism guarantees to every man, woman and child the necessaries of life. It will provide the men with jobs while the women may do their domestic duties and the children will get their educations.

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, the name of the disease which is sucking your life's blood, and which the Chronicle refuses to name, is CAPITALISM—the PROFIT SYSTEM. The remedy is SOCIALISM.

Vote with your class. Join your fellow workers in establishing an industrial union which will enable you to manage and operate the factories, mines, railroads and farming land; and when the working class learns that it must stand together politically and industrially, it won't be a hard matter for you to put an end forever to this system of robbery and exploitation. Use your ballot and your political power while the capitalist class graciously permits it; educate yourself and your fellow worker and be prepared to handle the industries when the time comes.

Raise up and become free men and free women in every sense those words imply. HENRY J. WIEGEL.

The "bosses" don't seem to worry much about the danger of injunctions being filed against them, for they own the judges, and when the gun is fired it is always pointed the other way.

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SOCIALIST ACTIVITIES

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GENERAL PARTY NEWS.

At the Socialist primaries recently held in San Francisco a 40 per cent increase in the vote was polled.

A referendum initiated by Local Baltimore has been sent to the locals in Maryland to strike the following from the State platform upon the claim that the language is ambiguous: "And nowhere in this country has the struggle assumed such gigantic proportions as in this State.

"In few other States has there been the same open and defiant arraying of the powers of government, executive, legislative and judicial, for the capitalists and against the workers as in the State of Maryland."

The monthly reports for July from the State secretaries made up from the report cards sent to them by the locals are being received at headquarters.

Daniel Hogan, State Secretary of Arkansas, says in his July report to the locals: "The National Committee has adopted a new and splendid system of reports from local and State secretaries. I close to each local two cards; file one away; it will be the basis or starting point for your next report."

Every local should have a copy of the "National Convention Proceedings" on file. Paper cover, 50 cents; cloth, $1.

Secretary Killingbeck of New Jersey reports that the police and press of Orange combined to stop meetings under the plea of their being disorderly gatherings. The combination did not work.

The County Committee of Allegheny, Pa., have requested the National Office to arrange a tour for G. H. Woodley of California, with the view of having him work among the colored population in their vicinity.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED BY LOCAL DES MOINES, IOWA.

1. Shall section 3, article LV., of the National Constitution, be stricken out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

"The National Committee shall meet whenever it shall deem it necessary to do so."

2. Shall the words, "of the National Committee," and the words, "to be elected by the National Committee from the membership of the party," in section 1, article VI., of the National Constitution, be stricken out, and the following added to said section:

"The members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by referendum vote. The call for nominations shall be issued on the 15th day of November in each year. Each local shall be entitled to nominate seven candidates. Twenty days shall be allowed for nominations, ten for acceptances and declinations, and forty-five for the referendum. The seven candidates receiving the highest vote shall be elected. Vacancies shall be filled in a similar manner. Members of the Executive Committee may be recalled by referendum vote. In the manner provided for referendums in article XI. thereof, except that in such cases the initiative shall not be held open for thirty days, but shall be sent out immediately."

3. Shall the first sentence of section 2, article VI., of the National Constitution be stricken out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

"The Executive Committee shall meet whenever it shall deem it necessary to do so."

4. Shall the words, "The National Secretary shall be elected by the National Committee," in section 1, and all of section 5, article VII., of the National Constitution, be stricken out, and the following inserted at the beginning of section 1, in lieu thereof.

"The National Secretary shall be elected by referendum vote. The call for nominations shall be issued on the 15th day of November in each year. Each local shall be entitled to nominate one candidate. Twenty days shall be allowed for nominations, ten for acceptances and declinations and forty-five for the referendum. The candidate receiving the highest vote shall be elected. Vacancies shall be filled in a similar manner. The National Secretary may be recalled by referendum vote, in the manner provided for referendums in article XI. thereof, except that in such cases the initiative shall not be held open for thirty days, but shall be sent out immediately."

5. Shall the following be added to section 1, article XIV., of the National Constitution:

"But all amendments made by a national convention shall be submitted seriatim to a referendum vote of the party membership."

The Bohemian Central Committee of Chicago makes the request that a tour be arranged for Comrade Pergler, Bohemian organizer and lecturer. Applications for dates are now solicited, the early filing of the same will be appreciated.

The National Committee is now voting on the following motions: Motion No. 29, by National Committeeman Work of Iowa, which provides that the State and municipal program referred by the convention to the National Committee be open for amendments until Jan. 1, 1906, and after all motions pending on that date are disposed of the program will be submitted to a referendum vote of the party membership. Vote will close Sept. 11. Owing to the above motion the State and municipal program appears as a supplement to this bulletin.

Motion No. 30, by National Committeeman Maschke of Oklahoma, "Resolved, That the National Committee condemns the action of the National Executive Committee in publishing the 'special circular on Wisconsin charter and dues account.'" Vote will close Sept. 12.

The nominees for "The Editorial Selective Committee" are Frederick Heath, Milwaukee, Wis.; Wm. McDevitt, Oakland, Cal.; Herman F. Titus, Toledo, O. Vote will close Sept. 2.

Dates for national lecturers and organizers for the coming week are:

Geo. H. Goebel—Aug. 27, Nebraska City, Neb.; Aug. 28, Sioux City, Iowa; Aug. 29, Elk Point, S. D.; Aug. 30, Vermillion; Aug. 31, Spirit Mound; Sept. 1, Yankton; Sept. 2, Centerville.

Guy E. Miller—Aug. 27, Albion, Mich.; Aug. 28, Jackson; Aug. 29, Ann Arbor; Aug. 30, Detroit; Aug. 31, Port Huron; Sept. 1, Dryden; Sept. 2, Pontiac.

BEN HANFORD SICK.

His dates to St. Louis are as follows:
Sept. 2, Wilmerding, Pa.
Sept. 3, Pittsburg, Pa.
Sept. 4, Cleveland, Ohio.
Sept. 5, Alexandria, Ind.
Sept. 6, Indianapolis, Ind.
Sept. 7, en route.
Sept. 8, Kewanee, Ill.
Sept. 9, Peoria, Ill.
Sept. 10, St. Louis, Mo.

Comrade John W. Slayton of New Castle, Pa., will fill these dates. The dates arranged for Comrade Hanford from St. Louis back to New York City will have to be cancelled.

J. MARLON BARNES.

WISCONSIN.

Correspondent—E. H. Thomas.

