

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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NO. 383.

SOCIALISTS ENJOY LAKE TRIP.

1,200 Chicago Socialists Visit Milwaukee—Milwaukee Comrades at the Boat Landing with Band, Banners and Badges of Welcome—Thirteen Hours of Social Enjoyment.

In spite of the unfavorable weather and the opposition of the weather man last Sunday morning, it was found when the tickets were counted an hour after the Christopher Columbus left the dock, that there were 1,200 Socialists and their friends on board the "Whaleback." How many more would have been there had it not been for the fact that for hours before the time for starting it had poured rain can only be conjectured, but it is probable that there would have been close to two thousand.

Shortly after ten o'clock the weather cleared up and a more ideal day for an outing on the lake would have been hard to find.

There is no place that affords so good an opportunity to study and observe the constituent elements that go to make up the Socialist movement as on our annual excursions on a spacious lake steamer.

On this occasion one has an opportunity to study the whole movement in groups at close range.

Of all the movements that have stirred the hearts and sentiments of mankind in its long and eventful march through the corridors of time and the avenues of history the Socialist movement is by far the most universal and cosmopolitan. If you had observed carefully the red button wearers that were on the Christopher Columbus last Sunday you would have learned that there was hardly a race or nationality that was not conscientiously represented there.

There were groups of fair-haired comrades from Norway, Sweden and Denmark, worthy descendants of the wild and voracious Vikings that at one time rolled like an avalanche from the north on Europe, and in contrast to our fair-haired, blue-eyed Norse comrades, wearing the same button and inspired by the same hope and causing the air to vibrate with the fiery strains of the Marseillaise, there were groups of dark-haired and black-eyed Italians, Greeks, etc., from southern Europe. There were other groups from other lands, from Siberia to California, all with the same gleam of hope of the coming day of proletarian triumph lighting their faces and breathing the spirit of universal brotherhood.

The "International Socialist Chorus" was much in evidence all day. To make sure that they would not get merged in the throng and lost to view, the members of this important group of our party workers had decked themselves out as farmers, and from the moment the boat started until it landed here at 11 o'clock that night there was none on board who doubted that they were having a "good time." In Milwaukee they found a "farmer" with a hay rack and a load of grass waiting to show them the city in a realistic farmer fashion.

Fred Scholl, the "only Fred" was in his glory. The lunch room of the steamer, over which he is the presiding genius, was decorated for the occasion. Conspicuously on the wall was placed a sign,

SOCIALISM AND THE HOME.

It is often asserted by the enemies of Socialism that Socialism will destroy the home, and numbers of unthinking people open their mouths and unquestioningly swallow the assertion. As a matter of fact Socialism will make the home possible. When a woman is assured of a good honorable livelihood she will not enter into a matrimonial bondage for the sake of a home, so-called. Consequently she will be governed by natural selection in her choice of a husband. Under these conditions only those who are congenial to each other will marry. This will greatly lessen the number of separations. However, Socialism does not propose to compel incompatible couples to live together and rear children in an atmosphere of hate and dread. An enlightened people would never permit such an unholy state of affairs to obtain. Capitalism chains together couples who are as unsuited companions as lion and lamb, and either by law of court or law of hunger, compels submission and endurance until the smoldering fires of hate inflame the sufferer to violence or insanity. Many a woman lives with a human brute, willing rather to bear with his loathsome mistreatment than to run the risk of starvation for herself and children by causing his arrest, or by leaving his "protection."

What can such conditions breed but disappointment and quarrelsome reproaches? In our large cities there are whole districts where men and women live together without the formality of a marriage tie. The girl works in some downtown store or shop. The man cannot marry legally because the man may lose his job any day and be compelled to go somewhere else to get work, neither one alone can support them both; so if he goes to Kansas City or Butte to get work, she must stay on where she is, and form another similar tie or begin the starvation business. Do you call this a home?

If you do, Socialism will destroy the home, for it will put an end to this. There is the great multitude of sweet-souled girls and clean men who have a sense of propriety which forbids such a life. They, too, realize that they cannot support children, so they go on month after month, and year after year hoping

that fortune will smile on them so that they can afford to marry and raise their family—until they finally die as old maids and old bachelors. The establishment of Socialism would unite thousands, yes, millions of these and create for each couple a happy home.

Down in the basement of tenements, crowded into one room, live fathers and mothers and children innumerable—ten or fourteen of them in one room sometimes. All day long the whole family work at some sort of sweat-shop work and get barely enough to pay for their poisonous hole and to keep them in the meanest of food. Socialism would "destroy" such a home.

In our beautiful south-land, yes, and in our own physical Eastern States, whole families, father, mother and children down to six years of age, work twelve hours or more of every day in mill or mine. Would Socialism make these homes happy?

Socialism will not destroy anything good. Socialism will make happy homes by the thousands, and it will forever exterminate the cloistered horror of the "homes" of capitalism.—Edith Eddy Bradford in St. Louis Labor.

Incorporations in the Eastern States for the first five months of the present year, not including those companies having less than \$1,000,000 capital, represent a capital stock of \$1,067,348,000, or \$298,858,111 in the like period in 1905, and \$408,008,200 in 1904. Of course a large part of this stock is for sale to the lazzarone, but much of it will be expected to earn fat dividends. In its efforts to forestall any possible increase in the wealth or earning capacity of the nation capitalism may be depended upon sooner or later to bring about a catastrophe which will make Black Friday look like a primrose in a tar barrel.

Socialism would give every man and woman a chance for a home. Under capitalism our young men dare not marry, and the result is—the red lights. And this system is defended by our "prominent" citizens, eloquent preachers and—society ladies!

Such "prominent" citizens as "Gas" Addicks of Delaware, Dewey and Platt of New York, Mitchell of Oregon, Clark of Montana, Bigelow of Wisconsin, Carnegie of "Homestead fame," Oily John, Bathhouse John, John R. Walsh, John Linn and other well-known gentlemen too numerous to mention (and a host more who have not yet been found out) would not flourish under Socialism. But we could not exist without the "prominent," you know, so, of course, vote the Dem. Rep. ticket and you are safe.

What is there for which life gives us opportunity, that can be compared with the efforts to do what we can—do it well, so that we may improve social conditions, as noblest of all things to which fallow, under development?—Henry George.

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IT IS THE SYSTEM.

BY BERNARD SHAW.

London, June 23.—In spite of his vegetarianism, George Bernard Shaw is not disposed to sympathize with the general public in admiring at the Chicago meat packing revelations.

"Why condemn the beef magnates in particular?" he said. "Every millionaire is guilty of some crime of equal hideousness."

"But the fault does not lie with the millionaire. The poor millionaire cannot help himself. The present social system forced his crimes upon him. He is in business as a millionaire and the spirit of the times dictates that he shall succeed. If there is competition he is compelled to grind the competition down. It is not the fault of the millionaire, it is the fault of the system."

"A business which affects the people's welfare should not be in the hands of private individuals, but in the hands of the public. The State or the municipality, not syndicates running for profit, should control the food supply."

"You may have as much legislation and appoint as many inspectors as you like, but the same state of things will go on as long as an industry is a question of private, and not public, profit."

