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VOL. VI.

WORKING CLASS NAMES GANDIDATE FOR MAYOR

George Koop, Union Printer and Tireless Agitator for Labor, Is Nominated

The only real workingman that will be nominated for mayor was placed in the field last night by the Socialist party when it nominated George Koop, a member of International Typographical Union, No. 16.

There were about 150 delegates on the floor when the convention was

the floor when the convention was called to order by Marcus Tait, and no time was lost in getting down to work A W. Mance was elected chair-man and G. Franckel secretary. The platform committee

The platform committee was com-posed of E. M. Winston, M. H. Tatte Barney Berlyn, Carl Strover, C. W. Benten, Robert Saltiel and H. Nelson, A resolutions committee was also elected and both committees retired

elected and both committees retired to prepare their reports.

During their absence the convention was addressed by Seymour Stedman. Thomas I. Morgan and Dr. Knowpfnagel, who are used intense enthusiasm in pointing out the progress of the movement, its solidarity and the enportunity of the present campaign.

Before he was nominated, Mr. Koop addressed the convention.

addressed the convention.
In this address he outlined the attitide of a working-class mayor.
He said:

Ringing Words of Worker

"Comrades, Fellow-workers, Citizens of Chicago—I am before you and invite your suffrages as the candidate for mayor of this city, on the ticket of the Socialist party—the party of the militant working class. I do not as a candidate, nor should I as mayor if elected, make any pretence to represent all classes in this community. Society in Chicago, as well as everywhere else where capitalism exists and wage labor is exploited, is as everywhere else where capitalism exists and wage labor is exploited, is divided into two classes—the class which produces nothing and takes everything, and the class, to which I belong, which produces everything and gets next to nothing

Represents Class That Toils

Represents Class That Toils

"Of these two classes I represent
the class that toils, the working class
—at all points where the interests of
these two classes come into conflict
I shall be with and for the class of
the workers, and against the class of
the workers, and against the class of
the drones. I am of, and belong evan
the working class. Not only this, but
I belong to that part of the working
class that is organized politically into
the Socialist party.

"I am a Socialist. I consider that
the importance of my candidacy lies

"I am a Socialist. I consider that the importance of my candidary lies solely in this, that I am a Socialist and represent the principles and plat-form of the Socialist party. I am a Socialist because I believe, after many years of careful study, that Socialism is the only solution of the labor prob-lem.

lent.
"I believe that if education is to be advanced: if child labor is to be abolished; if the poverty and degradation of the workers are to be relegate, to the past, it can only be by the adop-tion of Socialism. I do not call my-self a friend of labor. I am a part of labor itself, and I believe that when labor is its own friend it will need no one to befriend it.

Not Asking Masters

"I am not asking for the vote of any member of the master class. Such will vote for those parties which rep-resent their economic class interests. If the working men of Chicago follow that example and vote for TillIR economic class interests, i, and the rest of my comrades on the Socialist ticket, shall be elected by a big ma-

"All intelligent men and women are agreed that something is wrong somewhere and that something needs to be done to make things right.

'In order to discover the nature of the social trouble we Socialists have approached the question in a scientific manner. We have discovered by scientific investigation why it is that society of today is so full of obvious contradictions; why it is that those who work long and hard are always poor, while those who do no useful labor live in lixury, why it is that while so many grown men are in enforced idleness little children work long hours when they should be in school; why it is that the harder we work and the more wealth is accumulated the sooner comes the panie with its bursting granaries and its starving people, we have discovered that all these evis are due to the findamental wrong, that a few men stand at the very gateway of life and say who shall enter and who shall be denied.

Owners of Wealth Rule

Owners of Wealth Rule

"These few men determine the des-tiny of us all, and they are able to do so only because they own that ma-chinery of wealth production by which chinery of wealth production by which we all must live. These capitalists cannot make machines, they cannot use them, but we must both make them and use them or starve. And because they own them, who should not own them, they are able to dictate the terms upon which we shall be allowed to use them, and their terms are that every time a worker, by using one of the machines they own, produces five dollars worth of wealth the capitalist shall have four and live in luxury and the worker who produced all the five shall have one and live in poverty.

very three who die during their work-

"If working men are ever to have decent homes, with pictures on the walls and books on the shelves, homes where the pure air shall circulate and the sun shall shine, homes "where health and happiness abound, it will only be when the capitalist class is abolished and they have the right to live and labor, without first obtaining permission from a master.

Wie Decemies

His Promise

The promise you that all this would be accomplished at once, if I am elected. We should have to wait for much of it until other cities develop the same social intelligence, for Socialism could not be established in one city while the rest of the county promised controlled but no the try remained capitalist, but in the meantime there are a great many things that could be done to make caster the hard lot of the working class."

After receiving the nemination he

"The Socialist party, whose candi-date I have the honor to be, is in poli-tics only because it is through politiparasitic class that consumes the wealth we produce and which we need for ourselves and our families. "We propose to break the hondcal action that we rid society of

We propose to break the bonds that hold us in slavery. We shall with our own brains and our own sinews overthrow the rule of the capitalists and establish in its place social democratics. and establish in its place social democracy where working men and women shall live healthy, human lives, and drones who refuse to work shall starve. Working men of Chicago, we call upon you to fight, not for your master, but for yourselves, your wives and your children. If you would strike a blow for your own liberty, strike at the ballot box. 'Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow.'

READ THIS IF YOU WISH VOTING FOR OWN GOOD

This Is the City Platform of the So cialist Party-Compare with Old Party Bosh, You People Who Do Useful Labor

The Socialist Party of Chicago, in convention assembled, reaffirms its al-legiance to the principles of interna-tional socialism as set forth in the national and state platforms of the So-cialist Party, and declares its purpose to capture the powers of city, state, and national government and to use that power in the interest of the working

Other Parties Have Failed

Experience has demonstrated that both the Republican and Democratic parties are tools of the capitalistic class and that all their fights of the past have not been made upon working class issues, but have been merely fights to determine which of the two sets of the capitalistic class shall rule.

Private Monopoly Still Exists

For the last ten years every city campaign in Chicago has been fought under the guise of giving the city control of the streets and abolishing private monopoly in the street car service. In the last campaign Mayor Dunne was elected or a platform of immediate was elected on a platform of immediate nu-nicipal ownership, yet in the closing days of his administration ordinances have been passed in the city council which virtually gives the traction companies a perpetual franchise.

Denounce Traction Settlement

Denounce Traction Settlement

We denounce the proposed settlement
of the traction problem as not a set
tlement, but a clear surrender to the
traction companies which have long
plundered and corrupted the city government. We neart that their refusal
to consider any means by which the
interest of the employes of the street
car systems of the city might be safeguarded prove that these aidermen and
the parties by which they were elected
are without care for the working people of this city, and can be trusted only
to preserve the moneyed interests. to preserve the moneyed interests.

New Charter a Farce

Another forceful illustration of the futility of the working class electing representatives on a capitalistic ticket is found in the new charter as now proposed, it having no provision for the rights of the working class.

The Socialist Party will use its power to the utmost to further the interests of the working class and gain for it every advantage that opportunity might offer.

What Is Needed

in behalf of this class we stand in municipal affairs for the following measures:

First, The eight hour day on all pub-

First. The eight-hour day on all public works, and in all public employment, and the abolition of all contract work.

Second, Efficient inspection of all factories, workshops and buildings under contstruction, with a view to the safety and health of all employes.

Third, The extension of public works for the purpose of giving employment to the memployed.

Fourth, The extension of municipal coal yards, ice houses, bakeries, slaughter houses, and such workshops as are necessary to furnest supplies for departments of the municipality.

Fifth, The extension of the public park system, the establishment of small parks at convenient distances, with free gymnasiums and public baths.

Sixth, The election of the school board by the people and compulsory and free education for all children up to eighteen years of age, including provision for free text books and supplies, and all necessary things to insure a full attendance.

Seventh, The referridum, initiative, recall and every other means whereby the people can control legislation and their representatives.

A. M. Stirton, after a month's delay in getting to Toledo, O., as organizer of the Socialist party, began his duties this week. A paid organizer has been the ambition of the local there for a long time, and there has been an awak-ening. A belated stork is blamed for Commole Stirton's delay in getting to that else.

HOW MEN ARE HELD **SLAVES IN SOUTH**

Richard Barry Confirms All the Horrible Stories Told by Appeal to Reason Writers

"Slavery to-day! Yes. Not the wage-slavery that grinds the human under-growth of these United States, not the other slavery of a hundred forms that holds even you and me challing to the task, but the ancient slavery, the actual, physical slavery that before more con-

physical slavery that keeps men worse than animals.

With this startling introduction, Richard Barry, in the March Cosmopolitan, goes on to describe the horrors of peonage in the turpentine and lumber camps of the south. age in the turpentine and lumber camps of the south. There are photographs of rawhide lashes, of bloodhounds pursuing, and armed guards standing over workingmen, whose only crune is that some capitalist wants their labor power. All the herrible facts have been exposed by the Appeal to Reason.

Sheriffs and their deputies are kept on the payroll of great southern capitalists.

Sheriffs and their deputies are kept on the payroll of great southern capitalists, particularly the Standard Oil interests. This gigantic manical power that is seeking the blood of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners in Idaho and endowing schools, churches and universities in the north, is in Florida encount in whose we interesting killing and gaged in whipping, torruring, killing and custaving human beings,

Three Thousand Slaves

Three Thousand Slaves

That more than three thousand white laborers have been slaving, under the brutal and heartless peonage system, on railroad construction in North Carolina and Tennessee was shown recently by the testimony of a number of fugitive victims before the United States grand jury at Charlotte, N. C.

The facts brought out were so harrowing and conclusive that the grand jury indicted the Carolina Construction company, Mayor Radeliffe of Marion, N. C.

T. C. Baker, a deputy sheriff, J. C. Porter, a superintendent, and Charles Crawford and a man named Drinkard, two foremen of the company. The charge was

foremen of the company. The charge was conspiracy to commit peousge.

The company was fined \$1,290, which it paid with the understanding that the charges against Raddiffe and Baker be quasted.

The restimony of these furtilizes adds.

quashed.

The testimony of these fugitives adds another chapter of horrors to the almost unbehevable peopage tyranny which exists in many states. These men, were honest, hard-working laborers, seeking a livelihood. Like so many thousands of other workers they fell into the snates of one of the "shark" employment agencies in New York. Entired to North Carolina on the promise of good treatment and good wages, they speedily faced the realities of slavery.