The "reform" politicians of Milwaukee are in a high state of indignation against the Social Democrats. The cause of this wrath is that Comrade Victor L. Berger has been exposing the hypocrisy of their sham "reform." The district attorney, who is a conforming Republican, has been making use of his office to secure indictments against his political enemies. For this he received great credit from the machine politicians until Comrade Berger showed up the insincerity of this sort of reform, and the fact that the "reformers" themselves are no better than the men they are investigating. He also clearly explained that this hypocrisy was natural to reformers of the small bourgeois class, and yet that it is this class of small bourgeois that is always making a special plea for honesty, and especially for honesty in politics." For this Comrade Berger was fiercely attacked in the Free Press (reform Republican) as making "an effort to weaken confidence in the agency of the law." So only is the law, according to the "reform" politicians, that all its agents must be immune from criticism.

Comrade Feigenbaum addressed an exceedingly large and attentive audience in the Jewish language at Pere Marquette Hall Aug. 10. The Jewish comrades of Milwaukee are doing excellent propaganda work and making many new converts to Socialism.

The Social Democratic Aldermen in the Milwaukee Common Council recently introduced a measure providing for the disinfection of street cars, daily. It is needless to say that the politicians under the control of the corporations promptly defeated the measure.

The shop organization is a successful feature of the Milwaukee work. The Social Democratic party of Wisconsin, being made up almost exclusively of workingmen, the organization of the factories and shops in the interests of Socialism is a matter of vital importance.

The gang friends of Mayor Rose, says the Milwaukee Sentinel, are working for his renomination on the ground that "the efforts of the Rose machine, together with the popularity of the Mayor among the voters generally, it is claimed, may keep the city from going Social Democratic, but if the attempt is made to elect some one else the Socialists will win." It is thus conceded that in case Rose is a nominee the Socialists MAY win, while if he does not run, they WILL win. Watch the election returns from Milwaukee next spring.

L. H. THOMAS,
State Secretary.

MONTANA.

Correspondent, Jas. D. Graham.

Receipts for the first two weeks in August from dues, supplies and donations amounted to $70.85.

D. Burgess organized a local at East Helena and reorganized Local Lewistown.

J. H. Walsh organized locals at Fort Benton and Glasgow. D. Burgess is lecturing and organizing in Cascade county. Ida Crouch Hazlett is having very successful meetings in Gallatin county, and will be orator of the day at Helena on Labor Day.

Comrade Hazlett will work in Montana until the end of the year.

Efforts are being made to put another speaker in the field.

IOWA.

Correspondent—J. J. Jacobsen.

The local at Creston has been reorganized.

Many applications for return dates for Comrade Kirkpatrick are coming in. His work is par excellence. His assignment of dates for the next three weeks is as follows: Newton, Aug. 28; Oskaloosa, 29 and 30; Fremont, 31; Webster City, Sept. 1; Fort Dodge, 2; Lehigh, 3 and 4; Madrid, 5 to 9; Calhoun county, 10 to 14. He will deliver the Labor Day address under the auspices of the miners' union at Lehigh.

Sioux City local reports an increase in membership of twenty for the first half of August.

Twenty locals reported on the special report cards gotten out by the national office, showing 398 members in good standing, and 237 in arrears. The reports for the first month are all that was expected, but unless precaution is taken and dues collected from the delinquents, that contingent will soon have enough votes to run the party.

Miss Nina Wood closes her Iowa tour at Iowa City Aug. 29.

Comrade D. Burgess of Washington will probably do propaganda work in Iowa during the month of October. At any rate, applications for speakers are always in order.

J. J. JACOBSEN, Secretary.

ILLINOIS.

Quincy, Ill., Aug. 13, 1905.

Mr. Jas. S. Smith:

Dear Comrade—It is with pleasure I am writing this to tell of the success of Comrade Harrack's meetings the past week. Comrade Harrack held four meetings here, having stayed over Friday, as he had cancelled his date at Barry, on account of a street carnival there, as it would have been useless to go there under the circumstances. Well, the result is you can hear Socialism talked more than formerly. We arranged a debate here one evening, and the way Comrade Harrack ripped up the arguments of the capitalist opposing him was a fright. The collections were good, too. Comrade Harrack departed with the best wishes of the comrades here for successful work on the balance of his trip. Yours fraternally,

H. B. KAMPLING,
Adams County Secretary, Quincy, Ill.

Quincy, Ill., Aug. 9, 1905.

Jas. S. Smith, Chicago:

Dear Comrade—Since my last letter my meetings have been good in most of the towns. My second talk in Canton was attended by a big crowd and lots of enthusiasm was manifested. Questions were asked liberally and answered as freely. The other towns in Fulton county were not so good, because of unfavorable conditions interfering. In Farmingtoh, for instance, there is a diphtheria epidemic, and I was prevented from holding a meeting on that account. All public gatherings were forbidden on the day I arrived there. Four baseball games and a Bowery dance were also called off and the following Sunday the churches were also called off from holding services because of the epidemic. A third meeting was held in Canton, Sunday, Aug. 6, but there was not much of a crowd downtown, consequently the meeting was not as successful as the other two. I spent five days in Fulton county. Total collection, $3.25. Literature sold $5.40 worth. At Macomb I met with unfavorable conditions for a meeting. A free show was given on the public square where I was to talk and the crowd which is generally interested in nonsense and fake medicine shows gave their attention to that, and, of course, I was unable to overcome an opposition of that kind. The corner where the free show was held is the only corner where the people gather in the evenings, and after making a short address I had to abandon my talk. The few comrades took up a collection for me among themselves, amounting to $1.20. Then I sold during the day a couple of Chicago Socialist subs and $1.25 worth of literature. This seems to be a very conservative rural town. Comrade Harry Youngren and another comrade seem to be the only active boys here, and they are up against a hard condition of affairs. Last night I spoke here in Quincy to a large and attentive body of men and women. However, when the meeting was opened for questions no one had anything to say. Collections, $2.10. Literature sold, $1.25. Sold also a Chicago Socialist sub. I am booked to speak in Barry Aug. 11, but have called that date off because of a street fair going on at that time, so I shall either fill in that date here or in some neighboring town.

Fraternally yours,

ADOLPH HARRACK.

KEWANEE AWAKENED.

Kewanee, Ill., Aug. 20, 1905.