"In spite of everything the government can do, the only safe prophecy is that at the end of a few years a number of the inspectors will be able to retire on ample fortunes. Then, perhaps, there will be another outcry and another set of inspectors will be given an opportunity of amassing wealth."

"You cannot control trusts nor make them honest. If you want to be rid of the evil they do, the only course is to wipe the trusts out altogether."

"Trusts will always be enemies of the people. No law can hold them in check. The only way out is to nationalize all great industries."

CAMPAIGN PROGRESSING.

Socialist Primaries in Illinois.

After a month of the hardest kind of hustle and study on the part of the comrades in the State, the first stage in the work of complying with the provisions of the new law has been reached and the schedule of Delegate Districts has been filed with the clerks of the different counties, together with the "calls" for the State, congressional and senatorial conventions. With but few exceptions, county delegate district schedules have also been filed, so that there will be full tickets in the field in all of the organized counties in Illinois.

The following is the list of counties qualifying under the new law, showing also the number of districts which each contains:

Table with 3 columns: Counties, No. of Dist. Districts. Lists counties from Adams to Winnetago with their respective number of districts.

Total 537. The next step now will be the securing of the necessary number of delegates for each district for the various conventions. Blank delegate tickets will be furnished each county committee, so as to enable them to make up their copy for the printer.

In the meantime county committees should strive hard to get in touch with a live Socialist in each precinct or district, who will volunteer to act as precinct captains and who will place the ballots in the hands of the judges on the 8d day of August, so that all Socialists who come to vote at the primaries on the 4th of next month may find a Socialist ticket to vote.

Wherever possible, steps should also be taken to begin the formation of district clubs in each delegate district, which from now on will constitute the units of each county organization. Under this form of organization the propaganda work can then be carried into every part of a county and will greatly increase the scope of the field of agitation.

Fraternally, JAS. S. SMITH, State Secretary.

No matter where the election news comes from, it shows the Socialist vote creeping, creeping up. It is this slow, steady, cosmic growth of the Socialist vote that causes the capitalist press and pulpit to refer to Socialism as the "great red spectre." Socialism is indeed a spectre to the parasite class, but the morning dawn of hope to the producing class the world over.

A few Socialist Congressmen and a number of class conscious working men in the different State Legislatures would be the cause of enacting more "reform" laws all your investigating committees, "publicity policy" and wage rider House rat package can produce in a hundred years.

SMALL DEALERS DOOMED.

The Trust in Retail Trade—United Cigar Stores Company an Example.

Small Traders Being Driven to the Wall and Class Lines More Clearly Drawn—Monopoly Preparing the Way for Socialism.

Wherever one goes in New York are to be seen the stores of the United Cigar Stores Company, the retail cigar trust. There are 400 of these stores in this city alone. They are on the busiest thoroughfares and they seem to be prospering.

These stores are causing a revolution in the retail cigar business in New York. The opening of a trust store on a block is the signal for the early, if not immediate, disappearance of long established independent stores. Usually the proprietors of these stores are approached beforehand by a representative of the trust and given an opportunity to sell. If the independent dealer is a wise man, he'll sell at once.

Some time ago the proprietor of a cigar store twenty years old, established on a busy street, was visited upon by a trust agent and asked his figure. The dealer wanted a bid. "Three thousand dollars," said the agent. "Shoo," said the dealer: "I'm clearing that as net profit every year. You'll have to do better than that."

"You'd better sell now," said the agent. "I'll pay you. We're going to open a store on this block and we'd prefer to have your stock. We'd rather not fight you."

But the dealer held out. The trust opened shortly after. Six months later the dealer sold the trust for five hundred dollars and was glad to get it. The trust paid him considerably, as if it were making a gift—which, in fact, it was.

Another dealer who did a ten thousand dollar business last year, says he'll do well to take in two thousand this year. He's trying to sell out now.

These are only instances. Similar stories are told all along the track of the trust stores.

The retail cigar trust hits the unions as hard as the retailers, for union cigars are tabooed and the non-union brands have all the sale. The inducement of cut-rate cigars is proving stronger than the average union man can withstand.

The elimination of the small capitalist on the distributive field has only begun. When the little manufacturers were crowded out of the productive field, the number of retailers rapidly increased. This was cited as an indication that the middle class was not being crowded out and that wealth-ownership was more widely diffused than ever before.

But with the monopolization of the productive forces, the great capitalists are compelled to invest their surplus in other directions. Consequently, concentration in the realm of distribution follows. Undoubtedly behind the United Cigar Stores Company are the Rockefeller, Morgans and other industrial kings.

The retail cigar trade is not the only one affected in this manner. The James Butler Company has over 200 retail grocery stores in New York, with more coming. And a confectionery store trust is also beginning to get in its work.

What is true of New York is true of the whole country, in a lesser degree, of course. The small dealers will have to become wage workers, and they will listen more readily than formerly to Socialist argument. They will see that any hope of becoming independent is futile and that individual initiative in this country is a myth.

All the industrial forces are at work for Socialism. It only remains for Socialists to work with these forces, educating the people in line with them and organizing the Socialist party so that it can take advantage of the glorious opportunity which offers such rich results for the Socialist movement of the world.—The Worker.

This condition of affairs is not confined to New York City. The story applies to Chicago and even the larger industrial towns as truly as it does to New York City. But few of the small dealers are as yet ready to yield to the inevitable. They will rally once more to the support of Hearst or Bryan really imagining that they can "bust the trusts." The middle class is in a revolutionary frame of mind but they want to rev. backward.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS. SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1906. 47th and Ashland avenue, 8 p. m.—Speaker, Samuel Block.

Congress and Halsted, 8 p. m.—Speaker, C. E. Kirkland. Milwaukee and Paulina, 8 p. m.—Speaker, Adolph Harnack.

SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1906. Aberdeen and Madison, 8 p. m.—Speaker, W. L. Goodspeed.

Clark and Walton place, 8 p. m.—Walter Thomas Mills. Madison and Western avenue, 8 p. m.—A. W. Manoe.

30th and Cottage Grove avenue, 8 p. m.—Adolph Harnack. California and North avenue, 3 p. m.—W. E. Rodriguez.

Eric and Center avenue, 8 p. m.—M. E. Eldridge and Walter Huggins. California and Ogden avenue, 2:30 p. m.—Geo. Koop.

The man who controls your "job" controls your life. Under the present system you must beg for a "job."

If you can produce wealth for your master you are "given" a job, and may keep it, until some one comes along who will work cheaper than you, or until you are ready for the "scrap heap."

Under capitalism you are always in danger of losing your "job," and hence your means of livelihood. Under Socialism you would be secure and, besides, enjoy all the results of your labor for yourself.

BRYAN VS. SOCIALISM.