Rvan One of Them

Ryan One of Them

Ryan One of Them

The South & Western railroad, a branch of Thomas F. Ryan's Seaboard Air Line, is being built from Marton, N. C., to Johnson City, Tenn. by slavery methods. The men were shipped in a batch from New York and taken to Altapas. N. C., on Oct. 18, 1906, and then marched the next day six miles through the mountains to Sovice Fine. N. C. Here they were quartered with negroes in miserable shacks. Bare pine boards were their beds.

When they protested Crawford shouted, "Get down and dig in that tunnel or I'll send for the Bogger!" The men kept protesting against working under revolting conditions and being forced to do work for which they had not contracted.

oct contracted.

Crawford's only teply was to point his gun at them and exclaim, "You just march ahead of my mule into that turnel and to more monkey business."

Headed by William Burke of Wilkes barre, Pa., a party of the victims escaped the next day. They had not gone a mile before an armed sentinel, in the person of Baker, abruptly halted their flight. Although he had no warrant, Baker arrested them and drove them back to camp. Here was a fine spectacle Baker arrested them and drove them back to camp. Here was a fine spectacle—American citizens being arrested without warrant, simply because they chose to flee from unendurable conditions! At the camp more indignities were heaped upon them. Thrown into a hut, they were kept interference for twenty-four hours, with two armed guards stationed at the door. A oung laborer, James Pappello of 63 Ohivr street, New York city, was thrown into the shack with them.

Pappello Flogged

Pappello Flogged

Pappello had been flogged by a foreman until his body was covered with
cuts and bruises. What was his crime?
Like the others he had sought to throw
off the shackles of peonage slavery.

The next day the prisoners were
marched twenty-two miles through deep
mud to Marion. As if they were criminals and not free workmen in a free
country, they were held in the county
jail for seventy-seven hours without a
trial.

Upon being taken before Mayor Rad-Upon being taken before Mayor Rad-cliffe they were sentenced to twenty days in the chain-gang. Ball-and-chain attachments were riveted on their ankles to prevent their escape, and they were put to work hammering rocks. Through Burke's ingenuity the victims brought the outrage to indicial attention.

Ingitives are constantly escaping from the slavery camps of the south, and the permage employment agencies of the north are as busy as ever recruiting vic-tims to replace those who contrive to es-cape.

Poor Schurman

Poor Schurman
Cleveland, O., Feb. 20.—"Who shall
say John D. Rockefeller's money is
tamted?" asked President Jacob G.
Schurman of Cornell university in an
address Bere Bast night. "If the \$32.000,000 he has just given to education
goes for the civilization of the South,
it is far from tainted.
"I think it is destined for the South.
The trustees will see that it goes
where it is most needed."

Lee W. Long of Muscatine, Ia, has been furnishing the local papers with short articles on Socialism, locales informing the local readers as to the Socialist activities.

TRACTION STEAL

Don't Read the Ordinance," It is All Right-"Society" Says So-Labor

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1907

Unions, However, Study

All the real "people" of Chicago are for the traction ordinance.

No club that has not passed resolutions in favor of the Morgan-Field steal will be admitted to the sacred pages of next years. Blue Book. The Clucago Commercial association The Cheego Collins organization in the world, set the lashion, and the real estate heard decided that it was "an fait," bon too, I and all the rest

The Automobile club, the Hamilton club, the Marquette club the Lincoln club (Abraham, being dead, cannot protest), the Charle out club, and the Chicago club, are a coy of the organizations that have decided to get into

The Hinois club is farrying up, lest its members may be "de trop" at the next charity balk and will hold a nect ing tonight to adopt the necessary resolutions.

Brand All Right

Although the Chrisgo Federation of Labor thought it pecessary to here an expert to study the orthusness be fore taking action, these clubs took no chances. "If Field and Mirgan say it's all

"If Field and Mirgan say it's all right, why should we inestate" is the watchword.

A comparison of the Blue Book with the city directory shows a shocking discrepancy as to size, and it is therefore thought necessary to admissione of the "hot polito" into the game to the extent of permitting them to form subsidiary clubs and to vote for the ordinance.

the ordinance.

This will not entitle them to a place in the grand march, but will give them the right to sit in the gallery at the Horse Show—if they, have the price.

Among the hot bollo are a lot of "chief clerks," "straw bosses," and other wage slaves or the "gent" type who hope to break into "good society" by helping the traction steal.

by helping the traction steal.

HARRIMAN'S BARREL RUNS THE I. M. O.

Roger Sullivan, Fresh from New York Conference, Can Dictate Democratic Mayoralty Nomination

The republicans have made up their mind that Fred Busse will best represent the business interests of that party and are doing fluid quarriling about the nomination. nomination.

The democratic party is still torn into

several pieces. The genter of interest is Roger Solition and Ogder Cas. Roger has the Harriman barrel, you know. It is admitted on all sides that which ever way he doiges the nonmation will follow, and that all the defenders of I. II. Og and referre will in the contraction.

M. O. and reform will join the process When Bryan was in town last week all efforts were directed toward keeping him still lest if he should express any love for either Harrison or Dunne

love for either Harrison or Dunne, his dear enemy Sullivan might refuse to indorse whoever was Bryan's friend.

Harrison is rounding up the old guard of democracy, who, scenting the possibility of new fields to plunder, are causing on the rim. Dunne, on the other hand, has that possession which counts nine points in the game of politics. He can use the police and the gang of cupleyes, as they have been used immemorially to support those in office.

His friends say he is too casy on the city hall workers, which probably is frue, for Dunne is a kindly politician.

CONVENTION SPEAKS ON OWNERSHIP ISSUE

Points Out That Reformers Have Pailed and That the Working Class Only Can Force M. O.

Whereas, The voters of Chicago have repeatedly declared at the polls in favor of Municipal Ownership of street cars, and

whereas. The members of the city council pave disregarded the will out the people and have sold out our streets to J. Pierpont Morgan and the Field Estate, and

Whereas. The reform parties have proven their inability to municipalize the street railway service in Chicago, therefore he it.

Resolved, That the surest and quickest way to get Municipal Ownership is to elect the candidates of the Socialist party.

MUNICIPAL COAL FOR CANADIANS

Fuel Shortage Causes Radical Step in Right Direction-Why Not Here?

Right Direction—Why Not Here?

Winnipeg, Man, Feh, 14—An important addition to the Municipal act, in regard to prevention of fuel famines, was passed by the Law Amendments Committee of the Legislature.

The legislation was first mooted at the conference of the Grain Growers' Association at Brandon, and the action of the committee in accepting the suggestion has been exceedingly prompt. Power will be given for each municipality to solve its own fuel question. The legislation provides that on a two-thirds invorable vote of qualified voters in a municipality, power is given to issue debe ares for the purpose of purchasing land and erecting coal and wood sheds. Power is given to purchase a year's supply and to expend moneys for weighing same.

The Councils may not sell the coal at less, than cost, and may charge delivery.

It is considerably boosed that be the

It is considertly hoped that by the establishment of these municipal fuel yards the lamentable shortage which has this sear entailed so much privation and suffering on so many municipalities of the province will in future be avoided, and that the measure will go far to increase the confidence of intending settlers who may have received from friends already in the assunty alarming reports of the hardships they have undergone

LABOR'S GREAT PRO-TEST; 6,000 ATTEND

Peaceful Parade and Meeting to Call Attention to Mine Owners' Crime

Capitalist brutality in its worst form as exemplified in the kidnaping, prosecution and persection of Moyer, Hav-wood and Petithese was resented yea-terlay by wage carners of Chicago and bundreds or other cities, towns and hamlets throughout the United States is a voice which will cause the piliars

In a voice which will ansac the pittars of plutocracy to tremble.

Fully 5,000 people gathered in and about Brand's Itall. Frie and Clark streets, to commemorate the suniversary of the Kalnaping of Mover and Haywood. The meeting was preceded by a demonstration in which fully more than 2,000 men took part, and which extended over five blocks.

Banners with the inscriptions, "Are

'Hanners with the inscriptions, "'Are Idaho and Colorado in Russiaf'' "We demand justice for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone," and others were carried in by the marchers in the procession.

The importance and the gravity of the meeting were still more increased intensified when at 3:30 o'close

and intensified when at 3.30 o clock in the afternoon, delogates to the Celeago Federation of Labor marched into the hall headed by the secretary of the federation E. N. Nockels, by Edwin R. Wright, personnt of the Himoia Pederation of Labor and other promi-sent Eller leaders of this city. As they steeped upon the platform and the chairman amounced that the 41. She chairman amounced that the 41. eago Federation of Labor adjourned its meeting after a session of forty minprotest demonstration against the Mover, Haywood and Pettibone outrage, they were greeted by a storm of applause which lasted several minutes.

Johansen for Labor

Anton Johansen of the Woo workers then made a short speech in behalf of the Chicago Federation of Labor, plenging the sympathy and support of that body

pledging the sympater and support of that body.

Mr. Johansen after briefly charac-terizing the Mover, Haywood and Pet-tibone outrage as a capitalistic con-spiracy, said that if these men are hanged the supreme court of the United States will stand trial before the work-ing class of this country.

The chief speaker of the day was shap M. 62 bell, edited as say Mineral Manades. In class and elegated has

Magazine. In clear and sloquest language. Mr. O Nelli pictured the personality of Mover and Haywood, showing their broad, humanitarian sympathies and their undring devotion to the

ause of the oppressed.

Mr. O'Neill pointed out that it was this very exection to the interest of the working class which landed them in juil, and which may send them to the

gallows.

"They are victims of a dastardly conspiracy" Mr. O'Neill declared, "a conspiracy which aims to take away from labor the right to organize and defend its inierests."

O'Neill's Call

The speaker' concluded his speech with a passionate appeal to the working people of this country to rise to a man and prevent the execution of their noble representatives.

Joseph Schmidt, editor of the Bakers' Dorral stoke in German Mr. Schmidt

Joseph Schmidt, editor of Paker, Journal, spoke in Gorman, Mr. Schmidt scored the press of the United Stries for its assisting in this conspiracy to execute innocent men and betray the eguse of labor.

He was followed by John Collins, who

declared that the same class and the same interests which seek to send Mover and Haywood to the gullows also seek to said Shen to the penitentiary. My Collins said that the mine owners of Colorado are in a consigney to ex-haust the funds of the Muiers' Union and thus prevent them from rescuing Mover, Haywood and Pettibone.

Collins Points the Way

"The cause for these repeated out rages against labor," he declared, "is all ore. It is the ownership of the tools of production by a handful of men. The only way to get at the tool of the evil is to abolish the ownership of the means of life by a few. This can be done in any other way than by vesting the government in the hands of

the people.