Editor of the Chicago Socialist:

Dear Comrade—I have been requested to write the Socialist about "Things" that are doing in Kewanee. Well, something is surely being done here. The "bid" has been off for the last six weeks. First came Comrade Harrack with two speeches, and he got them going. Then yours truly had the box for three meetings. Next came Comrade Debs on Aug. 7, at McClure's opera house. To say that Debs delivered the goods would be putting it mildly. He held the crowd for two hours and a half, and say, but it was hot—the weather, I mean—and so was his speech. There is only one Debs, and he is our Gene. Well, the next one was Comrade W. C. Benton. A little short man, but might tall on a soap box. He was with us on the 18th. Now, this town is run by the Law and Order people. I don't know what that means. Maybe you do, but anyhow they have drawn the line so that Socialist "kranks" may speak only on certain streets, and those are on the side, so much so that they think he cannot get to the people. Well, we got the crowd just the same. Comrade Benton was equal to the occasion, despite the fact that he was handicapped by the street cars on one side and the Salvation army on the other. After Benton got through speaking Comrade Powers, a member of the Boilermakers' Union, invited him up to their meeting, as the union was having a "fish fry." Comrade Benton made a better talk to the boilermakers—to my notion—than he did on the street corner. Send some more Bentons. I wait to say that there is a good bunch of comrades here, and you will hear from Kewanee. I live in Sioux City and expect to be back there in three or four weeks. Yours for keeps,

JOHN E. SHANK.

Kewanee, Ill.

If you could see how delighted Comrade Dalgaard, our business manager looks when the mail brings in a good bunch of letters with money orders for sub. cards, a lot more of you would make a little more effort to push the sale of Chicago Socialist sub. cards. There are quite a lot of the comrades doing good work along this line, but what is needed is that the number that are working to this end be doubled and trebled. Say, comrade, go out and get a list of subscribers for our paper. Remember that is the best method of letting the unconverted know the truth about Socialism.

And now Mayor Dunne knows how it feels to be fined for law-breaking. If he had not been able to pay the $10 imposed against him by the Evanston justice and had been compelled to work it out in the brickyard at 50 cents per day, he would be able to enter into full sympathy with the friendless, moneyless workingman who happens to run afoul of a city ordinance. As things are now, a small fine is simply a license for the rich to break the law. The newspapers state that "His Honor" was disposed to look on the matter as a joke. If he had been minus the ten-spot and friends it would not have been so much of a joke.

Don't forget or fail to sell subscriptions for the Chicago Socialist at your street meetings. Remember that once a man's name is on our list he will be reached each week by the message of Socialism.

Great advocates of "individualism" form trusts for the purpose of "collectively" holding up the rest of the people.

PROPAGANDA MEETING.

Party Members and Friends Invited to Grand Mass Meeting.

In order to better facilitate the work of our party organization in this city and county, the County Committee hereby issues a call for a mass meeting for the purpose of propaganda. It has been decided to hold this meeting on Sunday, Sept. 24, at 2 p. m., in Uhlich's Hall.

Three phases of the work will be discussed—meetings, literature, organization. Every Socialist and sympathizer in the city is urged to plan to be present on this occasion. The purpose of the meeting is plain, not to discuss points of difference, but points of agreement, and to unitedly plan for better and more effective work in the cause in which we are so vitally interested.

Remember the date, the last Sunday afternoon in the month of September. Make this meeting an unqualified success. Bring your wife, your sister, your cousins and your aunts. Ringing speeches will be made by the great orators of the party. It will mark an epoch in our career.

OUR BOOK OFFER

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

We wonder if the "flag followed the constitution" while the Wall street brokers were making millions out of the "leak" in the Agricultural Department at Washington? We presume that we will be forced to refer this question to Chauncey Depew for an answer. Chauncey knows something about "graft," the flag and the constitution.—Miners' Magazine.

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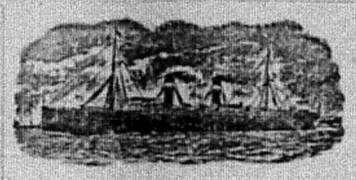

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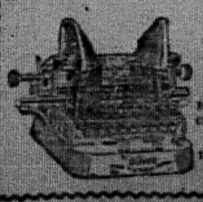

The Oliver Typewriter Co.,
159-163 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.
Foreign Office: 75 Queen Victoria St., London, England.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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

Telephone, Main 4468. 135 Automatic, 8168.

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year $0.50
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Five yearly subscription cards, $2.00. Money must accompany the subscription.
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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

TWO HANDS OR ONE?

If you as a working man had a difficult physical task to perform, what would you think of a man who would attempt to persuade you that you could do it best with only one hand? And then if you met two men and they both agreed that you could do it better with one hand than two, one said it was all important that you do it with the right hand only and the other contended that only the left hand was of any importance in such a task, what would you think of the sanity and wisdom of such advisers?

There are at the present time many just such advisers among the working people. One section of extremists are teaching that the ballot is useless to the workers and that only an economic organization can prove an effective weapon in the climax of the coming struggle.

On the other hand, we find another set of extremists who ignore the importance of the economic organization of the workers and expect the ballot alone to work miracles. The well balanced working man will pay scant attention to the vaporings of either set of these fanatical extremists.

It should be apparent to any thoughtful workingman of experience that what the relation of the right hand is to the left in performing any physical task, the relation of working class political and economic organizations are to each other.

The person who attempts to persuade the working class to refrain from the use of either weapon in its struggle for decent living conditions is either a knave or a fool.

Every working man should belong to the union of the industry at which he works and be prepared at all times to take advantage of any opportunity to better his living conditions through the economic organization. He should at the same time be a member of the political party of the working class which has as its ultimate goal the capturing of all political power and industrial opportunities for the working class.

Workers, you need both your right and left hand.

TIME TO AWAKE.

The decent union men of Chicago are wondering just at present, where they are at. The disgraceful spectacle that the Chicago Federation of Labor has made of itself for the last month is enough to fill any self-respecting working man with disgust. The proceedings of the meeting of the Federation at Bricklayers Hall last Sunday was not calculated to inspire much hope for the future of that body. Madden and his murderous gang of thugs succeeded in once more getting control of the meeting by sheer physical force and desperation. Before the Federation can be of any possible benefit whatever to the unions affiliated therewith, it is quite evident that "Skinny" Madden and his thugs must be effectively dealt with and driven from leadership. What kind of unions are supporting such delegates and such actions? If they represent bona fide unions it is up to those unions to withdraw them and send decent men in their places. If they represent only paper unions, held together for political graft, it is the immediate duty of the decent delegates to investigate and expose them. Labor divided and demoralized as it is at present in Chicago is a laughing stock and an easy prey to organized capital.