Consider what a low opinion Mr. Bryan has of the human race when he says it breeds the spur of competition. What is competition? It is a seeking to gain for oneself at the expense of somebody else. It is a system of society in which you cannot win unless somebody else loses. In other words, it is war! The idea of competition is that of the struggle for existence contained in Darwin's doctrine of evolution, but since Darwin's time it has been effectually demonstrated that among human beings, not to speak of beasts and birds and fishes, there is no such natural law as the struggle for existence in the sense that every individual is fighting every other individual. If you will read Prince Kropotkin's book entitled "Mutual Aid a Factor in Evolution," you will see how completely he demolishes the idea that all life is a struggle between individuals. He shows that nature itself works for co-operation among animals and among human beings when they are in the same condition. It is true, we are living under conditions that are cruel, and multi-million human beings are being pushed forward by the spur of competition, for there is no opportunity for them to be pushed forward in any other way, but that this is not necessary to human nature itself is abundantly demonstrated, even under our competitive system. For instance, inventions as a rule are not made by men seeking to gain money, but by workmen in the shops, who see how a machine can be improved and who immediately impart the knowledge because it would be practically impossible for them to conceal what they had discovered. In other words, most inventions are simply the spontaneous self-expression of the inventors. As a matter of fact, most of the people who invent things do not benefit from it whatever. In the large factories it is a rule that when a man is employed, he signs a contract that all his inventions shall be the property of his employer. It is not the inventor that is spurred by competition; it is the grasping, money-loving human being, who seizes the invention for the purpose of making something out of it.

When you say that men cannot be spurred by anything but competition, think of Thoreau, of Emerson, of Dante, of Shakespeare, and of the writers of all the other books that will never die. These men never thought of competing with anybody. They simply had to express themselves.—The Rev. H. O. Pentecost.

HOW REFORM AFFECTED THE WORKER.

Even in such reforms as the present public indignation has forced upon the packers, it is the working man who is made to suffer as usual, as one of his friends in the packing houses writes to "The Worker." The bosses, says the Times correspondent, quoting from this letter, "have taken away the old aprons and overalls from the men—the men's own property—and destroyed them, and compelled the men to buy new. That is almost impossible, as this is the slack season, and most of the men are not making enough to live upon."

The letter goes on to state that 64 per cent of the lowest for 71 cents, the average being \$2.82. The writer adds, "And the men who have to keep families on this have to get all clean clothes. Some of the brighter men understand your motive, but most of them curse you. \* \* \* Can you not write a letter to some paper explaining that you did not mean to harm the men?" The patios and the irony of it! A man writes a book which calls attention to some of the worst horrors of the capitalist system in so forceful a manner as to compel some attempt at remedial action, and one of the first effects is to injure the most forlorn victims of this hideous system—those whose sad case he has been most concerned to remedy.—Justice.

MR. DOOLEY SAYS.

"Well, the President's a good man, an' I'm with him," said Mr. Hennessy. "I don't see think he's right when he wants to put a limit on how much money a man can have."

"I do," said Mr. Dooley, "but I'd rather put a limit on how little he can have."—Mr. Dooley on Socialism, in Collier's.

SOCIALISM AND THE SALOON.

We select the following from "The Illinois Issue," a paper devoted to the interests of temperance and prohibition:

The tremendous growth of Socialism has caused the temperance workers no small amount of worry. The question naturally arises: What about the saloon under Socialism?

The New Voice, Chicago, expresses dissatisfaction with the platform of Socialism as follows: "The Socialist party of America demonstrates its total unfitness to supersede the Republican and Democratic parties in the control of the government, because it assumes a definite position on the liquor license question to a referendum vote of the citizens."

To this the Appeal to Reason makes the following reply: "The New Voice is, in error. Socialism proposes that every question shall be submitted to a referendum. It goes even farther. It proposes that the liquor, like all other productions, shall be a public function, so that no set of citizens will have any personal gain interest in having it operated. If there were no profit to individuals in the liquor traffic to-day, does it not stand to reason that there would be no one fighting for its continuance? The traffic is kept up because of the personal gain to those connected with it. The Voice will please correct itself."

Would there be any lobbyists at our Legislature if it were not for individual profit? Would the referendum vote under Socialism be fully as good as the local option laws now desired in States not already having them? Under Socialism, who would try to build up the saloon business?—Would there be saloons at all, since no profit would accrue from them?

These are some of the questions the Socialists are trying to make us answer. The Socialists are here to stay and we had better begin to reckon with them and get clear as to the real result to temperance work if they come into power.—The Illinois Issue.

It is reported that Lady Warwick, the well-known Socialist worker of England, will pay a visit to America some time this summer.

THE LINE OF CLEAVAGE.

From a Speech Delivered by Wayne MacVeagh, June 27, 1901, before the Beta Kappa Society, at Cambridge, Mass., Who Was Also United States Attorney-General under President Hayes.

Daniel Webster says: "The freest government would not be long acceptable if the tendency of the laws was to create a rapid accumulation of property in few hands, and to render the great mass of the population dependent and penniless. \* \* \* In the nature of things, those who have not property and see their neighbors possess much more than they think them to need cannot be favorable to laws made for the protection of property. When this class becomes numerous, it grows clamorous. It looks upon property as its prey and plunder, and is naturally ready at all times for violence and revolution."

Now, it is at least quite possible that in the not distant future American politics may transform Mr. Webster's warning into history, for our electorate is already beginning to be divided, and must, in obedience to the law of social evolution, continue more and more to be divided, by that sharp cleavage which separates those who are contented with their lot from those who are discontented with their lot.

Under whatever disguises, called by whatever names, inheriting or seizing whatever partisan organizations, the alignment of the two great political divisions of American voters, who will sooner or later struggle against each other for the possession of the government, will inevitably be upon the basis I have named. The party of the contented will be ranged under another, and that alignment will steadily develop increasing sharpness of division until the party of the discontented, being the majority, has obtained the control of the government to which, under our system, they are entitled; and then they will be sure to remodel the present system for the distribution of wealth, unless we have previously done so, upon bases wiser and more equitable than those now existing.

The one party will be, under whatever name, the party of capital; and the other party will be, under whatever name, the party of labor. If any doubt had existed upon this subject among men accustomed seriously to reflect upon political problems, it ought to have disappeared in view of the developments of the last two presidential elections and of the present leaning of the allies of capital, more and more to consolidate itself in great masses as in preparation for the coming struggle, and of the brotherhood of American labor more and more to consolidate itself in one organization in like preparation.

Ominous signs are indeed almost daily discernible that those leaders of confederated labor who are really loyal to it and are not purchasable by the party of capital have discerned that the true remedy for what aches to them the present unjust inequality in the distribution of wealth is through legislation.

If yesterday they foolishly resorted to attempts to overawe the nominees of the party of capital, sitting as legislators, by a display of force and threats of violence, by to-morrow they will probably have learned that the ballot in America, while not so noisy, is far more formidable than the dynamite bomb. It does not explode, but it controls; and its control will be as resistless as fate, if the party of labor decides to clothe all its demands, as it

is the mission of the Socialists to teach the workers of this political power, which is more peremptory and irresistible than dynamite bombs. It is the mission of the Socialists to organize them into the political party of labor.

When this is once understood by all the workers as it is now understood by the Socialists and such spokesmen of the capitalist class as Mr. MacVeagh and Mark Hanna this long night of misery and horror through which the workers are passing will cease.

When the party of labor controls such outrages as have lately been perpetrated against Moyer and Heywood will be impossible.

How speedily it can all be accomplished if the workers can only be induced to think and act as a class in their own interests. The ballot is the weapon that will construct and not destroy.

SOCIALIST PARTY OPPORTUNITY.

The new primary law passed at the special session of the Illinois State legislature is now in force. The first primary election under this law will be held on Saturday, Aug. 4. In Cook County and in those counties in the State representing 95 per cent of the Socialist vote a full quota of delegate districts have been filed and our party therein will participate in the Aug. 4 primaries in common with the Republicans and Democrats.