"A hundred thousand votes for a Socialist candidate for mayor of Chicago will do more to free Mover, Haywood and Pettibone than millions of

wood and Pettibone than millions of dollars."

At this point quite a commotion was caused in the audience by the rising of Mrs. Lucy Parsons, whose husband was hanged in a labor conspiracy in 1887.

Mrs. Parsons objected to the speak ers introducing polities into this meeting. "Polities." Mrs. Parsons said, "did not save the martyrs of 1887, and will not save Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone in Colorado."

Mr. Collins promptly responded that he did not come to talk polities, but to point out to the workers the weapons with which they can free themselves.

"The anly way the workers can prevent such outrages in the future." Mr. Collins continued, "is to take possession of the government, to control the bar and the press.

The last of these things we have already done," the speaker went, en it we have now a Socialist press in this country, and especially here in Chicago. We have a new child which pramises to be a rising giant of the future civilization—the Chicago Bairy Socialist." Applease and hurrahe lasting for fully five minutes greated the mention of the name of the rebed dufty.

J. Mahlon Barses, national secretary of the Socialist l'arty, said that if hanging was indispensable to progress, the working people should do it.

"Let us do the langing," he crick, "in a legal manner with a legal leight of rope. If policemen are indispensed.

sable, then let the workingmen appoint its own policemen. Let the working class held the cirh. Let the working people have their own courts, judges and bars. Let them hang the real cuiprits and assession of himanity."

Take Down "Liberty"

H. Bartel who spoke is German said that it Mover, Harworf and Pertibono are harged America night as well pull down the statue of liberty at its New York barbor and replace it by the

status of a policeman with a club in task hand.

"The famed freedom of this rountry," Mr. Bartel said, "has degenerated into a privilege for a few to trample down the rights of the minry."

Martin Drescher, the noted German American poet and champion of the working class, rested a poem especially written for that occasion.

A collection which was taken up for the defense fund brought \$120.15.

A collection which was takes up for the defense fund brought \$120.15.

A meeting of the Mover Hawwood and Pettibone conference will be held Wednesday night at 55 North Clark street. Delegates from every labor organization in this city are expected to attend this meeting, and plans for raising money for the defense of Mover,

GAME OF RAILROADS TO SAVE MAIL GRAFT

Calling On Poor Little Country Editors and the Business Men to Help

Railway corporations have started a

iculway corporations have statted a good compagn to give congress a fine excuse for reinsing to citi down the tobbers price Uncle Sam pays the railroads for carrying the mail.

It is working to perfection and probably will enable congress to refuse to cut down the charges for carrying the units and save "its" face," Congress valvays face to have an excuse for harking to its mauter's coice"; which is a sound something like a big check makes in a possessitatesman's pocket. par statesman's poeket

Little Dusiness Man Used

As usual it is the "business man," that poor exploited little business man, who is now porting more than an agent for the big capitalist, organized as trusts who is being used by the rathroads.

for the big capitalist, organized as trints who is being used by the railroads.

A letter has been sent to these little business fellows, altered sequential for different parts, of the country.

Read it aid all those who desire that the railroads should get milions exerving the mails in excess of a reasonable charge for the service should write to "their congressmen" and orge that the "wages of the railroads be not cut flown.

Here is the "Dope:"

Here is the "Dope:"
Following is the letter.
February 11, 1907
February 13, 1907
Feb

This is of vast importance to every town and business man in general in this territory, and that it is of sufficient anoment, as apparent. Immediately, upon recept of this, please take hold of this matter energetically with a view of having just a many individuals and organizations as possible, inmodulately take action by write; also advise the promptly results of your efforts in this direction. Keep after it until you have accomplished something.

There is certainly no one who would

want to see the mail service returned to the conditions existing prior to the in-stallation of the present fast service.

See the Editor

of each and every newspaper in your town publish an article in support of a continuance of the present fast service and send inc copy of the papers containing such article. Respectfully,

comment—Socialists in towns outside of Chicago abould take a hand in this and expose the business men and editors who favor a continuation of the old robbery. It will be a real mean joke if the railroads can be "cheated" out of some of their graft." Comment-Socialists in towns outside

National Secretary J. Manlon Barnes reports that receipts from the sale of due stamps during the month of Jan-nary, 1907, were \$400 in excess of ry-ceipts from the same source a year age.

ROYAL BILLY OPENS THE NEW REICHSTAG

NO. 416

Forty-Three Socialist Representatives Remain Away to Show Hatred to "Divine Rights"

Berlin, Feb. 19.-The new reichstag was formally opened to-day with the ad-dress from the throne. The kaiser voiced his police of strengthening Germany's armaneuts and defences and developing the colonies. Social reforms and the medication of the law of less majeste

were promised.

William declared his intention to respect the constitution. The country's relations with other nations, he said, are good. He amounted the acceptance by the government of the invitation to at-

the government of the invitation to al-tend The Hagne conference.

A violent demonstation of the Social-ists marked the speech. The forty-three Socialist depaties had remained away, however, to demonstrate their dishke of all things monarcines.

At the first lustifiers session to morrow r ne'nt assexpected over the election of a president. Usually the election of a president. Usually the elections of account of their strength have channel associates of the particles of

Alloching to the results of the recent elections to the reichstag the emperor

"The German people were called upon to decide a difference of opinion between the federated governments and the former recensing and demon-strated their resolve to safegnard the people and property of the nation by parting aside all narrow, party spirit, Touches on National Feeling

Touches on National feeling that united our citizens, reasents and laborers will effectively protect the fatherland in the future. Just as I am willing to observe contecentionally all my constitutional rights and privileges so am I consider the new coclasting composed of intelligent men ready to act, will acknowledge that its highest data its highest data is to preserve and strengther my position among civilegand nations. To Develop Colonies

Continuing, the speech ashounced the approaching introduction of va-rious government measures in parha-ment, among them being the supple-mentary budget to the expenses, in German Southwest Africa, upon which mentary budget for the expenses in German Southwest Africa, upon which the receisting was resolved, and meas-ures providing for the construction of the projected railroad from Het-manisisp to Kubuh, the Jevelopment of other lines of communication with and in the colonies, the establishment of a colonial ministry and the indemni-fication of the farmers of Cerman Southwest Africa who sustained losses, as a result of the rebellion in that coluty.

May Reduce Field Force

May Reduce Field Force

The emperor said he hoped a considerable reduction of the number of troops in German Southwest Africa would soon he possible, as there were only a few rebels in the field.

Referring to the elections, his majesty stated that the healthy spirit in town and country had asserted itself and had checked the Socialistic movement subversive to the state and society. It was the purpose of the federated governments to continue the social work in the spirit that had animated his majesty's illustrious grand-father.

Cheers for His Majesty

"And now, gentlemen," said the emperor in conclusion, "may the national sentiment and readiness to act which created this reichstag rule its labors

to the welfare of Germany."

As the emperor ceased speaking and stepped down from the dais the oldest members of the reichstag, following the custom, proposed three cheers to his majesty, which were still resounding as the emperor left the hall. The Socialists of Racine, Wis., will place the following ticket in the field for the coming April municipal clarion: Mayor, Arne C. Petersen; city clerk, J. C. Petersen; assessor, John Petersen; justice, Herman Pahl.

EIGHT THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED

The above reward will be paid to any person or set of persons that will kidnap ex-Governor Taylor of Kentucky, now in Inc Indiana, and land him in the hands of the Kentucky authorities before

the beginning of the trial of Moyer and Haywood. This sum has been pledged by the Appeal to Reason, the National Ripsaw, Wilshire's Magazine, the Goldfield Miners' Union and numer-

None of these people have any interest in the Taylor-Goobel for or care whether Taylor is guilty or not. They only desire to test the

Unless the Supreme Court goes back on its decision in the Moyer

Haywood case the kidnapers will not be in any danger, as it was the decided that kidnaping is no crime.

The Socialists of the United States wish to know whether the Supreme Court will give the same decision when an influential An

ican politician is involved, as it did when the lives of workers were at

WHO WILL EARN THIS REWARD?

DOLLARS REWARD FOR A KIDNAPER

The Red Flag or the Black | Woman Suffrage and Capitalism

By ROBIN DUNBAR

A judge fined a young man for get-ting drunk in a "speak easy" and held that the same evidence did myt tend to how that the keeper was guilty of ilter. He illustrated the strange mental twist of the Supreme court of the United States, nolding it could not release prisoners who had been kidnapped, because the kidnappers were legal officers!

Justice McKenna in his dissenting opinion states that officers of the law engaged in the practice of kidnapping made the crime more dangerous and more dastardly and the remedy of release all the more urgent. "Kidnapping is a crime pure and simple," he says.

If anything more were needed to arouse thinking people to the farce called when it comes in conflict with "property" this decision supplied what was lacking. The Supreme court of the United States saluted the Black Flag.

A lad stole a coat because he needed it to keep from freezing. He got caught was sent to the penitentiary for two years, and the coat was restored to the onwer. A corporation sought a franchise, sold it, was envied, praised and bonored for the deed. When charged with bribery and convicted, got an im munity bath and kept the stolen goods.

That was a good joke! many people say and pass on. But this "joke" of the practical fool kind that hurts. It kicks away the props on which society stands, and brings the whole social structure tumbling down about our heads; just as it did in Rome, and Greece, and is doing today in Russia. For the joke ance to the state at large are punished, and that vital crimes involving treason against the state itself are rewarded

Apologists would say the policy of surrendering to the enemy and claiming a victory, is better that taking the pains beat the enemy each engagement They would not acknowledge they are defending piracy and serving those who fly the Jolly Roger.

As long as this idea is prevalent in our costones, laws, papers, thinking and viiting so long will the best pirates tob the rest of the propte. They will break provered and starve the majority at their own sweet will. And sermous will be -said on the small charities casually dobe while the main crime is being completed, Be submissive to what is and try and be

"Give the devil his dues," "Render to Caesar what is Caesar's " When a murderer has committed his deed, if he would stop on the corner and gives a blind woman a quarter, nobody would exalt the charitable act so highly as to excuse the othors felony. But when a captain of industry doles a pittance to a university, church, Y. M. C. A. or some so-called "good purpose," his sanctimo-niousness outvoices all his ediousness He is praised not blamed, rewarded not punished, and for that matter he needn't even pretend to practice charity. That is not the business of a business general until be retires from the battle Like a loose beauty turns nun when her attractions cease to hold her admirers so the pirate captain turns missionary when sees no more ships to lost! And the charity that he gives is charged up to labor and deducted from-wages.