Surely if ever there was an opportunity for the Industrial Labor Union to get a hearing from the union workers in Chicago that time is now. We are informed that many members of the old unions are becoming so disgusted with the Chicago Federation that they are considering the advisability of withdrawing their delegates from that body altogether.

After all, the only remedy for the conditions that exists is the awakened rank and file, and some new leaders who have courage enough to fight if it is necessary.

POETIC JUSTICE.

There is a pitiful wail going up from a couple of hundred ex-special policemen who left their regular work to engage in doing the dirty work of strike breaking for the Employers' Association during the teamsters' strike.

The ex-police strike breakers who were discharged as soon as the strike was called off have formed themselves into a society called the "Civil Service Responders' League."

These dispicable traitors to their class are now petitioning the City Council to "do something for them." They are bitterly complaining because decent working men will no longer recognize them or associate with them. Well, they are getting the usual reward of the strike breaker, scab and traitor— that is, a little easy money while the strike is on, then utter contempt from the men who used them as tools to perpetuate the sweating conditions and utter ostracism by their former associates, who can help despising a Benedict Arnold or a Judas Iscariot?

The utter depravity of this bunch of Hessians is well illustrated from the following whine from them printed in the Chicago Tribune:

"We could stand the taunts and jeers, all right, but when a man is out of work and can't see where his next meal is coming from it is pretty hard," said a big ex-policeman, who had previously told of a wife and three little children dependent on him."

They are reaping a traitor's reward. Poetic justice is being meted out to at least a few of the unprincipled wretches who left their work to help the Employers' Association crush unionism. No decent, self-respecting working man will waste sympathy on these vermin.

COLLECTIONS.

The matter of collections at Socialist meetings is one of the greatest importance, and one which has not heretofore been given due consideration by the comrades.

Heretofore, in many quarters, there has been a strong aversion to the taking of collections, and not infrequently the speaker or chairman, in making the announcement, does so in an apologetic manner. There is no reason for this, as those expected to contribute are practically all workingmen and as a rule the most of them are in strong sympathy with our cause. They look upon collections taken by the churches as a matter of course, and should be brought to look up collections taken for Socialist propaganda in the same manner, but they never will see the matter in the proper light so long as the announcement of the collection is made with an apology instead of with an explanation regarding the source and use of our funds.

When the announcement has been made, the comrades who are to go among the audience should never manifest the slightest hesitation. Any delay or wavering on their part is certain to produce the same spirit on the part of those who are to contribute their nickels, dimes and quarters. Nothing can be more detrimental to a good collection than any uncertainty that can be seen in those who are to do the collecting. They should step out as though they were taking some interest in the work, always beginning at the front of the audience and going toward the rear, but the chief thing to be remembered is that there should be no hesitancy. Any halt, no matter how slight, between the announcement and the starting of the collectors is sure to have a detrimental effect on the humor of the audience, no matter whether it be composed of Socialists or non-Socialists.

As soon as the collection is taken, the amount should always be announced. This announcement will not increase the collection of the meeting at which it is taken, but it will strengthen the confidence of the contributors for subsequent collections by satisfying their natural inquisitiveness as to the amount collected.

With the proper care and tact on the part of the comrades the collections at practically all meetings should be large enough to meet all expenses.

W. C. BENTON.

The Twenty-second Ward branch has ordered 3,000 copies of the special campaign edition. Every branch in the city should send in a large order for this edition. It will be eight pages and we are going to have it brim full of red-hot campaign and propaganda matter. A copy of this special campaign edition should be put in the hands of every workingman in Chicago. Send in your order at once.

Have you sent in your order for a large bundle of the special eight page campaign edition of the Chicago Socialist for Sept. 9? If not, you should lose no time in doing so. Remember this will be a strictly propaganda edition. We promise you that there will not be a line in that issue that deals with any of our petty party and family squabbles between factions over tactics. Order at once.

Remember the campaign is on—let us give all our energies to pushing the Socialist propaganda of education among the workers. If every Socialist will spend his spare time during the next two months in propagating Socialism instead of "chewing the rag about tactics," we will be astonished at the results. Take off your coats, fellows, and go at the task at hand.

WORKERS IN THE FIELD.

Comrade G. A. Kreeps of Carnegie, Iowa, sends in $2.00 and takes five sub cards and the "Evolution of Man."

W. C. Crandell of South Omaha, Neb., lands a club of five of his shopmates for the Chicago Socialist for one year. The result is he is now reading the "Evolution of Man" as a reward.

Comrade Joe Fager of Des Moines, Iowa, sends in a money order to square his account with the Chicago Socialist, and a request for a copy of the Chicago Socialist containing Bertha Wilkin's sworn statement to what she witnessed while working in Swift's packing house. He says he wants to prove to some of his neighbors who doubt the truth of what Comrade Sinclair is writing in the "Jungle," that truth is stranger than fiction.

Comrade Chas. H. Tanner of Bisbie, Ariz., sends in a list of names and a money order for $3.50 with the request that they each get the Chicago Socialist for one year. His request has been complied with and a copy of "The Evolution of Man" is speeding on its way to Comrade Tanner as a token that we appreciate his effort to circulate the Chicago Socialist.

Comrade Chas. G. Bargren of Rockford, Ill., sends in a list of the names and a money order for $4.00. Rockford has some strenuous hustlers for the cause of Socialism and Comrade Bargren is one of the most active of them.

Twenty-second Ward Branch orders 3,000 copies of the Chicago Socialist of the campaign edition.

Dr. Edward Dowdell, Chicago, writes: "Last night a copy of your paper was handed to me. It was the first time I ever saw a copy or heard of it; it's a grand issue. Success to it and the men who edit such a grand advocate of the people's rights. It's the best I have seen yet and its report only too true.

Comrade Adolph Harrach, now speaking under the auspices of the Illinois State Committee, sends us $8.50 for subs and says he must have another supply of sub cards.

A club of five yearlies and "Evolution of Man" for $2.00.

Comrade Backus, Houston, Texas, pays for a weekly bundle of the Chicago Socialist.

Ten yearly subs and "Recording Angel" for $4.00.

Comrade H. H. Valentine, Chicago, plunks down $2.00 for five yearly subs and "Evolution of Man."

Send in your order for the campaign edition, $.75 per 100.

L. Sherma, Chicago, is always on the firing line and once a week we are sure to receive a bunch of subs.

Comrade Shuemacher, Chicago, sends a club of subs and says more are coming.

Our mark is 100,000 copies of the campaign edition.

Comrade Anna K. Hulburd, Chicago, sends in a bunch of five sub cards and is now reading "Evolution of Man."