The labor and expense in connection with all these duties has been something enormous, considering the size of the Socialist party treasury, but the comrades are grasping more firmly than ever the force and value of organization. External vigilance along organization lines is the price of our liberty.

But the end is not yet. Ballots must be printed, and many other details must be successfully carried out, all of which will cost more labor and more money. The opportunity is here to great things. A big primary vote is a very great help in the line of efficient propaganda. In every one of the organized counties throughout the State and in Chicago every conceivable effort should be made to get out a big vote and so thoroughly strengthen the lines of organization over the entire State.

To each of the organizations in the various counties of the State and in Chicago

Socialism has nothing to do with any one's religion. It is purely an economic question and deals simply and solely with questions pertaining to this life. We believe that the present system of capitalism, where the greater portion of the wealth produced goes to a small class, through the legal ownership of the means of production and distribution, must and will give way to a system where the wealth will be more evenly distributed, through the public ownership of these same means.

Martha Moore Avery and David Goldstein are coming to Chicago to save a society and keep the Socialists from "breaking up homes."—Wouldn't that make any one who knows Chicago laugh?

This world is a veritable hell for the larger half of the population. Truly, they need salvation. They need it in this world. What, then, must we do to be saved?

And yet, if we look closer, there are all elements at hand to make a comparative heaven out of this hell. There are all the things that laborers need, and in all countries. Especially is this true in America, where there are plenty of all

The above extract from a speech delivered over five years ago was handed to us by a comrade this week.

That which the prophetic eye of Mr. MacVeagh saw at that time is now apparent to all thinking students of industrial development.

Measured by the length of a human life social and industrial progress seems slow and the advance guard in social and industrial reform often become impatient and discouraged. It is only when we take a longer ranged view of what has transpired that we see the full significance of the changes that are shaping the destinies of the human race.

Now, comrades and fellow workers, just pause for an instant and contemplate the social and industrial transformation that has taken place since the quotation, which was made the text of MacVeagh's speech, was uttered by Daniel Webster. Then let your memory recall the events of the short time since Mr. MacVeagh delivered his speech in 1901 and you will begin to get a glimpse of the tremendous responsibility that rests on the Socialist party as an organization.

The conditions mentioned by Webster and which he said would be intolerable, viz., the rapid accumulation of property in the hands of the few and the great mass of the population dependent and propertyless are here. We are the victims of these conditions at this moment.

But it remains to be seen whether the working class of this country are ready to organize themselves into a class-conscious political party to remedy these conditions as Mr. MacVeagh pointed out that he feared they would do. To-day we are living under industrial feudalism, and that not even "benevolent" but cruel, greedy, grinding and grasping.

That the capitalists realize and fear the power and possibility of the ballot of the workmen of America, organized in a class-conscious political party, has never been shown more clearly than in the speech by Mr. MacVeagh quoted. He says: "The ballot, while it does not explode, is more peremptory than the dynamite bomb." It does not explode, but it controls, and its control will be as resistless as fate if the party of labor decides to clothe all its demands in the acts of legislation.

It is the mission of the Socialists to teach the workers of this political power, which is more peremptory and irresistible than dynamite bombs. It is the mission of the Socialists to organize them into the political party of labor.

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How speedily it can all be accomplished if the workers can only be induced to think and act as a class in their own interests. The ballot is the weapon that will construct and not destroy.

Two lists have been mailed on the "One Day's Wage Fund." This fund will be divided in three equal parts—one-third to the National organization for Congressional district campaigns, one-third to the State for State campaigns, and the balance to the several counties for the primary expense and toward pushing for the biggest, best and most successful fall campaign ever held. If the comrades receiving these lists will do their whole militant duty, and do it quick, the organization will be provided at once with the funds most sadly needed for the carrying on of our great work.

Every nook and corner of the State has its Socialist sympathizers. Hunt them out with your list. See every party member. Raise the largest possible sum in the shortest possible time. Prove the efficiency and practicability of your Socialism by raising the sinews of war to do the work now so absolutely necessary. It doesn't matter how hard the field, or how small the sum, the aggregate will be enormous. Do it with all your might and do it now. We are too big to turn back and too determined to fail. Remember that as you circulate your list you are only one of thousands of others who are doing a like work in their locality over the entire country. Your failure will lessen the success of all the other comrades' work, and you must not, shall not fail.

good things, for the laborers who have produced them. And if there should not be enough, they would produce more, if permitted to do so.—Victor L. Berger.

It is several days now since the capitalist press of Chicago has had any allusion to Socialism "breaking up the home" or "degrading women." Wonder how it could make social and industrial conditions such worse than capitalism has made them in Pekingtown?

THOMAS J. MORGAN



THOMAS J. MORGAN PATENTS

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU REPORT.

American Delegation Hilquist Submits His Second Report to the National Committee.

To the National Committee, Socialist Party: (b) The importance of the national party. (c) The strength of trade unions and co-operative Socialist organizations. (d) The political power of the Socialist party or parties.

REPRESENTATION AND VOTING IN CONVENTION AND BUREAU.

The question of the basis of representation and mode of voting in international Socialist conventions and bureau meetings which had occupied the attention of the Bureau for the past year, was discussed by the adoption of the following set of resolutions:

"1. The following organizations shall be admitted to the international conventions: A. All associations which adhere to the essential principles of Socialism: the socialization of the means of production and exchange; the international union and action of the working class, and the Socialist conquest of the powers of government by the proletariat organized as a class party.

"2. A. The associations and organizations of each nationality form one section, which passes upon the admissibility of all associations and organizations of that nationality. B. The secretary of each affiliated party or the national committee of the affiliated organizations in each country, where such national committee is constituted, shall transmit to the various Socialist organizations of their respective countries, the invitations to take part in the resolutions adopted by the International Socialist Bureau.

"3. The text of all motions must be in possession of the Bureau at least four (4) months before the date fixed for the international congress, and distributed by the Bureau one month after their receipt. No new resolutions will be accepted, distributed or discussed if they have not been submitted in the manner above indicated, except matters of urgency.

"4. The method of voting in international conventions shall be determined by the following rules: A. The vote shall be by delegates, except when three nations demand a vote by nationalities, in which case the vote shall be taken by nationalities. B. As nationalities are regarded the aggregate body of inhabitants living under the same government. But the Bureau may also in exceptional cases consider as nationalities the bodies of inhabitants whose aspirations for autonomy and moral unity, the result of a long historical transition, have persisted in spite of the dependence of one or several governments, provided, however, that the latter decision shall not alter the proportion in the number of the votes of the section.

"5. Each section shall have a number of votes varying from 2 to 20, according to a list which shall be prepared by the first time by the Bureau in office in 1906 to 1907. The number of votes for each section shall be fixed with regard to: (a) The number of dues-paying members of the parties bearing in mind the number of inhabitants.

"6. The resolutions practically constitute the first attempt to codify and regulate the rights of the various Socialist parties and labor organizations in the international conventions and the International Socialist Bureau.

"7. The resolutions are not final, since they will have to be submitted for approval to the next international convention, and one or two parts are adopted only provisionally, and will be again considered by the International Socialist Bureau at its next regular meeting.