But, whether he is pirate or missio ary he has his admirers and it is doubt ful but the secret admirers of his black flag days outnumber the outspoken ones of his later pious afternoons!

When the pirate captains put our comrades in the jails of Idaho, without legal warrants, kidnapped them out of Color ado, railreaded them through without distant, or opportunity to apply for habens corpus, although such chance was demanded, refused this magna charrright, and then had the Sepreme court of the United States O. K. the crime, shall we submit to that? Yes, submit says the man of apitalistic mind, who The Supreme court," says he, "is the ches piracy and calls it religion. great bulwark of our liberty." Whose liberty?

That of the black man? Look at the Dred Scott decision,-a decision that aln and the North reversed by ap-

That of the Indian? It has been a common saying that the laws protect only one kind of Indian, the dead one. That of woman? She still, in many

respects, remains the chattel slave of and has no general political rights. That of children? They are at the ercy of the factory boss, the sweat shop, the mine owner. The monkey boys of the coal mines have less rights, less

projection from the courts, superior and inferior than the actual monkey and apex of the cages in Central park. These are property of the others are only people.

It would be an interesting case and involve a new principle if a starving boy were to try to eat a live monkey and the monkey would bring a trespass suit. Ape Monkey vs. Starving Boy, and have the learned judge of the land pass on the matter. A property right being involved, we know how it would go with the

Property vs. Life-Life gets it in the In other words, when the courts of the

land act, they act as the pirates dodisregard life, regard property! Take the statistics of death and main-

mgs by the railroads. Hundreds of thousands killed or permanently injured each year,-more than all those shot in the Russian-Japanese war, and without a quarter the hub-bub! What do the authorities, civil, criminal, municipal, ecclesiastical, legislative, judicial and executive do? Talk or feebly act.

Let Debs conduct a great strike where comparatively few are burt and some burned and be is immediately jugged. A terrible howl is raised. Our liberties are endangered!

chide all Socialists from the jury! The Let Shea manage a teamsters' strike and he will be proceeded against. If one jury fail to convict, get another and extest of a juror is, can be impartially judge the case, not is he a democrat, Socialist or republican,-maybe that is the reason they don't want Socialists, because they will impartially decide or the merits, whereas capitalists or workingmen with capitalistic minds would be partial and convict regardless of law and evidence. Let Moyer, Haywood and Petribone head a strike for higher living. better opportunities, choicer environment, a finer chance at the necessities and a few of the luxuries of this world for themselves, wives and children and their comrades and the answer again is: the prison, here in the United States, the same as in Russia!

Perjury, kidnapping, railroading, false swearing, suborning witnesses, -- let these vipers of hell come forth at the bidding of the bag of capital,-let them stew a broth to pour down the throat of labor, and let the Supreme judges of the land stand on one side and say, Workingmen, wage-slaves and explotted fellow citizens! We are sorry we cannot lend you our hand, but two tovernors of two sovereign states have helped brew that elegant stuff and so we decide finally, to-wit, namely and vizahem! You have got it in the neck! now

And this famous decision is sung acompamed by apppressed giggles from Wall preset and its environs; which include the better part of Washington, D. C., and the White House. "Hant up the black Flag, let it float above in the empirean blue," Says Rockefeller to his mates, Harriman, Hill and Morgan; "We hate to do it," sex they, "but orders

is orders, so up she goes, Eifteen men on the dead man's chest, Yo-ho! and a bottle of rum."

It is a crime against law for a carrier to get controlling interest in a competing carrier's line. Harrimon and his dummy directors took \$105,000,000 stock for the purpose of committing this crime,-one affecting every inhabitant of the United States adversely, but one that will go unpunished and its purpose accomplished Let us go back to the boy who took the coat and see him issue wan and pale from his years in close confinement. He attacked the property of an individual and was punished, these others attack the rights of a nation,-the right of everyone to the fruits of labor,-and go unscathed. And the reason why is because they represent the tendency of the age towards concentration, consolidation, uniformity, social control, the costemmed. The pirate captains are the great agents working towards the end that is best for us all Like Hamilton, lefferson and Lincoln, Rockefeller repre sents a class movement, an econ force, even though he is innocent of it.

And it is then due to ignorance that the natural economic tendencies of the day are futilely resisted and that the piracy of the hold is honored! Society s cowardly. It refuses to see the drift of events, hangs back, rewards nerve, pun-

As to our imprisoned brothers, they are martyrs to a cause, the cause of education, of enlightenment. Art and science have few martyrs, but sociology many, in fact laundreds of thousands. I believe I am in sympathy with the statement of William Morris that So. cialism is not so much a theory of goverument as a movement to educate So-And every movement has its history, its agitatori, leaders, followers, sympathizers, opponents, enemies and

We must look to the little meetings of the locals of the Socialist party co-operating with the Socialist press and the labor unions to call the mine owners' plot to the attention of every one in the country and the world. When they see it, begin to discuss it and realize that these officers of the Federation of Mine Laborers are to be made victims, then the voice of the people can be expected to speak and say: Hands off! They are our brothers. They are innocent of everything except leading a strike for higher wages,-which is indeed a dark crime, but one not punishable with imprisonment and death yet. Although labor is handed out an injunction on a bayonet rip quite often and a jail sentence has been a common occurrence, yet a strike has never so far been settled and future ones prevented by use of the hangman's noose.

But you can never fell. A captain of industry is resourceful or else he would not be a captain. On the other hand Socialists are bright, educated and fearless, -so that the fight promises to be a good one. And the whole world will sit up and take notice before this fight is over, for when Socialist steel, forged by union labor, clashes with capitalist iron, moulded by seabs, the sparks will not all fly on the side of the admirers of the black flag!

This battle will make another field where the forces of weal to the human race were victorious, and those of the hostile army defeated.

The black flog stands for those, who want to acquire other people's posses sions with the least possible effort. Pirates believe it easier to gain wealth and fame by seizing a ship, scuttling it, taking off the treasure, killing those who resist, ravishing the women, destroying or enslaving as they dist.

There are few self-acknowledged pirates of today. The steamship and the necessity of coaling up in port ended the case of the attack and the surety of escape. So it became unprofitable to hoist the Jolly Roger, and it was hidden

But while not flying from the mizzen mast it still floats in spirit over many a commercial ship. It enters into the feeling of the voyage and truly represents the purpose of those engaged in the senture. For instance, when several parties engage in the oil business, gain control of the market, put up the price so that it is really levying tribute on those forced to use it; when they crush the heads of all that oppose them, burn their refineries, bankrupt competitors, drive widows, orphans and shipwr-cked mariners ashore on the rocks, pay no attention to the flag of truce, ask and give no quarter :-- they fly the black flag.

And when they capture prisoners and make them walk the plank are they not living up to the old piratical creed?,

Take not only the oil business, take all business. Is not the purpose and intent of the profit-making, wage-enslaving system to capture the treasure of others as neatly and quickly as possible? It may be through a rebate, the gift of stock, buying up competitors, bribing public officials, corrupting courts employing children, men and women in unbealthful occupations, selling adulterated foods, poisoned milk and meat or in a thousand other ways that the pirates of incustry, the captains of commerce, the business men of today display the

black flag Take on the other hand, those who say that all should work and share alike, and that when other ships are met an allhail should be given, an exchange of ideas given, but that no warfare should be made for profits and property, rouly for advancement of education, for light, s. Socialism. It can't be I for life, liberty and the pursuit of the happiness of all, not one class alone, the property-owning class, but for every one and the abolishment of classes and the abolition of private ownership in all property of a social nature. Take those o really love their felowmen, they fly the Red Flag.

The black flag is in the ascendant in this country, In Germany, where the Socialists cast a million more votes than any other party, the red flag has at least gained the love of the voters, and will gain the government ere long.

He, who through cowardice or ignorance, is not taking a part in the economic struggle of today is missing the opportuning to be happy. For who is happier than he who is cutting the strands of the cope flying the Black Flag and lending his hand to run up the flag of Brotherhood, of Equality, our well-be loved emblem, the brilliant, the beautifal and the pure RED FLAG.

Long may she wave o'er the lands of the free and the homes of the

SOCIAL COMMONWEALTH!

RUSSIAN WAGES

Carpenters, masons and workmen of csimilar trades, who in American centers of industry make four or five dollars a day, are or Russia paid from sixty to eighty cents, with about ninery cents or one dollar as the maximum for the exceptional man. In the factories the men are paid, according to their skill and the character of their work, from thirty to sixty cents a day, and women from hitoen to thirty, with slightly higher rates for "work demanding extraordinary training. A dollar a day is to the average Russian workman what five dollars to the average American-the limit of what he can hope to attain. Only a very skilled man in a very skilled

dollar and titty cents a day or two dol- i chopped in the ice of the Volga for lars a day. Of the unskilled you can have all you want for twenty-five cents.

-and more than you want, for they are unskilled indeed. The policeman, despised of all, belongs to this class, and is paid accordinglyfrom seven to twelve dollars a me As for the drivers of the jolting little cabs and the whirring little sleighs that take the place of street cars ofor Russia. is practically streetcarless, and in St. Petersburg alone there are more than twenty-five thousand of these drivers). many have told me they do not average one dollar and fifty cents a week, and on some days are not the better off by a single copeck. And as for domestic workers, a good cook gets from five dol-lars to six dollars a month, an ordinary servant from two dollars and fifty cents to three dallars and fifty cents, and I found laundry women, their bours from twelve to fifteen cents a day.

I asked a labor leader if the workmen had the virtue of saving. "Save! What have they to save?" he demanded. That they can lay nothing aside makes a successful strike for better conditions yery difficult, even when the government does not interfere with its soldiers. Ordi-narily, striking workmen can stand out for three or four or five days, but no longer. It is then starve or work. And the low wages beget an even greater tragedy. When their working days are over there is not a copeck for their remaining years. If they have not relatives with extra copecks (and such relatives are as rare as governmental mercy) there is only one way to keep life in their bodies-to stand in the streets hand outstretched, and call down blessings upon the passersby. No country, it has been my fortune to visit has Rustrade, can reach the supremary of one 7 to 7, washing clothes through holes sia's nichness in beggars.-Leroy Scott.