Thirty-fourth Ward Branch No. 2 is making a grand showing in getting funds for the Chicago Socialist: $4.00 for a club of ten yearlies.

Guy Williams dug down in his jeans and produces a two spot for five yearlies.

Comrade DeMuth of the 6th ward captured six victims of capitalism and requests that treatments be begun at once.

Always keep a supply of Chicago Socialist sub cards on hand.

John Collins spent a few days this week with his family and many comrades and friends in Chicago. He returned after an extensive trip through the Western States arranged by the national office. He left Thursday night for New York, where he has been engaged for six weeks, to assist the New York comrades' fall campaign. After that he will put in two weeks campaigning in Massachusetts before the election there this fall.

Comrade Ehrnpreis left Chicago Thursday night for New York City, where he will make his home in the future. We will miss him in the struggle here in Chicago, where he has worked so long and faithfully through all the various vicissitudes of our movement. We hope the New York comrades will get in touch with him and put him to work.

Comrade Guy Williams left Chicago this week for Minnesota. He has done some good soap-box work during his stay in Chicago.

Mother Jones has just returned from an extended agitation tour through several of the Western States. She reports that Socialism is the one topic that the workers of the West are interested in. It is astonishing how much vigor, fire and enthusiasm the grand old woman retains; preaching Socialism appears to renew her youth. She is just resting up a few days. She goes East on her next trip.

The LaSalle Club, at its last meeting, decided almost unanimously to join the Socialist party in a body. The LaSalle Club has been in existence for over fourteen years, and has done excellent propaganda work among the Jewish emigrants from Russia and other European countries.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

NOTE—Where not otherwise noted all meetings are billed for 8 p. m. Speakers will kindly take orders from printed list, and chairmen will be careful to be promptly on time to open up meeting.

SATURDAY, AUG. 26.

Harlem—L. Dalgaard.
Hammond—L. Bergold.
Madison and 40th Av.—Sam Robbins.
Maxwell and Halsted—Morris Seskind.
Maxwell and Jefferson—M. Katzman and L. Ogus.
12th and 40th Av.—J. W. Bartels.
111th and Michigan Av.—T. J. Vind and Matt Whalen.
63d and Halsted—Sam Block.
43d and Cottage Grove—Oscar Rademaker and Harry Van Middlesworth.
99th and Halsted—Barney Berlyn.
47th and Ashland—J. H. Copeland.
92d and Houston—Chas. L. Breckon.
Jefferson and 55th—Nels Anderson.
48th and Lake Sts.—A. W. Mance.
Paulina and Milwaukee (7:30 p. m.)—C. E. Kirkland.

The following corners are obliged to go vacant because of non-supply of speakers:

114th and Center Av.
Belmont and Sheffield.
Belmont and Lincoln.
Milwaukee and Center.
Chicago and Paulina.

SUNDAY, AUG. 27.

103d and Michigan Av. (7 p. m.)—L. Dalgaard.
71st and Cottage Grove—J. H. Copeland.
47th and Cottage Grove—Barney Berlyn.
39th and Cottage Grove—Sam Block.
Clark and Walton Pl.—Chas. L. Breckon.
Wood and Van Buren—Sam Robbins.
California and Division (4:30 p. m.)—Oscar Rademacker.
California and North Av. (5 p. m.)—J. W. Bartels.
Western and Madison—C. E. Kirkland.
Center Av. and Erie—A. W. Mance.
35th and Archer—Jas. McCarthy and J. P. Lynch.

TUESDAY, AUG. 29.

Canalport and Union Av.—Chas. L. Breckon.
North and Orchard—A. W. Mance and Andrew Laflin.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30.

Lincoln and Belmont—Sam Robbins.
Clark and Ohio—J. H. Copeland.

THURSDAY, AUG. 31.

Evanston—C. E. Kirkland.
39th and Wentworth—L. Dalgaard.
Center Av. and Congress—Sam Block.
39th and Emerald—Sam Robbins and Jas. McCarthy.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

Madison and Aberdeen—Charles L. Breckon.

NOTE—The circumstances attending speakers' list makes the problem doubly hard this week. Each speaker named above is urged to be on time as indicated. The demand far exceeds the supply. Chairman should be punctual, party members lend a willing hand.

ATTEMPTED POLICE INTERFERENCE.

The general shifting of the police is showing its effect. Last Saturday Comrade Wm. Stewart was opening a meeting in the Thirty-fifth Ward at 48th and Lake street, when a new policeman on that beat demanded, in a rather unusually burly way, an inspection of the permit. He carried it over to an electric light and carefully read every word. He then returned and said: "Stop that talking politics; your permit don't say you can." Comrade Stewart denied the correctness of the officer's interpretation and continued talking "politics," only, however, after a threatened "run in." The officer then went to his telephone box, evidently seeking instructions, but he did not molest the meeting again. Be careful, comrades, about talking "politics" on the street corners.

DANGEROUS PATERNALISM.

Judge Gaynor of New York had the temerity one day last month to tell the jury that when little boys lost their fingers in factories these fingers had to be paid for. Particularly so, the judge declared, if these little boys were under age and employed in direct violation of the law. It is true it was only a labor law, which had been violated, but the judge thought that in his court, at any rate, labor laws would no longer be twisted, shaved, pared, pruned, whittled or contorted to suit the convenience of any employer, no matter how powerful or influential that employer might be. The law had been violated, the judge told the jury, and all that they had to do was to merely assess the amount of damages.

The case was that of Robert E. Lee, 13 years of age, who, through his guardian, sued the Sterling Silk Manufacturing Company to recover damages for the loss of a finger through machinery at which he was employed.

The case was tried before Justice Gaynor and a jury, and the court directed that a verdict for the boy be brought in. The jury awarded him $2,000. On the trial it was ruled by Justice Gaynor that the employment of a boy by the defendant in its factory made it liable for the injury.

In an appeal for a new trial, which the justice decided, he said: "The statute establishes, says our highest court, that children under 14 are not mentally fit, do 'not possess the judgment, discretion, care and caution,' to be suffered to assume the risk or incur the dangers to life and limb of factory work. Are the courts nevertheless going to allow the employer to be exonerated from the consequences of his defiance of the statute, according to the varying opinions or interests of jurors?"

Judge Gaynor had better be careful, for if he continues to upset the privileges so long enjoyed by those who make fortunes out of little boys' fingers, he will be declared a demagogue, a Socialist, or something equally terrible by some influential body like the Citizens' Alliance of Poodles Corners.—Machinists' Journal.