"8. The committee also adopted unanimously the International Socialist Peace Resolution offered some time ago by our French comrades through Vallant and Jaures. The resolution is the same which was recently adopted by our National Committee, and need not be repeated here. The vote of our party had been sent in by me prior to the meeting, and was counted as cast in favor of the resolution.

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alist movement in China. The Bureau expects that our Chinese comrades will be strong enough by next year to send a delegation to the International Socialist convention. The Socialists of Cuba and Brazil likewise expect to be represented in the Stuttgart Congress.

The Bureau has also made a beginning for the establishment of an International Socialist archive which is expected to contain all valuable Socialist publications, documents, etc. The number of books and periodicals so far collected already exceeds 15,000.

INCREASE OF DUES.

The annual dues of the various national organizations were readjusted by the Bureau at its last meeting. In view of the increased activity of the Bureau and the corresponding increase in its expense, the effect of the readjustment is in a majority of cases to raise the annual charges except in cases of the smaller countries in which the charges have been reduced. The Socialist movement in the United States is now charged 1,250 francs per year instead of 800 francs as heretofore, but it must be borne in mind that our party is only responsible for part of these dues, since the other part must be borne by the Socialist Labor party, which is now likewise represented on the Bureau.

The new scale of dues was adopted.

On the whole, the International Socialist Bureau apparently begins to realize the great hopes of the Socialist movement which attended its creation in 1900, and the time seems to be near at hand when it will become a body more powerful and influential than the General Council of the old International. Respectfully submitted, MORRIS HILLQUIT, New York, June 10, 1906.

MINERS TO JUDGE SMITH.

Western Federation Convention Sends Letter to Idaho Judge Showing the Injustice of the Treatment of Meyer and Haywood.

By a unanimous vote the annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners in session at Denver, June 13, ordered the following, letter sent to Judge Smith of Caldwell, Idaho, who is largely responsible for the unlawful and outrageous treatment of Comrades Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone:

"We, a committee duly appointed by the delegates assembled in the fourteenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners, beg leave to submit to you a brief statement relative to the cases of Charles H. Meyer, William D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone, which are now pending in your court in Canyon county, State of Idaho.

"You are probably aware of the fact that these men who are now held in custody by the sheriff of Ada county were extradited from the State of Colorado by methods that would reflect no credit upon the official barbarism that disgraces the history of Cossack-ridden Russia.

"They were seized in the darkness of night by the official kidnapers of Idaho and Colorado, and through the collusion of the Governors of two sovereign States, placed upon board a special train, and were guarded by a military escort, re-enforced by Pinkerton hirelings, until they were landed behind the walls of a State bastle.

"They were denied the right to communicate with friends or attorneys, and denied a hearing in the courts of the State in which they were residents.

"This outrage was committed by men who wear the badge of authority and who have sworn to uphold the law and the constitution.

"Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone were forced to endure the solitude of imprisonment behind the walls of an institution that your State has built for convicted felons. Without the introduction of evidence to convict and without a trial, these men who were presumed in the eyes of the law to be innocent until proven guilty, were re-advanced to a penal institution as though a verdict had been rendered and a jury found them guilty as charged in the indictment.

"You are aware of the fact that an aroused public demanded that they should be released from the penitentiary, and though a coterie identified with the prosecution, clamored that they remain incarcerated behind the walls of a State's prison, yet the humane voice of a just but indignant people prevailed, and these men, who are victims of corporate persecution, were released from their cells of solitude and committed to the care of a sheriff, who has shown that his breast carries a human heart, and is disposed to treat these victims with that humanity accorded to every man who has not been convicted of a crime.

"These men have been deprived of their liberty since the 17th of last February. They were ready for an immediate trial, and when your court opened on the 26th day of May these men entertained the hope that the opportunity had come at last for them to vindicate their honor as American citizens and demonstrate to the world that no blood-stained brand of a Cain crimsoned their brows.

"But their hopes were blasted when the prosecution, not ready for trial, and fearing to disclose its hand, raised the pretext that an action was pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, asking for a ruling upon the legality of the manner in which Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone were extradited, and that this anticipated ruling from the highest tri-

subject to the consent of the parties affected. Several parties have already signified their consent, and I submit, together with this report, a motion that our party do likewise.

Probably the most fruitful activity of the International Socialist Bureau within the last year was its support of the revolutionary movement in Russia. The international celebration of the anniversary of 'Bloody Sunday' was a complete and emphatic success, and stands without parallel in history as a demonstration of the solidarity of the revolutionary working class world over. The financial support which the Russian revolutionary movement received through the International Bureau was also very material, and the Bureau succeeded in a number of cases to prevent the extradition of Russian Socialists from various European countries either by direct intervention or through the medium of the affiliated parties.

On the whole, the International Socialist Bureau apparently begins to realize the great hopes of the Socialist movement which attended its creation in 1900, and the time seems to be near at hand when it will become a body more powerful and influential than the General Council of the old International. Respectfully submitted, MORRIS HILLQUIT, New York, June 10, 1906.

INDUSTRIAL DESPOTISM.

Some Fourth of July Thoughts, by a Wage Slave.

Despotism is tyranny, whether it be in politics or industry. King George the Third, who ruled the American colonies in 1775, was a political despot. In the War of the Revolution our forefathers fought to depose this tyrant, and eternal glory is attached to the memory of those immortal patriots who shed their precious blood for freedom's sake.

One hundred and thirty years have passed since Patrick Henry declared that 'Taxation without representation is tyranny.' One hundred and thirty years have passed since the Declaration of Independence was signed. One hundred and thirty years since the grand republic was established upon the basic principle of political democracy. And in this one hundred and thirty years that have passed many millions of people, not content to live under the despotic rule of kings, emperors and czars, have braved the dangers of the oceans and emigrated to these shores, to 'the land of the free, the home of the brave.'

But America is no longer 'the land of the free, the home of the brave.' Industrial despotism has sprung up and choked out the democracy which our forefathers established. Rockefeller fixes the price of nearly every gallon of oil that is sold in America. Morgan sets the price of steel. And the price of meat is fixed by Armour. These three men are industrial despots, and together with a few others, they fix the prices of all commodities, including labor, and they also control the production and distribution of all commodities and the demand for labor as well, beside making all the terms under which the laborer may employ his productive powers.

Will you say that this is not despotism? Do you imagine that it is not within the power of Rockefeller, Morgan and

Armour to destroy, not only the happiness and liberties, but also the very lives of millions of free (?) American citizens? Yet, on the Fourth of July, you shoot off your firecrackers and about about your freedom; and while you are shooting and shouting, the industrial despots of America are deciding the conditions upon which you may continue to live.

But what is the use of telling the American people that they are subjects, slaves, wage slaves, and not free people? What use to tell the American people that their government, instead of being a political democracy is an industrial despotism? The American workingman, whose genius enables him to improve upon every tool and device of the generations that have preceded him, is himself the most servile tool of his masters, the capitalists.

John D. Rockefeller, the king of the modern captains of industry, has predicted another industrial panic. Do you know what this means? It means that these industrial despots, who are the owners of the tools which we produce by the means to sustain life, have robbed us of so much of our product that the entire purchasing capacity of the workers, combined with the charity given to the paupers and the extravagance of the rich, is not sufficient to buy enough of what we produce to prevent a panic because of over-production?