By JOSEPHINE CONGER-KANEKO

In an address delivered at the open ing meeting of the thirty-math annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage association, in Music hall, Fine Arts building, in Chicego, on the 14th inst., the Rev. Anna Shaw, president of the association, told the story of how the suffragists of Oregon were defeated in their quest for the ballot, last

It is an interesting story in itself, but for those who understand the processe by which the present system is maintained, and who know that all roads of corruption lead to the profit system, it is but one more link in the chain of evidence that is rapidly being welded, and which will, in all good time, form the hangman's noose that is to strangle into eternal incompetency the ravenous throat of the capitalist meubus known as profit. The facts, as she gave them, are as follows:

"The women of Oregon, having trekked across the plains with their husbands, having suffered the privations of pioneer life, having toiled alongside their menfolk for the upbuilding of a great commonwealth, felt, when the time came for them to request equal privileges in maintaining that commenwealth, with their male co-workers, and co-citizens that they should not be denied this privilege, and this right . . . It was de-

"Fifty thousand votes were necessary to defeat the suffrage movement. The citizens of Oregon were largely in favor of suffrage for women. But the united liquor dealers of the United States said the movement must be defeated. And the honor dealers of the country went about the task of defeating this woman's cause. There were two thousand saloon keepers in Oregon. Each of these saloon keepers must secure twenty votes. A letter was sent to each of them stating this fact. In the letter was a post card, which they were asked to return, as evidence that they would secure the twenty-five votes in favor of the liquor traffic, and against the suffrage question. No names were on the cards. Each saloon keeper had a number, and his name was listed alongside the number on the great roster of the liquor dealers' association. Thus was every saloon keeper kept track of, and his action in this matter noted.

"Besides securing the vote of the ice

man, the coal man, the gas man, and all the saloon keepers were given to under stand that they could bring in aliens and, by allowing them to sleep in the ward one night, could register their votes

"And it was by this coercive and illegal method that the fifty thousand votes were secured that defeated suffrage for women in Oregon last year. To the everlasting glory of the good. men of the state, let it be said that thirty-seven thousand of them voted in favor of the measure."

Such in brief, was the manner according to Rev. Shaw's story, in which woman suffrage was defeated in Oregon. "Since we have suffered the defeat, we are glad," she affirmed, "that we have discovered our enemies." The enemies, of course, she took to be the liquor dealers. These men know that women as a rule will vote against the sale of liquor, and thus destroy their trade. Naturally, they opposed the right of women to vote. They, then, were the enemies to be overcome, according to President Shaw.

But liquor dealers are not inherently bad, vicious men, who desire to ruin young men with vile whiskey. They are préeminently business men, and as beciness men, they must make profits. And to make profits they must sell very large quantities of the commodity in which they deal. Any interference in this profit-making means financial ruin to them. Hence their fight against the suffrage movement.

It is a pity these serious hard-working suffragists cannot see the truth, Frances Willard saw it. She declared that the liquor traffic could not be suppressed by agitation, so long as there was profit in it. Elizabeth Cady Stanton saw it. She knew that capitalism oppressed womankind as well as the toilers of both sexes, and she belonged to the Fabian Socialists of England.

The corporate interests are going to oppose and defeat the movement of women toward freedom, just so long as this movement promises to interfere with any of their profit-making.

The profit system, then, is the real, and the only effective foe woman suffragists have to face. The abolition of that system would bring them speedy victory.--Josephine Conger-Kaneko

WAKING UP

Today some of the most prominent economists declare the destinty of America is a social community on the one hand, or an aristocracy of wealth on the other, with present conditions considerably in favor of the latter.

Twenty years ago the patriotic American scouted the idea of either. Today, if an interpreter of the signs of the times, he realizes that the date of determining the alternative is not more distant than the ordinary span of life and expects that the choice may come sooner. Events of the last decade and the mighty unrest of the present hour tell him that a national crisis is at hand.

The citizen of poverty or of small estate was first to feel the pressure of altering conditions. He first felt the impact of the great steam roller of mutation. Then the middle class began to feel the encroachment, while the moderately wealthy were rendered approhensive by distinguishing the outline of the monster wheel approaching in the has at last reached the extremely wealthy class and has rendered it exceedingly

The humblest citizen and the wisest statesman abke realize that one of the great cyclical changes that have come to all governments in the world's annals is imminent, but none can offer a reasonable forecast as to the nature of the change or the ultimate results.

The man who has a large family and small means and who realizes that the obst of living is enhancing every year while his carning capacity is not increasing, if not lessening, realizes that there is something wrong in a system wherehy in a lifetime another man, however, well endowed mentally, can accumulate an estate of \$75,000,000. They cannot understand the justice in the fact that the family of one man will inherit wealth running into the hundreds of millions, while their own offspring come into existence confronting a lifelong struggle to secure a small plot of ground that may

Such persons cannot understand why ninety per cent of the national wealth is owned by less than 3,000 individuals in a total population of 85,000,000. They begin to think the system of government is wrong or that it is improperly admin-

They are informed by the 2000 individuals who have the ninety per cent of the national wealth that the government is all right and the system is the best extant; that the country is enjoying the greatest prosperity in its history-for the

They are beginning to understand that prosperity for the other fellow is insignificant to them-as insignificant as the protective tariff system that benefits the 2000 and compels the poor man to pay double price for goods at the store.

The \$4,998,000 citizens who own only ten per cent of the national wealth are awakening, after a Rip Van Winkle siesta, to the fact that they have been eping on their rights and that the 2,000 have been permitted to control con-

ditions by an assertion of privilege asuntenable as the theory of the divine rights of kings.

The 84,998,000 citizens, who may be referred to as the common people, have manifested their awakening by making demands. These demands are in the form of investigation of insurance companies, of trusts, of railroads and other corporations which have enjoyed monopoly or extraordinary privileges in the

The awakening is made manifest in the inquiries being made into municipal conneils, legislatures, courts, congress and the senate. The common people discover that the 2,000 has its representatives in all of these, ready to block any movement that may be made to after the present status of affairs. Dignified senators stand out as special pleaders for railroads and trust corporations, courts give decisions favorable to them. legisatures are owned by them and municipal governments usually their slaves.

The common people have awakened to find the 2,000 within the ramparts, well fortified, well armed and supplied with ammunition to give prolonged battle

The 2,000 is not inclined to favor an adjustment and gives warning that it will give battle to the end. The end will be a triumph of one or the other. for there can be no compromise.-The Oklahoman.



the main features of this school will be a course in workingclass ethics.

The Socialist local of Mncon, Ill., has nominated a full township ticket which it expects to place in the field at the next spring election. This is getting into the rural districts.

Socialism is not opposed to any church or creed. It is a struggle in the interest of the workers of the world, against the exploiters of the world. Socialism is an economic question; not one of creeds. It is a question of work and wages. It is to do away with monopoly of opportunities, of capital and of private owner-ship. The rulers of the earth use whatever church they can, whatever deception they can, whatever army they can hire to perpetuate their rule.-Wayland Monthly.

The Socialist demands the greatest possible organization of the material basis of life that he may leave the greatest possible freedom to the life of the spirit, and maintains that the absence of freedom and variation in the one direction follows from the absence of organi zation in the other.—Sidney Ball.

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CONGREGATION

HOW THUG IS KEPT ON POLICE FORCE

Self-Confessed Outlaw Favorite of the Employers' Association

This is the strange story of Michael Kelly.

It should be read by all labor union it should be read by an later amon-ists who are ambitions to become a po-lection and be jumped from a uni-formed patrolinan to the grade of 'plain clothes man' over the heads of scores and hundreds of old men in the

Kelly new is one of the delectiver assigned by Chief Collins to the state's attorney's office. This, is a position much sought after by policemen. Kelly is a solute after by percentage a cert, is a self-confessed thug and has had practically no experience to entitle him to such preferment.

It is said be never has made an arrest in his life nor even added in making an

His Exploit

His exploit—the one that onables him to remain on the force and to be promoted over the heads of experienced policemen was giving evidence against President Shea and other labor leaders with whom he was associated in the big

strike.

He turned traiter and gave evidence that has since been shown to be idiatic, but it secured for him the job he sought. Never was the power of money-State street money—shown to better advantage than in the case of Michael Kelly, Chief Collins, Mayor Durne and lesser officials in the "friend of labor administration appear to be powerless to get Kelly off the force or to prevent his promotion. They do not even try.

Favorite of Employers

He is the favored son of the employers' association, and has behind him an influence almost unegany in its farreaching and sinister effects.

At the outbreak of the great strike drivers Kelly was business agent of of drivers Kell; was beamess agent of the market wagen drivers. He was in the strike conference and appeared to be heart and soul with the working

He was transformed, however, when appointed a temporary policeman. At ter serving three days the employers' association had him discharged because he was "friendly" to the union. He he was "friendly" to the union. He hung around strike headquarters for a few days. Then he conceived the idea of going to the power that had him fired and beg for reinstatement.

He was just the man the association of fine business men, led by Levy Mayer, was looking for—a traitor.

Bosses Are Grateful

They took him in, and shortly Kelly was in the uniform again—proud of his star and stick.

Ever since he has been grateful to the power that put him back on the force and also grateful because the same great power secured his promotion to a "plain clothes man."

An officer in the department said to day that he could never understand

An officer in the department said to day that he could never understand why it was that Kelly had been appointed over the heads of older and more capable men, hat that, from what he had heard and seen, he thought that the interests back of the Shea prosecution were using him as a tool and that they would throw him on the scrap heap as soon as they had got all they could on as they had got all they could

as soon as they had got all they could out of him.
"There is no doubt in my mind," said the officer; "but that Kelly is merely being used by the business interests in Chicago to aid them in gathering all the evidence possible in the Shea'case.

State Needed Him

"Kelly was appointed by special request from the states' attorney's office. That office is the only office which has That office is the only office which has the power to do such a thing. It has the authority to ask for a man, and, if so desired, ask that a certain man be appointed to the office."

"Nothing can be done to remove Kelly from office, as he was appointed under civil service, and complaint will have to be formally made to that commission before even an investigation

mission before even an investigation can be made," said Civil Service Commissioner Powell today.

This in the face of Kelly's testimony

said that he did not expect to be pun-ished for the part he played in the team-sters' strike, as he had turned state's

How, Civil Service Works

"The matter of punishment is up to the jury." he said. "They will not pun-ish me when they know that all the evi-dence of any importance that has been brought out has been gathered by my-

self.
"I was appointed by the eivil service commission to the police department, and was further appointed to the state's attorney's office on account of my familiarity with the inside workings

WOMEN LISTEN TO

SAGE EDUCATOR Professor Scott of Northwestern University Gives Suffragists Eco-

nomic Facts "I am not interested in the representation of the woman with property, for property will always secure representation," said Prof. John H. Scott of Northwestern University, at the Woman's Suffrage association meeting yesterday afternoon.