DIRECTORY—Cook County Branches

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

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

1—1st and 3d Wednesday, 331 S. State, basement. L. Counselbaum, 1892 State.
2—Tuesdays, 3341 State. Robert Kurth, 2923 Cottage Grove.
3—Tuesdays, 3341 State. Mrs. D. Dalgaard, 3517 State.
4—1st and 3d Mondays, 2721 S. Halsted. Mac's Hall. David Walker, 2504 Princeton.
5—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 3903 Honore, at Frech's Hall. Peter Cunningham, 2734 S. Rockwell.
6—2d and 4th Thursdays, Room 8, 4654 Cottage Grove Av. Florenz Pallenz, 412 E. 39th.
7—No. 1—A. R. Hvale, 6220 Greenwood.
7—No. 2—2d and 4th Fridays, 962 E. 63d. John Hancock, 6317 Evans.
7—No. 3—3d Wednesday, 232 E. 55th. C. Loehwing, 232 E. 55th.
7—No. 8—2d and 4th Wednesdays at 247 E. 65th Pl. J. H. Copeland, 247 E. 66th pl.
8—Fridays, Union Headquarters, 92d and Erie. T. J. Vind, 273 79th.
8—Hegewisch. S. R. Marepai, Burnham, Ill.
9—1st and 3d Tuesdays, Wedemeir's Hall, Canalport Av. and Union St. H. Hahn, 13 W. 20th St.
10—1st and 3d Mondays, 364 Blue Island. A. Percelius, 343 W. 15th.
11—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Jussewitch's Hall, 21st and Paulina. Wm. Lewin, 878 W. 20th.
12—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Mittelstead's Hall, 24th and Western. Geo. J. Stodelar, 1198 South Albany.
13—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 523 S. Western Av. Louis Brezembel, 67 N. Avers.
14—Fridays, Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western. Chas. Escher, 178 N. Wood.
15—Fridays, Bohle's Hall, Thomas and Western. Walter Vernon, 774 N. Leavitt.
16—Wednesdays, 192 W. North and Holt, Sommerfeld's Hall. Geo. W. King, 346 Clybourn place.
17—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 251 W. Chicago, Dania Hall. John Hansen, 370 Grand av.
18—1st and 3d Thursdays, 328 W. Madison, 3d floor, R. 10. M. H. Taft, 487 W. Madison St.
19—1st and 3d Mondays, Horan's Hall, 8 O'Reilly, 354½ W. Congress.
20—Mondays, residence 302 Marshfield av. R. S. Moody, 302 Marshfield.
21—2d and 4th Tuesday, 57 N. Clark. H. T. Root, 1451 Dakin st.
22—1st and 3d Thursday, 324 E. Division, Phoenix Hall. Andrew Lafin, 25 Langdon.
23—2d and 4th Sundays, cor. Burling and Willow, Oldorfer's Hall. F. F. Holthusen, 195 Mohawk.
24—2d and 4th Mondays, 958 Diversey blvd. Richard Oge, 1608 N. Robey.
25—1st and 3d Sundays, 10:30 a. m., Lincoln Turner Hall, Diversey and Sheffield. H. N. Daniels, 1449 Newport.
26—1st and 3d Saturday, Social Turner Hall, Belmont and Paulina. John Kaiser, 2386 N. Robey.
27—No. 1—1st and 3d Thursdays, Mittag's Hall, Belmont and Albany. L. B. Tovstein, 1843 N. Troy.
27—No. 2—1st and 3d Thursdays, North and 40th. F. A. Lyng, 921 N. Spalding.
27—No. 4—Chas. S. Wheeler, 2815 N. 46th court.
28—Wednesdays, Campbell and Armitage. T. J. Knettler, 1630 N. Mozart St.
29—O. Schneider, 4717 Laflin.
30—1st and 3d Sundays, Corcoran's Hall, 2:30 p. m., 472 Princeton. Harry D. Perkins, 419 W. 51st pl.
31—Fridays, 1148 W. 63d. Louis Rivet, 6354 S. Robey.
32—No. 1—2d and 4th Mondays, 67th and May. J. A. Mitchell, 6847 Ada.
32—No. 2—Sundays, 5 p. m., 8818 Harvard. Ed. G. Gruhlke, 8818 Harvard.
33—No. 1—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Kensington Turner Hall. J. Sampson, 438 Stephenson.
33—No. 2—1st and 3d Mondays, Social Turner Hall, 75th and Dobson. L. Christianson, 7113 S. Park.
33—No. 3—2d and 4th Thursdays, 9444 Cottage Grove. H. J. Malloy, 1289 95d.
34—No. 1—2d and 4th Fridays, Bohemia Turner Hall, 41st av. and 13th. John W. Bulthouse, 2322 Hawley.
34—No. 2—Louis Schreiber, 694 W. 26th.
35—1st Tuesday, Zeleb's Hall, Superior and 48th Av.; 3d Tuesday, 1706 W. Ohio St. H. W. Harris, 250 N. Ayers Av.

COUNTY TOWNS.

Chicago Heights—1st and 3d Thursdays, 1902 West End av. Louis Brehend, 1040 West End av., Chicago Heights, Ill.
Chicago Heights (Italian)—Lorenzo Palelli, 215 21st, Chicago Heights, Ill.
Evanston—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 613 Davis. Peter Miller, 1568 Sherman av., Evanston, Ill.
Grossdale—J. H. Matherson, Grossdale, Ill.
Harvey—C. H. Owen, 14901 Kendricks av., Harvey, Ill.
Maywood—Hebe H. Clark, Maywood, Ill.
Melrose Park—1st and 3d Sundays, 2 p. m., Village Hall. Peter Pitschner, 228 16th av.
Riverdale-Dolton — L. H. Bergold, 13904 Wentworth av., Riverdale, Ill.
Winnetka—Robert Knox, Winnetka, Ill.

FOREIGN SPEAKING BRANCHES.

BOHEMIAN.

4—Vincent Sramek, 2921 Keeley St.
10-11—1st and 3d Saturdays, 8 p. m., 612 W. 18th. John J. Lorenz, 461 W. 18th.
12—No. 2—1st and 3d Saturdays, 1118 S Kedzie. Waclav Kropka, 1343 S. 8t Louis.
12—No. 3—Mike Bernard, 1304 W. 18th Pl.
26—2d and 4th Tuesdays, in School Hall, 48th and Honore. V. Cerny, 4807 Honore St.
33—J. R. Burda, 11521 Yale av.