Million workmen out of employment the whole year round and ten million people living in a constant state of poverty in which they have not a sufficient amount of food, clothing and shelter. But there is too much food, clothing and shelter, and therefore the capitalists, the industrial despots, and therefore the railroad, the mills and factories, the shops and mines must all stand idle. The last panic of over-production occurred in 1893-4. John D. Rockefeller predicts the next one to occur in 1907.

There is but one way to abolish these panics which cause so much crime, mis-

ery and death among the working people, but one way to find employment for the millions of unemployed workmen, but one way to lift the ten million poverty-stricken American citizens to positions of independence and happiness.

'WORKINGMEN OF THE WORLD, UNITE. YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS; YOU HAVE A WORLD TO GAIN.' These words, first uttered by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels in 1848, constitute the 'password' to liberty and the 'battle-cry' of the millions of 'class-conscious' workers who have unfurled the standard of International Socialism in every civilized country on earth.

'GIVE ME LIBERTY OR GIVE ME DEATH,' said Patrick Henry, 'Workingmen, unite,' and liberty is yours. MAURICE E. ELDRIDGE.

SAYS SOCIALISM WILL CONQUER FRANCE.

The Milwaukee Social Democratic Herald reports that a Milwaukee attorney and corporation lobbyist named T. W. Spence has just returned from a visit to France and is telling the papers of the wonders he saw. Among other things he said:

'Socialism is gaining ground rapidly in France, and while that party is still in the minority in the national assembly, at the rate it is increasing its strength this will not be the case very long. One of the leaders of the Socialist party said to me a few days before we left Paris that by 1908 they would control the destiny of France, and I believe he spoke the truth.'

What is happening in France is happening in all the most forward civilized countries, and it is a good thing for corporation men to realize what is in store.

'NATIONAL HIGH FINANCE.' Says the national banker to the government: 'Give me the use of your credit, issue your notes in such large denominations that I may not be the rich man; but let me see these little notes, based

on the credit of your big one; you pay me interest on your big notes, while I charge the borrower interest for the use of my little ones, and I'll be happy—for I'll milk you, the government, with one hand, and I'll milk the fool people with the other.'

Thus the banker's pail is ever full, for he milks the cow dry with exceeding regularity—leaving just enough for the calf, which, in time, will be another just such a cow—Watson's Magazine.

All this light and yet Watson is against Socialism.

J. Ogden Armour has just returned from Europe, and once more strenuously denies that his firm ever sold any bad meat despite the fact that the court records of several States show that his firm pleaded guilty to such charges and paid the fine.

Even an honest meat inspection law will not improve the awful social and economic conditions of the live slaves who do all the work at Packingtown. It is this phase of the exposures made in 'The Jungle' that the working people should keep in mind during the present agitation on conditions in Packingtown.

THE DEFENDER OF LIBERTY.

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

To this ideal of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which so invades and restricts the right of suffrage as to take away unawares the right of the worker to a vote of voice in public affairs. By enacting laws and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself, or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public schools, the pulpit and the press, and the arts and letters, and by making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual independence to which all men are entitled, and upon which our institutions were founded. But, under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the majority of human beings ever to become possessors of private property in the means of life.

CAPITALISM DESTROYS PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development through the centralization and concentration of the means of production, produces, above its subsistence-wage, the private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

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

CAPITALISM LEVELS SOCIETY.

As an American Socialist party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of International Socialism as embodied in the thought and action of the Socialist party of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers in the most advanced nations is the same. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of the industrial condition. Industry and finance are no longer national but international, and both organizations and individuals are no longer national but international. The so-called patriots which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which gives to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting and to keep them apart. The standard of the world is the standard of the lowest class of each nation seeking to revive, is the power which gives to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting and to keep them apart. The standard of the world is the standard of the lowest class of each nation seeking to revive, is the power which gives to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting and to keep them apart.

THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST PLATFORM FOR 1904.

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

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THE CLASS CONFLICT.

The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the class that produces nothing consumes the fruits of the world's real work. The world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery for its portion.

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

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the means of production, and the freedom of each man to produce as he pleases, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long ceased to be individual. The means of production, and the means of employment, are now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers, but for the production of goods for the market, for the exchange of production and to this is due the present division of society into two classes; and from it have sprung all the miseries, imbalances and contradictions of our civilization.

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SOCIALISM INEVITABLE.

The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or control the production of goods, or to control the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of the developing socialization of the means of production, and the freedom of each man to produce as he pleases, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long ceased to be individual. The means of production, and the means of employment, are now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers, but for the production of goods for the market, for the exchange of production and to this is due the present division of society into two classes; and from it have sprung all the miseries, imbalances and contradictions of our civilization.

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IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

To the end that the workers may obtain the possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist party pledges itself to the immediate interest of the working class for such successive measures as:

For the insurance of workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, franchises and land values; the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and improvement of the conditions of the workers; for the complete education of children and their freedom from the trades unions; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military wage-labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, equal suffrage and universal education; for the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together; and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

AN APPEAL TO THE WORKERS.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and unflinchingly stand by their comrades in their struggle for freedom, to cast in their lot and faith with the Socialist party. And we appeal only to the workers, men and women whom we represent, are ready to give and have given. Our appeal for the trust and the control of the means of production, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity, in pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are preparing the soil of that economic freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole race.

ery and death among the working people, but one way to find employment for the millions of unemployed workmen, but one way to lift the ten million poverty-stricken American citizens to positions of independence and happiness.

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CHICAGO SOCIALIST

SOCIALIST ACTIVITIES NATIONAL STATE INTERNATIONAL

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The following is the secretary's report for two weeks ending June 30, 1906: Receipts—Dues, stamps, \$90; delegate dues, \$3.50; campaign fund, \$1; small sales, etc., \$22.50; deficit, \$47.03; total, \$163.82.

Expenses—Dues, stamps, \$90; postage, \$40; supplies, \$6.86; salary, secretary, \$40; office expense, \$10.50; deficit last week, \$43.47; total, \$163.83.

Stamp Account—On hand last report, 143; purchased, 600; total, 743. Sold, 618; balance on hand, 95.

DUE STAMP SALES.

Table with columns for month and sales amount: 1905, 1906; May, 1,582, 1,878; June, 1,233, 1,508.

SAN FRANCISCO FUND.

Anton Krackit pays \$1.00 since last report. Previously reported, \$199.65, making a total of \$200.65 turned over to the national office for the relief of the San Francisco sufferers.

MOYER-HAYWOOD FUND.

Since last report the following have contributed as shown to the Moyer-Haywood defense fund: L. Lewinger, \$5.00; Elizabeth, N. J., S. P., \$5.00; Cash, 50 cents; total, \$6.00; previously reported, \$78.50; grand total, \$84.50.

THIRTIETH WARD.

The Thirtieth Ward Branch meets at Cochran's Hall, 47th and Princeton avenue, every Tuesday, 7.30 p. m.

RESULT OF COOK COUNTY REFERENDUMS.

REFERENDUM NO. 1. The referendum vote on the question of creating a board of trustees to hold the property of the party was carried by a vote of 385 for and 50 against. The vote on the question of empowering the turning over of the party organ, the Chicago Socialist, to a corporation when formed was carried by 241 for and 60 against.