Professor Scott's address was filled with striking epigrams, a few of

Professor Scott's address was filled with striking epigrams, a few of which follow:

which follow:
"Production without representation
is a far worse slavery than taxation
without representation."
"The less capable a person or class
is of resisting oppression politically,
the more complete will be their ecotomic slavery since agreem security. nomic slavery, since present society prefers the cheapest and least resist-

"Woman's present struggle for po-hitical rights is but a reflex of her economic condition. So long as she was merely something to be fought for its joinst or tournament, a nove-ment for woman suffrage would have been out of place, but when woman took her place as a part of the indus-trial system as a producer of wealth. typic her place as a producer of wealth, trial system as a producer of wealth, she thereby gained a right to a share

the chicago that the chicago tion, of Labor assured the reprises of the support of that and also presented a letter from facuspers, president of the an infleration of Labor, con-

MINE OWNER ACTS AS JUDGE AND JURY

Newspaper Reporter Forced to Leave Scene of Deadly Explosion

Parkersherg, W. Va. Feb. 19.—In the days of her greatest agony Cotorado was not more completely Russianized than is West Virginia at the present time

when no industrial conflict is supposed to exist. The steel heel of the coal baron and the lumber lords holds the region is subjection.

On the day after the Stuart name explosion, Wednesday, Jan. 30, twenty Baldwin detectives were sent there to suppress the terrible facts of the caresness of the employers and keep out newspaper reporters.

newspaper reporters.

In spite of this, Fred H. Merrick, editor of the Social Rebel, Parkersburg, W. Va., got the facts and got away. These facts will be made public in the coarse of a few weeks. Let the simple fact that tone of his evidence has to be gotten in the form of affidavits, for the present unsigned, because of the danger of the of working most who would aware to the truth of conditions—testify a to the terrible conditions in West Virginia. at the present time. These men do not dare to sign affidavits as to the facts for fear of their lives at the hands of the hired thags of the coal barons of the

Fred Merrick, dauntiess fighter for the working class, 'who, before he was a voter, had served his time in fall for order, had served his time in fall for criticising capitalist editors in his little paper, the "Social Rebel," determined to put the facts before the people. He went to Stuart, where he is known by the miners. They assisted him in getting the mosde tacts of the cause of the terrible explosion.

Mine Owner as the Law

At 1 o'clock on the second day he was in Stuart, which is an incorporated town. He was standing 150 feet from the mouth of the shalf when he was seized by the "town marshal" who is really a company guard. He was ordered to leave the town. The "marshal" then took him, not to

the mayor, but to the superintendent of the mine. He demanded Merrick's name and business and Merrick refusing to give his mame the superintnedent or-dered him out of the door and out of the town. This was enforced by taking Merrick to a train standing on the siding and seeing that he was safely out of the

The story of the cause of the mine disaster will be put before the public. Merrick in spite of the mine owners of to to suppress his publication. I will show that the statements so f printed by the capitalist papers as to that

REPORTERS FOR FIRST TIME ARE ON STRIKE

Butte, Mont.; Feb. 20.-The business and public life of this city is paralyzed. The suspension of the publication of the four daily papers which has lasted for over a week now has created a havoc among business interests. Trade has dropped more than 50 per cent.

The strike was caused by the demand of the publishers that the wages of printers be reduced 50 cents per day, and that the International Typographical union make other concessions to the jub-

union make other concessions to the pub-

All the printers then walked out and were followed by the newswriters and all other newspaper and publishing house

employees. The citizens of this city who have taken this strike lightly at first are beginning to realize the gravity of the situation. They have appointed a committee which went before the Miners union and aske dthem to see that a settlement of the strike is brought about.

Miners as Peacemakers

Miners as Peacemakers

The Atizens ask that a committee be appointed by the Miners' union to fix wages for the smaller unions and prevent constant unrest and labor demands.

In addition to the merchants and department stores all other professions also suffered. Dentists and jewelers, etc., have almost been entirely wiped out by the sustension of the newspapers.

It also became known here that at least two of the papers will never resume publication as a result of the temporary suspension. The other two papers have suffered great loss, and it will take them considerable time to work up to their former standing.

to their former standing The citizens of Butte are anxious to have this almost general strike come to a settlement as speedily as possible, because more trouble is expected March 1.

Postoffice Next

March 1 is the date when the resigna ton of all the postoffice employes takes place. It is expected that every em-plose will quit his job on that day, and Butte will practically have no postal

service. Should the strike of the printers be allowed to drag on until March 1, and then the strike of the postoffice employees be added to it, Butte will be dead to the rest of the world.

There are no prospects of a settlement

There are no prospects of a settlement

The bosses are firm in their demafor the cutting down of the printers wages, and the men are equally firm in their refusal to submit to this breaking of their national agreement which was

RED FLAGS UP IN OLD ROME

Reme, Feb. 17.—A tremendous procession with 120 red flags and banners and twenty bands leading more than 20.000 marchers commemorated the death of the Philosopher Briano, who was burned at the stake by order of the inquisition.

Every effort was made by the police and army to harass the marchers and incite them to violence.

After depositing their wreaths at the fot of the statue of Bruno in the Phaza dei Tian they proceeded to the capitol where Eurico Ferri, the Socialist deputy, and world famous criminologist, was to daliver a speech.

The police refused to permit the crowd to reach the loggia where he was to speak. The police finally drew their revolvers, which so infuriated the crowd that they overpowered the pelice and cained their covered position, where they listened to the speech.

A company of infaitry with fixed buyonests arrived later, but did not interfere with the speecking.

Maryland and the District of Columbia have applied to the National Committee of the Socialist party for a state charter. Porty of the forty-eight states and territories are now organized and chaptered under the Socialist Party of America. All of the remaining eight craters have local organizations.

THE ACTORS' UNION

By MAY WOOD SIMONS

The actor has considered his work as a profession and himself an artist belonging to a little different class from the manual laborer, yet so terrible have the conditions under which he works become that S. D. Richards, secretary of the Actor's National Protective Union said, "For all classes of wage earners there is some protection but for the performer there is none. Of all the professions today from the humblest laborer to the skilled mechanic there is not a more abused class of people than the performer. They are ground down so low that they are sold like kittens out of a bag."

This union, that has set out to remedy some of the evils that are peculiar to the actor's trade, is less than three months old in Chicago. It was organized in its present form December 5th, PASs. It began with twenty charter members and now has two hundred and fifty in Chicago alone, and branches in all the great cities.

In the business of the caudeville actor there are conditions arising from the character of the trade that are unknown to the public and are difficult to remedy.

All vandeville actors are dependent on agents, who art as middlemen between them and the managers of the playhouses. These agents undertake the booking of practically all the men and women who perform on the vandeville stage.

From the conditions of the trade it is impossible for the actor himself to travel from city to city contracting with the score or even hundreds of managers who will employ him in the year.

So complete a control have these agents over the booking of players that managers are forced into taking their players through the agents or are confronted with the statement that the agents will put in a rival play house if they do not accept the terms offered them.

Under these conditions actors are shipped from one city to another with no security that they will be employed. Not long also one hundred vandeville theatrical performers were sent to Seattle and left there out of work. They had gone under contract only to find that the contracts were not worth anything and that they had been sent there by the agents merely to lower wages and make them more dependent on the agents.

A local Seattle paper says: "There are now here twice the number of actors needed to supply the 10-cent play houses in the city. By laying off those that desire high wages talent can be secured at a considerably

The actor is confronted with even harder conditions. He may be booked for a part in a certain playbouse only to find at the last moment that he has been cancelled. Some other actor who has been able to pay the agent five or ten dollars has secured his place. He is not in a position to enforce his contract and is compelled to take an inferior

Many an actor makes a contract for twenty weeks and does not get more than two weeks of work. For the place they secure through the agent they pay nominally five per cent but in reality twenty per cent of their wages.

The actor's union is formed to do away with these abuses. This union, because of the peculiar condition of the trade, can do little to fix wages. Its members are a shifting quantity. In one city a man, George Snow, has been a member of the organization three years but has not been in the city during that time. His dues are regularly sent in.

The things that the union does aim to do is to improve the conditions under which contracts are made and to force the agents to keep these contracts when they are once made. Today the actor may be set adrift in any city at a moment's notice and has no way of protecting himself against the agent.

The actor left helpless in a city finds aid in the union. That organization has a permanent fund that is used to loan to the man or yoman who is out of work.

Few other professions have so large a percentage of sickness as that of the player. Every big show or circus carries a doctor with it. The actor sick and unable to work is cared for by his union. He is sent to a hospital and all expenses paid and if he dies he is given a burial by that organization.

The union also attends to it that the conditions under which actors work are sanitary and safe. Proper and safe apparatus and inspection of the same is demanded in all shows and circuses.

At present the Actor's Union has a strong organization in New York, where seven locals have been organized, in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago. San Francisco and Seattle. The organization is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and in Chicago with the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Organized labor, in other trades can tremendously help these men and women that are also working for a living, at any rate other unions should see to it that they do not help the agent to knife these workers. If every union when asking for performers or players for their entertainments would demand union actors and no others the agents would be compelled to recognize the union. As it is if a trade union does not ask for union players nonunion are invariably sent and as a result the agent uses that fact against the union actors. He points out to them that trade unions do not ask for union players, makes material for himself of the fact, and aids to keep the membership of the union down.

At present there are over 5,000 union actors in this country, and if the organization continues to make the rapid strides that it has in the last few months the Acrors' National Protective Union will soon take its place alongside the labor organizations of the country that employers are compelled to recognize and make terms with as a body.

ONE LAW FOR ALL

Three men, "common" workings are lying in prison awaiting death, charged with aiding a great crime. Their names are Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. It is not at all flear that these men are guilty. It is claimed that these men have not had a square deal. and one of the Supreme judges of the United States concurs in this opinion, Against these men is arrayed the power and influence of vast wealth. They are awaiting death, and unless equally powerful assistance comes to their aid they will shortly be beyond aid.

Whenever such powerful forces are determined to destroy any man, as are arrayed against these three men, every American citizen would do well to with hold judgment and look more carefully than usual to the machinery used to convict them. Public pointon is the most powerful force in this country yet, when it can be aroused. The crime of which these men are accused was the assassination of Governor Steunenburg, of Ida-ho. Bent on their death is said to be a powerful combination of capital. Aid-

ing them in their light for life are lundreds of loyal friends who believe them innocent. The time is short. A special trained investigator in whom we have complete considence is, so far as possible, sifting the facts to get down to the bottom of the matter. If we become convinced that these three men have not had a square deal we shall take up the right for these men's lives and handle the matter without gloves, regardless of who gets hart E. C. Lewis, in the Woman's National Daily .