GERMAN.

German Central Committee—G. Michaelis, 979 N. Halsted.
N. W. S.—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Schoenhofen's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee. Frank Kurtzen, 483 N. Hermitage.
Karl Marx—Paul Voges, 584 N. Humboldt.
German Club Vorwarts—H. Schwerdtner, 145 Wells st.
Frederick Engels Club—3d Sunday, 3 p. m., 4853 Laflin. Frank Groth, 4507 California.
23 W. E.—2d and 4th Wednesday, 79 Willow, cor. Burling. H. Schumacher, 817 N. Halsted.

ITALIAN.

12—Thursdays, 1196 S. Oakley. Jas. Pellegrin, 1173 S. Oakley Av.
22—1st and 3d Mondays, 112 E. Chicago av. V. Albano, 266 N. Sangamon.

POLISH.

Polish Central Committee—2d Sundays, 9:30 a. m., 48th and Wood sts. J. Tobias, 493 N. Hermitage.
8—M. Zagleski, 5647 Colfax.
17—1st and 3d Sundays, 3 p. m., N. W. University Settlement, Noble and Augusta. S. Tobias, 493 N. Iaermitage.
29—2d and 4th Saturdays, 48th and Wood. V. J. Marchklewicz, 4845 S. Lincoln.

SLAVONIC.

10—Fred Petsche, 576 W. 21st st.
17—John Jauriska, 2 Currier St.
Slavonic Club—1st and 3d Mondays, Atlas Hall, 28 Emma st. Fred Petsche, 576 W. 21st st.

SCANDINAVIAN.

Central Committee—A. Bag, 1000 N. Fairfield av.
12—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Mittelstead's Hall, 24th and Western. Hjalmar Ayer, 1095 S. Oakley av.
17—1st and 3d Saturdays, Aurora Hall, Huron and Milwaukee av. Otto Svendson, 305 Austin av.
22—1st and 3d Saturdays, Americus Hall, cor. Wells and Division. C. Malmstrom, Flat C, 388 N. Clark st.
28—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Murphy Hall, 895 W. North av. Olaf Reuden, 816 N. Fairfield av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

22—Finnish—2d and 4th Sundays, 113 Orleans st. Thure. Litzen, 120 Locust.
5—French—Joseph Lachance, 2222 39th st.
Hungarian—1st and 3d Sundays, 3 p. m., at 535 Blue Island av. Chas. Hennanovitcs, 1227 California av.
9th Ward—Jewish—2d Tuesdays, 215 W. 12th St. H. Salast, 163 W. 14th St.

SOCIALIST SONGS.

"Songs of Socialism" is a book containing ninety songs, arranged by Harvey P. Moyer and published by the Brotherhood Publishing Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"Songs of Socialism" is by all odds the best thing that has yet appeared in the form of Socialist songs. It is a happy blending of sentiment adapted to the practical, heaven-on-earth idea that is the result of modern thinking and scientific investigation.

Socialism is fast coming to a point in its development where it must sing its message, hopes and aspirations as well as deliver it in logical economic works, essays and forensic orations. A wise robber (statesman) once said, Let me write a nation's songs and I care not who makes the laws, or words to that effect. If there are any of our Socialist readers who feel like singing Socialist sentiments to the popular airs that all who sing are familiar with, they should at once become the owner of a copy of the "Songs of Socialism." For sale at the office of the Chicago Socialist, price 25c. The following is one of the songs from this book which will give some idea of its contents and arrangement. Songs suitable for almost any occasion are to be found in Comrade Moyer's selection:

THE SOCIALIST SMILE.

By Harvey P. Moyer.

Air—"Stay in Your Own Back Yard."—Key E Flat.

Building all the palaces, yet living mean and low,
Johnny Lab'rer's quite a generous man;
Making all the shoes and clothes, yet barefoot, ragged go,
Johnny's sure a generous, easy man;
Digging all the gold and coal, yet poor and freezing, too,
Raising all the food, but hungry still,
For it's work, work, work, to support the wealthy shirk,
Giving up his own, his master's purse to fill.

CHORUS.

So, Johnny, just follow your own good sense,
Don't mind what the capit'lists say;
What show, d'you suppose, they're a-going to give
To a poor lab'ring man to-day?
So stand by your own class-conscious kind
And vote for yourself awhile;
If you'll ever get wealth and your own just rights,
You must (put on) (vote with) a Socialist smile.

Promises from Democrats who need the votes, you know,
To get the offices and share the spoils;
Promises from 'Publicans who always promise so,
Not snare you into trusts' and poverty's coils;
Promises from capit'lists who simply want your cash,
Whose millions are but stealings from your own;
It's just work, work, work, to support the wealthy shirk,
Man, robbed, to keep the few in Luxury's home.

But politicians tremble, seeing labor growing wise,
"Promise gags" may no more fool their "drone;"
Cap'tlists shudder, too, since labor sees through Socialist eyes
How easy all mankind may share their own;
Since all the world was made for all that all might happy be,
Why be chumps and give our own away?
So we'll vote for all to work, none to rob us, none to shirk,
Equal partners, all be prosperous, free, and gay.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Receipts—Due stamps, $36.15; campaign fund, $18; literature sales, 95 cents; balance on hand last week, $2.98. Total, $58.08.

Expenses—Due stamps, $30; postage, $1.50; agitation and organization, $2.25; secretary salary, $20; stenographer, $2; balance on hand, $2.33. Total, $55.75.

Stamp Account—On hand last week, 37; purchased, 200; total, 237. Sold, 225. On hand, 12.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES.

The returns on financial report cards sent out some weeks ago are coming in very slowly. Financial secretaries will kindly give this matter immediate attention so that proper report may be filed with national office.

CHAS. L. BRECKON,
County Secretary.

PRIMARIES ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 16.

Every comrade and branch should constantly and emphatically emphasize the day and date of our primaries. Get out a big vote. San Francisco increased her vote over last fall by 40 per cent at primaries recently held. Push the party organization. Get out the full Socialist vote.

PICNIC AT ELM TREE GROVE.

Sunday, Sept. 17, Cigarmakers' Union, No. 15, will give a grand picnic at Elm Tree Grove, Irving Park boulevard. This union has most loyally voted to donate 25 per cent of the net receipts to the Socialist party campaign fund. Fifty tickets are in the hands of the county secretary. These sell for 15 cents each if purchased in advance, or 25 cents at the gate. Every one of these tickets should be purchased. This union means business. Prove that we can reciprocate. Purchase tickets of county secretary. Spend this day in the woods and have a jolly time fraternizing with these class conscious cigarmakers.