REFERENDUM NO. 2.

The vote on the referendum to change the constitution in regard to the length of time a person must be a party member before he can be a candidate on the Socialist party ticket was carried by a vote of 301 for and 2 against.

WANTED.

Young ladies to join the International Socialist Chorus at once. The chorus meets every Monday evening at 8 p. m., at Room 304, 26 East Van Buren street, Athenaeum building. More male voters can be used also, and we urge the comrades and their friends to become interested in this organization and give us their co-operation.

For any information regarding the above, address MABEL BRECKON, secretary-treasurer, Room 14, 163 Randolph street, care Chicago Socialist.

ILLINOIS SOCIALIST NEWS.

By May Wood Simons.

Rock Island.

Rock Island has filed its call for a county and congressional convention to be held at Rock Island Turner Hall, 8 p. m., Aug. 16. The local is preparing to hold its fourth annual picnic July 22.

Whenever the Socialist party reaches a position of considerable force in any locality there will always arise politicians who will seek to exploit its name. One A. H. Metz is just at present trying to take advantage of the strong Socialist sentiment in Rock Island and vicinity. Thinking to steal the results of Socialist activity he has announced himself as the Socialist candidate for Congress and is trying to capture the party primaries.

The following has been issued by the county committee of Rock Island county: DECLARATION. "We, the county committee of the Socialist party of Rock Island county, do hereby declare to the public in general and to the Socialist voters in particular that A. H. Metz of Moline is not a member of the Socialist party of Rock Island county as organized under the constitution of the Socialist party of Illinois and of America.

"We further declare ourselves free from any alliance with the said A. H. Metz and from any responsibility for what he may do, say or publish.

"CHARLES MAASS, Chairman. "PERRY SHIPMAN, Secretary."

Kewanee.

Comrade Jacobs held two meetings in Kewanee with good attendance. Several new members are expected as a result of these meetings. The county central committee has been elected and is working hard to meet all the requirements of the primary election law. Comrade Underhill says, "What we need is an organizer for three or four days in Henry county."

Galesburg.

Comrade Rasmussen reports that Galesburg is awakening from its somewhat sleepy condition to renewed Socialist activity. Audiences are growing larger and collections better. Comrade Jacobs, while here, visited East Galesburg, where the largest brick manufactory in the world is located. He must have left a deep impression, for they are already calling for another Socialist speaker, and a new Socialist local may soon be expected to be reported from there.

Agitation and Organization.

Comrade Walls writes from Paris that Comrade W. R. Cassile, a local speaker, is conducting open air agitation in that city.

Comrade John Wachter of Belleville

went to Mascoutah and assisted in organizing a local of thirty-five members. He writes that he will visit every place in the county and try to get a full representation at the county convention.

Centuria reports that Comrade Koro

gold spoke to over two hundred people at his recent meeting in that city. Much literature was sold and a lively interest displayed.

Comrade Jacobs writes from Galesburg

that he will spend three days in Rock Island county, and will also speak at Ottawa, Starnet and Marcellus. He reports that the English branch at Spring Valley and the local at Leola are both

FINANCIAL REPORT OF STATE SECRETARY FOR MAY, 1906.

Table with columns for county and amount: Adams County, \$1.00; Boone County, \$1.00.

Table with columns for county and amount: Cook County, \$126.00; Du Page County, \$2.00; Fulton County, \$2.00.

Table with columns for county and amount: Kane County, \$0.50; Peoria County, \$2.00; Sangamon County, \$1.00; Madison County, \$2.50.

Table with columns for county and amount: Balance May 1st, \$55.45; National Committee, \$115.00; Postage, \$18.15; Office rent, \$15.00.

Table with columns for county and amount: On hand, \$54.00; National Committee, \$115.00; Postage, \$18.15; Office rent, \$15.00.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF STATE SECRETARY FOR JUNE, 1906.

Table with columns for county and amount: Alexander County, \$1.00; Bureau County, \$0.75; Clay County, \$0.75.

Table with columns for county and amount: Cook County, \$100.00; Fulton County, \$4.00; Grundy County, \$4.40.

Table with columns for county and amount: Knox County, \$1.00; Lake County, \$4.50; Madison County, \$15.00.

Table with columns for county and amount: McLean County, \$0.00; Marion County, \$2.00; Morgan County, \$2.00.

Table with columns for county and amount: Winnebago County, \$15.00; Miscellaneous, \$264.25; Balance collection at East St. Louis, \$2.40.

Table with columns for county and amount: National Committee dues, \$125.00; Postage, \$33.50; W. A. Jacobs, account organization work, \$10.00.

Table with columns for county and amount: J. S. Smith, account primary expenses, \$40.15; Office rent, \$15.00; Office help, \$30.00.

Table with columns for county and amount: Balance, \$12.54; Fraternally submitted, J. S. SMITH, State Secretary.

NATIONAL PARTY NOTES.

A number of inquiries have reached the National Office regarding the Perpetual Campaign Coupon Books. They were designed particularly to secure small contributions from non-members and sympathizers at regular intervals.

Those were a lot of high-sounding platitudes that President Roosevelt delivered himself in his Fourth of July speech, but he forgot to quote the text, "No man can serve two masters."

Comrade Franklin H. Wentworth, National Committee member of Massachusetts, in compliance with the request of the National Executive Committee, is writing the booklet on the importance of the congressional campaign.

A mine operator by the name of John Dermot at Webb City, Mo., persisted in interrupting the meeting of Mother Jones, and was arrested and required to pay a fine and costs amounting to \$10.00.

A local of the Socialist party maintained in one of the "Soldiers' Homes," and a letter from the secretary containing a contribution says:

"This local, you will please understand, is made up of old veterans so that the 'One Day's Wage' cannot be applied in our case; but you may be sure that we are willing to do all we can. We stand for freedom now as we did in '61, with tottering limbs, perhaps, but willing hearts."

Aunt the admission to statehood of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, National Committeeman Beasley says:

"We need the work of three national organizers, men who understand building up a fighting organization. If we had them from now until the constitutional convention is called I believe we could stir up the people until we would get the best constitution of any State in the Union. The fact is, I believe if our organization was in real fighting shape, we could elect several delegates."

Dates for National Lectures and Organizers for the coming week are: James H. Brower—July 8-10, Oklahoma, under the direction of the Territorial Congress; 11, 12, Wichita, Kan.; 13, Kansas City, Mo.; 14, Galesburg, Ill.

John Collins—Montana, under the direction of the State Committee. Isaac Cowen—July 8, Jamestown, N. D.; 9, 10, Valley City, 11, 12, Bowden; 13, Harvey; 14, Minot.

Sol Friedman—Pennsylvania, under the direction of the State Committee. J. L. Fitts—July 8, 9, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; 10, 11, 12, 13, Nashville.

A. H. Floss—July 9, 10, Gering, Neb.; 12, Cheyenne, Wyo. Winfield E. Gaylord—Wisconsin, under the direction of the State Committee.

Des. H. Goodell—July 8, Scranston, Pa.; 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, Scranton, Pa.; 14, Scranton, Pa. Rochester: 6, Buffalo; 7, 8, Detroit, Mich.; 9, Jackson; 10, Lansing; 11, Grand Rapids; 12, Holland; 13, Orange; 14, en route.