Two little gamins met in the street. Their small, purched faces became suddenly animated above two heterogeneous tangles of rags.

"Say, Johnnie!" hailed one, breathless with the importance of his news, "have ye heard about me brother Mike?" "No. What about 'im?" asked John-

"Why, since he got a job last month

"Get out. What are ye givin' us? Does ye expect me ter swallow that

he's almost a millionaire."

"Well, I don't care if ye don't believe it or not. He's awful rich anyway, fur he gets three meals a day and pie on

MEET AT HELSINGFORS

St. Petersburg, Feb. 19.—A meeting has been called by the constitutional democrats for February 27. The incetting will be held in Helsingfors, Finland, and the tactics which the representatives of the constitutional democrats should adopt in the Duma will be decided

The "Russian Banner," organ of the League of the Russian People, the or gamzation of the "black hundreds," de garitzation of the black fundreds, de-nies that its organization bad anything to do with, the placing of bombs in Coura Witte's residence. The poince there not been able to find any trace of the person who placed the bombs there.

Business Men's Clubs

There is no gainsaying the fact that it will require all the energy it is possible to infuse into the coming campaign to detent the traction ordinances.

Already the "bosiness men's" clubs are busy formulating plans to attempt to secure their passage next April Notel local imanciers and heads of business concerns who have always figured prominently in the battles against or gamized labor are hobbing up every day in the trest-controlled newspapers and ciling the citizens of Chicago what a good thing it would be to turn the streets if Alexago over to an alien syndicate

It was the "business interests." called, who forced the entrance of the relitia to Chicago in 1894 against the with of Governor Altgeld, and were directly responsible for the chaptic condition that followed

The "business interests" are the people who were noted for their "silence" in the agitation to open the Humphrey and Alien bills.

We find them again under cover as tively interested in the tunnel steal, and when the infamous gas ordinance was passed their work was plainly visible

In the street car atrike of 1903-a strike that was clearly is reed upon the -we again bound the business in terests" closing everything in their powe to have the militia brought here, not withstinding the fact that the mayor and chief of police protested against it.

In the reamsters' strike of 1905, the so-called "business interests" were not content with the conspiring to bring the strike about, as recent developme have shown, but again tried to have the city placed under martial law, and in their failure to do this, filled the gitywith thogs, thieves and blacklegs, armed with deadly weapons, who caused ter ror and havoc among the citizens for months after.

Now we find them trying to coerce the people into accepting one of the most gigantic traction steals in the history of municipal legislation.

We must line up our force to meet this opposition. Every division of the Amalgamated in Chicago should get ousy immediately to meet at. Now the opportune time and we must not let it slip away from us.

A conference of representatives of all divisions should be called at the earliest possible moment to devise ways and means to carry on the fight. We should arrange to co-operate with the other forces who are working in this direction.

Money is needed to make the cam paign and every car man in Chicago should be willing to contribute his mite

towards carrying the battle to success. This light should appeal to you possibly stronger than the average citizen, and it is certainly the battle of organized

Do not lie dormant while the opposition that would destroy you is cutting the ground from under your feet. Or ganize your forces. Never let up in your light until the ballots have been counted next April. Man the poils in certain districts if necessary.

Defeat the ordinance, and when you have done this you will have delivered one more blow to the so-called "busimess interests" who have always tried to crush you.- Union Leader.

The only party which stands in opposnion to "business interests" in Chicago during the present campaign is the Socialist party. If you do not believe this ask any of the speakers of any other

"I'm from slavery" is the tale all hustory tells. Mark the steps and remember that in every stage the class of wealth has been the class of power and the steps upward have been forced by the work ing class despite war, death, and amidst anguish akin to birth-pain. Never has the class of power yielded graciously. ever has it given aught that it would not rather have kept. Neither will the last step he given gladly-the working class will have to take it. Savagedom-Slavedom - Serfdom - Wagedom-Freedom, or, read it this way if you like: Savagery, Barbarism, Feudalism, Capitalism. Socialism!

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

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common de pend shall by the people in common be owned and administered.-Platform.

How He Did It. "Do you raise much on your farm,

uncle?" we ask of the bewhiskered agriculturist at the roadside. Wall, I raised \$600 on it last week by means of a mortgage."



By MAY WOOD SIMONS

creature, without skill or experience, through inventions has become the clothed philosopher who shapes materials and controls forces.

Races write their histories in things as well as words. Man has written his in tools.

Necessity is the mother of invention. The desire for warmth, for protection from the storm and from wild animals, the ever recurring demands for food, were the first needs that sumulated man to modify the objects and processes of nature that they might serve his purpose better.

It was thus that the digging stick became the ancestor of the present steam plow, the carrying strap of the train and ship, the rude shelter of the palace and the skin or bark coat of the modern costume.

Invention, the result of the creative spark, is anding out how to perform any action by some new implement or method. It has enabled men to bring about a larger result with less expenditure of energy and has made it possible for men to work together.

Even society itself is a series of inventions through the growth of legislation, government, exchange and commerce.

The history of inventions is the history of the evolution of tools. The modern activities that characterize society, all the appliances and methods employed today, are the descendants of a long line of ancestors that become obscure and humble as we trace them backwards.

Every art of hving was born in the dim ages when stone was the only tool man knew. Graphic art, sculpturing, textile industry, architecture, music, painting and the drama, all these had their beginnings in the days when the great ice sheet had not yet receded for the last time to its prison in the north.

All these industries have had their origin in the work of women. The textile industry began when woman first separated the fibrous tissue from

Man, at first a houseless, unclothed | plants or cut the hair or wool from animals and twisted it between the palms of the hands or on the thigh into a strong yarn. She first wove the branches of trees together to form a rude shelter for her offspring, and modern architecture began. She shaped a rude vessel of clay and laid the foundation for the present Sevres and Rookwood potteries. She wove a rough blanket on two sticks as the forerunner of the great modern tex-

> tile industry. We must not underestimate the accomplishments of these primitive beings. Bound by their brute nature, having no knowledge of the forces about them or how to turn them to advantage, and with only the rudest material to work with, their advance was accomplished with the most patient labor.

> They were still further retarded in their progress by the fact that even after they had constructed some tool or instrument that would aid in their work, say a stone ax that required a year in its fashioning, that the next generation reaped no benefits from this tool, but was forced to begin at the same point, for the tools of these earliest men passed into the grave

At this beginning of the twentieth century man stands at the pinnacle of a long, series of inventions. He has come to his present position through the improving of tools and the making of machines that could do the work that he could not accomplish with his bare hands.

Modern man stands on the accumulated achievements of the ages. He is the heir of all time. To the fitting of his present position have gone countless races of men and cons of Every tool or improvement of a

tool has originated when some need of the race demanded it. The perfected tools of today represent the pressure that environment has brought to bear on the brain of man from savagery to the present time.

In this department will appear from day to day the history of some of the tools that have gone to make man and society what they are today,

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Editor, A. M. Simons: Business Manager, Louis Dalguard; State Secretary, J. S. Smith; County Secretary, C. L. Breckon.

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

For the Working Class Alone

The platform of the Socialist Party of Chicago, like all other platforms of that party expresses no interest in any other class besides the working class.

Some of the Chicago dailtes have remarked upon the fact that the candidate for mayor boldly announced that he did not "make any pretence to stand for all the people."

Such a statement will doubtless have a harsh, narrow sound to

Perhaps it would not have sounded so bad if the emphasis had been placed on the word "PRETENCE." Whoever says that he is standing for all the people is really only pretending.

No candidate for office, and still less any man in office can stand for all the people at the same time any more than he can be at once in both the day and night, can go both forwards and backwards, can serve God and Mammon, or do any of the other proverbially contradictory

Politics is today and always has been a struggle of interests for economic advantage.

In every campaign those who think that the success of a certain political party will help them support that party. It is because different classes in the community desire different things that we have political parties. All this is so simple that you may wonder why space is given to tell it. Yet it is because just these very simple things are forgotten by the working class that its members are suffering all the disadvantages

Let us make this perfectly plain,

Let us begin at the beginning and see what are the different interests in our present society.

There are two great divisions of interest-two classes with the most opposite interests.

These classes are the laboring and the capitalist, the employing and the employed classes.

The working class are interested today in having wages high, hours short, machinery protected, child labor limited, labor organizations maintained, and in all other measures that tend to strengthen their power as a class and improve their condition as individuals. In working for all these measures they are opposed by the capi-

talist class, which is interested in low wages and long hours in order that profits may be high, in breaking unions that workers may not be able to resist reductions of pay, and in everything that lowers the cost of the labor power which capitalists must purchase.

Fundamentally the working class are interested in getting possesssion of the tools with which they work-the mills, mines, shops, railroads, etc., and the capitalists are interested in retaining that possesssion, since from it flows their dividends, their power, all that makes them capitalists and the rulers of the earth.

If these two classes were each to thoroughly realize these facts and divide politically in response to their interests the capitalist class is. doomed. It is in a hopeless minority. It can no more do its own than its own working. It must depend upon the wage-workers to do both

The wage-workers can only be induced to vote for the capitalist class through deception.

Here we place our finger upon the fundamental fact in present

ALL POLITICAL PARTIES EXCEPT THE SOCIALIST REST UPON DECEPTION-LION "PRETENCE"

Now as to the method of this "Pretence."

The different capitalists are constantly disagreeing as to the division the sums they take from the workers. The small capitalists are jealous of the great trusts and seek to limit their power, of exploitation in order that all exploiters may share in the plunder. They advocate antitrust laws, municipal ownership, income taxes, etc., but never have anything to say about wages, unless in an indirect way, with the hope of drawing a few workers to their support.

All these quarrels between capitalists have the fundamental institution of private property in the tools with which the work of the world is done.

These quarrels are carried into the political world and parties are formed representing these various divisions of the capitalist class

None of these parties would stand any chance of success if they frankly admitted that they represented only the interests of some fraction of the capitalist class. None of them could succeed even if they, admitted that they stood for the whole capitalist class. All must secure working-class votes.

THEREFORE THEY ALL PRETEND TO STAND FOR MALL THE PEOPLE."

Thereby they can divice the working-class vote. They then make a virtue of their own deception and denounce all those who will not PRETEND to stand for ALL THE PROPLE

The Socialist Party does not have to pretend. It does not represent any interests save those of the working-class.

BUT THE WORKING CLASS HAS VOTES ENOUGH TO

Hence there is no need of deception.