If you will first learn what the other fellow knows, you will be much better able to explain to him what he doesn't know.

LIBRARY OF SCIENCE FOR THE WORKERS.

The work of modern science confirms the faith of the organized laborers of the civilized world that the forces of the universe are working out a better social order in which the parasitic ruling class, now become useless, shall disappear, and the workers of hand and brain shall be the human race.

The co-operative publishing house of Charles H. Kerr & Company has therefore undertaken to issue in cheap but neat and durable style as many as possible of the recent scientific books which furnish the evidence for these revolutionary conclusions. The volumes described in these pages will be followed by others as soon as the necessary capital can be raised for paying the cost of publication.

1. The Evolution of Man. By Wilhelm Boelsche. Translated by Ernest Untermann. Cloth, illustrated, 50 cents. Fourth thousand now ready.

Professor Boelsche, of Berlin, is recognized as the leading popularizer of the evolution theory in Germany. In this book he has chosen the form of a simple narrative, which makes his argument easy for even untrained readers to follow. He traces the history of man backward by aid of the bronze and stone tools and the fossils that show man's life-history on the earth to extend back a million years—a period far longer than was claimed by the earlier evolutionists. Starting then with the cave-man of the tertiary period, he traces the ancestry of man backward step by step through ever simpler and simpler forms of life, until he reaches the animal consisting of a single cell. He shows then how this cell itself might have been developed from matter that we call "inorganic" by the action of the same forces that we see working in the universe to-day. The book is illustrated with many engravings showing the different forms of life through which man developed.

"The Evolution of Man" has met with an instant popularity far beyond what the publishers had counted upon. It contains just the information the people are looking for, and it sells at sight wherever it is introduced.

2. Germs of Mind in Plants. By R. H. France. Translated by A. M. Simons. Cloth, illustrated, 50 cents. First edition ready Sept. 1.

This is a delightful and fascinating book. The idea worked out in it is that plants are living beings which receive impressions from the outside world, and act on those impressions for their own advantage, just as people do. This is not a mere fancy: the author brings a wealth of interesting facts to prove that it is true. He shows that the main reason why the voluntary motions of plants have not been generally observed is that in most cases they are exceedingly slow compared with the motions of animals. There are, however, many interesting exceptions to this rule, and he describes a few of these in full detail.

Some of the most important contributions of recent years toward the rounding out of the evolution theory have been in the field of botany, and this little book, now for the first time put within the reach of English readers, is a most charming introduction to this field.

3. The End of the World. By Dr. M. Wilhelm Meyer. Translated by Margaret Wagner. Cloth, illustrated, 50 cents. First edition ready Oct. 1.

The central thought of this book is that the earth itself, solid and permanent as it appears to us, is subject to the same forces, moving in cycles of evolution, dissolution and new evolution, which operate on everything great and small throughout the universe. The matter of which the earth is composed is indestructible, but it existed in different forms before the earth was, and it will exist in different forms when the earth has ceased to be. Moreover, time was when the earth had reached almost its present form and yet when the existence of human life on it would have been impossible, and a time is coming when forces now at work will put an end to the cycle of human life on this planet.

It is with these destructive forces that "The End of the World" deals. The book is not fanciful and speculative, but purely scientific, yet it is written in the same delightfully simple style as the other numbers of the Library of Science for the Workers. A companion volume by the same author entitled "The Making of the World," will appear some time in 1906.

4. Science and Revolution. By Ernest Untermann. Cloth, 50 cents. First edition ready Oct. 1.

This is an original work by the translator of "The Evolution of Man." Mr. Untermann is a graduate of the University of Berlin, an accomplished linguist, and a special student in biology as well as in social science. He is an American citizen, and within the last few years has done much important writing in American periodicals. The present volume is based on a series of articles which appeared in a prominent review, but their form has been popularized so as to offer few difficulties to the student who wishes to investigate the important subject of the relation of modern science to the working-class movement. The scope of the book is well indicated by the following:

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

1. Proletarian Science.
2. The Starting Point.
3. The Awakening of Philosophy.
4. A Step Forward in Greece.
5. A Step Backward in Rome.
6. In the Slough of Ecclesiastic Feudalism.
7. The Struggle for More Light.
8. The Resurrection of Natural Philosophy in England.
9. Natural Philosophy in France.
10. A Reversion to Idealism in Germany.
11. In the Melting Pot of the French Revolution.
12. The Wedding of Science and Natural Philosophy.
13. The Outcome of Classic Philosophy in Germany.
14. Science and the Working Class.
15. The Offspring of Science and Natural Philosophy.
16. A Waif and Its Adoption.
17. Materialist Monism, the Science and Religion of the Proletariat.

5. The Triumph of Life. By Wilhelm Boelsche. Translated by May Wood Simons. Cloth, illustrated, 50 cents. Ready Nov. 1.

This latest work by the author of "The Evolution of Man" will be found even more fascinating than the earlier volume. It is based on a series of popular lectures delivered by the author to large audiences in Berlin. In the preface he says:

"We accompany life in its conquest of the planet earth. Out of the boundless space, this earth first appears to us as a star. We rush to this star upon a meteorite. While this strange world-visitor glows and puffs out in the earth's atmosphere, the ocean suddenly sparkles beneath us. This glowing of the water is the work of living creatures, and thus we first enter upon the kingdom of life. We dive down into the cold abysses of the deep sea with its light-giving fishes. Through the primeval water-forest of sea-weed we rise once more to the wondrously colored coral strand. In the stone of this coral island, built of the remnants of life, we find a passage back into the interior of the earth, into the dark caves where the bones of the shapeless saurians of the primitive world lie buried in the rock. From these caves we climb to the glaciers of the ice age, to the mammoths and pre-historic men. The volcanoes of the mysterious south polar land send forth their smoke. In the fern forests of New Zealand we walk once more in the carboniferous age. Now we follow the luxuriant life of the primitive forest of Brazil; we see the blooming palms of India, the wonderful giant trees of Mariposa, the grotesque cactus forms of Mexico; until life fights its last battle for us in the desert and on the eternal snow of the lofty mountain. But out of these wastes comes man, who reads the stars and learns the laws of life. So the triumph of life culminates in the triumph of man, who spreads the rule of his mind over the earth from the equator to the poles."

Any of these books will be mailed on receipt of price, or the five volumes will be mailed to one address for two dollars. Advance orders will help us to bring out additional volumes in the series. These will be announced later. Address

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