Alex. Halonen (Finnish)—July 8, Menasha, Minn.; 9, Crosswell; 10, Crosswell, Mich.; 11, Haledale; 12, Iron Belt, Wis.; 14, Chicago.

Gertrude Breslau Hunt—July 8, 9, Salt Lake, 10, 11, 12, 13, Terre Haute; 14, en route. Lena Morrow Lewis—July 8, 9, Bingham Canyon, Utah; 10, 11, Murray; 12, 13, Park City; 14, Ogden.

Arthur Morrow Lewis—July 8, Cherryvale, Kan.; 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, Girard. Guy E. Miller—July 8, 9, 10, 11, First Congressional District of Maryland; 12, Wilmington, Del.; 13, 14, Camden, N. J.

Russell Hoadley—July 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Indianapolis, Ind. William A. Toole—Will work in the First Congressional District of Maryland for two weeks during the month of July.

M. W. Wilkins—Massachusetts, under the direction of the State Committee. Mother Jones—Arkansas, under the direction of the State Committee.

By an error, Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis was reported in last week's bulletin as having sold literature to the amount of \$132.30 in twenty days. It should have read Lena Morrow Lewis.

In the state election of Oregon, held June 4, with reports not all in, shows an increase of the Socialists over vote of 1904, which was 7,931. The Socialist candidates for Labor Commissioner, with

CONNEMARA PAT.

Or How a Policeman Succeeds Under the Present System.

My name is Pat Flavin. A man of great renown. Though I landed here without a cent, Sure, now, I own the town. The secret of my great success Was the joining of the forces. And the use of shrewd collectors— Who collected graft, of course.

Chorus— Then hurrah for Patsy Flavin, A Connemara boy. From the Lexins of old Jerusalem, That city of great joy. I hate all notoriety. I cannot stand for that; Though I'm Levin from old Jerusalem, Or Connemara Pat.

Though I was only five feet even— The devil take their rules; The Town of Lake admitted me Long before they'd schools. And though the boys they laughed and jeered, A sergeant I was made; But I've always used my influence To keep me from parade.

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There are many causes for railway accidents, too numerous to mention. Let us see to what extent the officials are responsible for present conditions. Not many years ago railway managers on nearly all lines adopted a plan of placing an age limit on the employment of men—many thoroughly competent men being discharged. How has this unjust discrimination affected the railways? With all of the block signal systems and other safety appliances that have been put into use, the list of railway disasters is simply appalling.

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Telephone, Main 4448

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Entered at the Postoffice, Chicago, Ill., as second-class matter, March 15, 1902.

CAPITALISM'S VICTIMS.

The Highest and Best in Both Exploited and Exploiter Crushed by the Awful Struggle—in the End It Spares None.

Nothing can be clearer than the war between the masses and the classes; that is, the war between the masses and all the classes which rule and rob the masses. In this way the antagonistic forces are lined up against each other—the toilers and the despoilers of the toilers.

And yet in a just and true sense capitalism has no beneficiaries—all are its victims. The poor are its victims. Hunger and cold and rags—narrow quarters—unsanitary and unwholesome, while they toil, and narrow still and more unsanitary and more unwholesome when their toil is done.

But the rich—they are not robbed of bread, or shelter, or food, or music, or study, or anything which money can buy or a warlike hold. Nothing can be more contemptible than the usual story of the worry and care which the speculator endures because he is a speculator as a justification of the system out of which are born both the worry of those who rob and the poverty of those who are the victims of their robbery.

But these best things in life rest on conditions which make their coming hard, if not impossible, both to the man whose dollars are too few and to the man whose unearned income is so great that it is unappreciated by him, as it is unappreciated by his servants at his hands, and so becomes to him a subject of careless regard, of "conspicuous waste," and whoever is wasting his substance is wasting himself.

When Stead was in Chicago in 1894 he said that in relation to the people here were trinitarians—only their trinity consisted of Philip Armour, George M. Pullman and Marshall Field. For many years these men were the masters of the industrial and commercial life of this great city and of the millions of people whose business interests bound them to Chicago.

Cannot all men see that these men did not create this struggle, this war, this grinding of the upper and the nether millstones? Had none of them ever been born modern industry and commerce would have come without them—just as they go on without halting, now that they are gone. It was the system which made them great masters, just as it has made the millions helpless who toiled to make them millionaires. And this system has done more to them than to make them masters.

Nothing is more pathetic than the swift coming ruin which overtakes the families of the millionaires. All that money can buy them and their children have had. But money can rain what it cannot buy.

Both of Pullman's sons have died, debauched and a serious discredit to those who gave them birth. Marshall Field's son was shot under circumstances which have not been given to the public, and his only daughter's children could not be mentioned by name and place in the last will and testament of this merchant prince. Only Armour is represented by a fragment of his own family in the business in which he played so large a part.

Seeing that the free silver cause is dead and the other old issues are worn out its policy at the approaching presidential election will be to pose as a radical party and to promise any number of "reforms" in hope of catching the "radical" elements and thus delay the coming of Socialism.

This trick may likely succeed. Bryan may be elected, but instead of inaugurating a series of reforms, the Democratic party will, as ever, show its incompetency in statecraft. As it lacks principles and neither understands nor recognizes the underlying economic motives which govern society, it will blunder along blindly, tearing down and patching up as its passion may move it and the result will be another panic even worse than that of '93.

The only safe course for the working classes to follow is to demand the full product of their labor and gain control of the powers of government by voting the Socialist party ticket.

The fact that American products sell abroad cheaper than they do at home has long been apparent to those who did not refuse to see. But this fact illustrates all that keeps the wages of the American worker from falling to the European level. The evidence of late has become so overwhelming that the standard-bearers have been forced to abandon their long-sustained program of falsehoods and now Representative Daisell of Pennsylvania admits that it is true American goods are sold abroad cheaper than at home, but says Americans must be content to have it so, as without a foreign market to dispose of our surplus products, it would be impossible to keep our mills and factories going.

DIRECTORY—Cook County Branches

County Committee Meets Second Sunday Each Month, 26 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. Unions otherwise noted at meetings are at 8 p. m.

- 1—26th and 31st Fridays, 8 p. m. F. Schell, 163 Randolph, room 15.
2—Metropole Hall, 1st and 3d Mondays, 456 1st St. A. J. Deane, 3034 Wabash Av.
3—Tuesdays, 3017 State, Mrs. D. Dalgaard, 3041 State.
4—Mondays, 2317 Wentworth Av. David Walker, 2304 Princeton Av.

FOREIGN SPEAKING BRANCHES. HEBREWIAN. Secretary Central Committee—M. Szargowicz, 145 W. Erie St.

GERMAN. Secretary Central Committee—M. Stryka, 485 N. Paulina St.

ITALIAN. 12—1st and 3d Sundays, 10 a. m. 1177 S. Oakley Av. Nello Modina, 1187 S. Oakley Av.

POLISH. Polish Central Committee—2d Sundays, 9:30 a. m. 484 1/2 W. Wood St. J. Tobias, 406 N. Hermitage.

SCANDINAVIAN. 12—1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mittlested's Hall, 2414 and Western, Hjalmar Aker, 1040 S. Irving Av.

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