The difference between the other political parties and the Socialist party is not that one is a "class party" and the other the party of the

ALL ARE ALIKE CLASS PARTIES, AND THE DIFFER ENCE LIES IN THE FACT THAT THE SOCIALIST PARTY DOES NOT "PRETEND" TO BE SOMETHING THAT IT IS



Petitions and vetoes have failed to catch the thief. The Socialist ballot will do the work

A Civic Federation Knight

it's campaign against Socialism has brought to the United States Mr. W H. Mallock, long known for his valiant assaults upon Socialism, or what he calls Socialism, in England. Mr. Mallock is delivering a series of lectures at Columbia University, New York, and his press agent, Mr. Ralph M. Easley, sees to it that all of his statements are faithfully supplied to the daily press of the United States.

At his second speech, delivered yesterday afternoon, he evolved some "objections" that will probably be taken seriously by some who are ignorant of Socialism, and so it might be well to show their weakness at

Mr. Mallock starts out with the following poser

"If, as the Socialists say, the only agency in the production or wealth is ordinary manual labor, why do 1,000 laborers working in the year 1907 produce so incomparably more than they produced working in the yes.

In this short sentence he has succeeded in getting simultaneously into the knave and the fool class. No Socialist ever said, or ever dreamed of saying, that 'the only agency in the production of wealth is ordinary manual labor," and Mr. Mailock has of any sort and that those who insist nown a sufficient number of times in his other writings that he knew this to be false to entitle him to inclusion in the class of liars.

In the second place, the manual laborers of today are working with from ten to a hundred fold more elfective tools than those of a hundred and more years ago, and it is these tools that give them greater effectiveness. That Mr. Mallock did not see. this fact, gives him the blue ribbon in the fool class.

He has an explanation all his own of this great increase in productivity.

"The enormous augmentation of wealth, then, which is characteristic of modern times is not due to average labor, though average labor is essential to it. It is due in its distinctive magnitude to the increasing concentration of intellect, knowledge and other rare mental faculties on the process of directing this labor in an increasingly efficacious way, and capitalism is primarily the means by which this direction is effected. No intelligent Socialist, when the matdeny this.

"Such being the case, the curious thing is this that these very Socialists who are so loud in demanding that labor should be thus emancipated show us whenever they are asked for any constructive policy that they, too, admit the necessity of direction and control themselves. They do not propose that men shall relapse into the primitive condition in which each manworks with his hands as best hescen in isolation. As I said before, if they are asked for an illustration of the kind of system which they would mto duce if they got their way they invariably refer us to a state institution like the postoffice. The intellectual simplicity of the men who argue thus is astonishing.

It all production were organized

is true, be no private capitalist, but would the laborer have achieved the economic freedom, the emancipation, which Socialists at present take so much pleasure in talking about? The laborers would, on the contrary, be unfree and unemancipated in precisely the same sense in which they are unfree and anemancipated now, and to an even greater degree.

Long before Mr. Mallock wrote, Socialists had pointed out the part played by intellectual and supervising labor in production and given it its due weight. While the Socialist might have some rather large doubts about this being the "primary" cause yet it is certain that to intimate that the intelligent Socialist needed Mr. Mallock to tell him about this factor once more convicts the speaker of ignorance or dishonesty-or both.

But the height of mendacity is reached in the portion that ascribes to international Socialism the idea of wishing to transform all society into

It may be possible that some of the Fabians of England have talked in a way to give this impression, and this may be offered as an excuse for the statement by Mr. Mallock, but one would think that such a famous champion would have consulted some other Socialist, authority than the Fabian Essays.

The readers of the Daily Socialist do not need, to have explained to them that Socialism is not a scheme then knocking it out, are but amusing themselves with the very old and harmless, but somewhat foolish, pastime of whipping straw men.

Socialism seeks, not to establish a scheme, but to give the workers control of the political and industrial machinery, that they may do with it as they wish, and may retain the entire product for themselves. That ought to be plain enough for even a Mallock to understand.

If Mr. Mallock wishes to make a real hit he ought to get the Civic Federation to back him against some Socialist. If he will come on to Chicago he can get a good fat fee and a chance to speak to one of the largest audiences he ever confronted. Will he come?

The Work of Capitalism

Socialists do not condemn capitalism. They admit that it has been as essential to human progress in the past as Soclatism will be in the future.

Capitalism is based upon the invention of the machine. Without capitalism to develop the machine we would not have our great railroad systems, shops, mills, factories, etc., today' But the work of capitalism is nearing completion. When the systemization and monopolization of capital-means of industry-are complete, capitalism will p. ss away, but not before. The completion of capitalism will force the people to adopt Socialism, Socialism naturally evolves from capitalism, just as the man naturally evolves from the boy. We cannot have Socialista without first having capitalism any more thun we can have the man without first having the boy. DR. J. F. SANDERS.

A'FOOT OR A'HORSEBACK By WARD SAVAGE

THE GRAY WOLF'S MOTTO If you have some "jobs" to do, Do em now. Can't tel'l when they're wise to you-Do 'em now.

'Lection time 's gettin' near; Workin' men are actin' queer-Say they want a change this year. To Socialists with records clear. Do 'em now

A Dream or a Nightmare



More than one capitalist is sitting up in bed these nights, wishing Socialism was only the idle dream his hired editors pic-

No doubt the Telegraphers' union thought it had been handed an "un-repeated" message when it received the telegram announcing an INCREASE in



If only a few of "hitherto" unpublished" portraits of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw are authentic, what an arduous task the occasional caller must have had to wade through the family album.

You Get What You Pay For



Perhaps any poor man on trial for his life could be athleted with a "mental flood" at the time of the crime, if he had a \$100,000 lawyer to show it off to a good advantage for him.



However, Mr. Busse should remember-there's many a ship twixt the P.O. and the fat men fall they fail hard, and pity of it is Fred might take Big Business

Hunting a New Job



Let us hope that Teddy's repertoire isn't gettting so well worked over that he has to resort to the tim

Welding the Workers Together

Two years ago last month a body of men, women and children marched up the Nevsky Prospect in St. Petersburg to present a petition to the Czar. They were met with deadly volleys from the rifles of soldiers, and as they lay dead and dying Cossacks rode over their prostrate bodies lashing the backs of such of the humble petitioners as were not already wallowing in their own blood.

The buteaucracy rejoiced over the "crushing of the revolt," and declared that the people had been "taught a lesson."

They had been taught a lesson, but it was not the one their masters intended. They had been taught the uselessness of peacefully appealing to a beast, and the blood of a host of tyrants has since mingled with that of the poor petitioners who fell on the Nevsky Prospect.

This was but one result. A more significant result was the gathering of the workers of a hundred other lands one year later, and again one month ago in commemoration of "Bloody Sunday."

THE RULERS OF RUSSIA HAD GIVEN THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD ANOTHER RALLYING DAY, ANOTHER POINT OF INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY.

Next month millions of workers will meet to commemorate another 'crushing defeat of labor"-the Commune. When the workers of Paris were moved down by machine guns and shot down in rows against the walls of Pere Lachaise in Paris, some thirty years ago, the whole class of rulers breathed easier for a moment.

The rebellious slaves had been driven into their holes, and exploitation and tyranny and wage-slavery was saved.

They did not realize that they were only adding one more to the anniversaries which the laborers of the world will observe unto they shall triumph over all forms of slavery and tyranny.

One year ago the combined capitalistic forces of the Rocky Mountain states stele two men from their beds at dead of night and burried them away, in defiance of all the rights guaranteed by our fundamental laws, to an Idaho jail, where they are today, denied their liberty or the right of that speedy trial by their peers which is supposed to be one of the basic things of our civilization.

Again capitalism had scored a victory. Again it had struck a deadly blow at those who had dared to defy its power.

On next Sunday hundreds of thousands of workers in every corner of this country will meet to commemorate that outrage, and to swear by the names of those men thus foully dealt with, eternal hatred to the system of which they are the victims.

CAPITALISM HAS AGAIN FURNISHED AN ANNIVER-SARY FOR THE WORKERS AND GIVEN THEM ONE MORE RALLYING POINT AROUND WHICH TO GATHER IN PRO-

Years of Socialist agitation could not have accomplished what the agents of capitalism did in these three cases.

It would seem as if the rulers of the earth would some day learn that blows upon a subject class, like the strokes of the hammer on heated iron, serve only to drive the particles more closely together and forge it into a more perfect weapon. If the capitalist class of the United States wants to give a final olaw

to the still disintegrated mass of workers and transform them into a coupact, militant army eager for battle, the surest way to do it will be to carry out their murderous plot against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

The day that such a crime shall be consummated will be the beginning of the end of rulership and exploitation.

Yet by such means no Socialist would wish it to come. Rather by the slower and peaceful methods of education, organization and political action is the earnest desire of every Socialist.

It is not we who have the choice. The Socialists are bending every energy to prevent the awful crime that is meditated in Idaho. They are doing everything that lies in their power to save the lives of their imperiled fellow-workers.

If the rulers of today are awake even to their own interests they will hold their hand from the contemplated murders.

Not Food, But Freedom to Get Food

A cry has gone up for alms for famine-stricken Russia. We are assured that millions are literally starving and that unless relief comes quickly death will reap a richer harvest than has fallen to his sickle for centuries.

We would not hold back one hand that may be stretched forth in relief of starving Russia. Yet tossing out alms, with no matter how great liberality, will not stop starvation in Russia any more than in England, or America.

Russian peasants are not starving because the fields have refused to bring forth food, nor because of the lack of skill to transform the raw materials of her soil and forests and mines into forms that will satisfy the wants of her people.

RUSSIAN PEOPLE ARE STARVING. JUST AS AMERICANS ARE STARVING BECAUSE THEY CANNOT GET ACCESS TO THE SOURCES OF WEALTH OR RE-TAIN THAT WEALTH WHEN THEY HAVE CREATED

In Russia the pressure just at present is harder, and the exploitation closer than in almost any other country.

But in Russia, as in every other civilized—that is to say, capitalized-land, there is a body of people who are seeking to relieve the distress of the workers. They are seeking to relieve it not by begging alms from those who have taken wealth from the starving producers, but by stopping the exploitation.

When the workers of Russia are given an opportunity to rule themselves, and to secure access to the fields and factories, mills and mines, they will feed and house and clothe themselves without help from anyone,

WHAT RUSSIA WANTS IS NOT FOOD, BUT FREE-DOM TO GET FOOD.

THE OUICKEST WAY TO RELIEVE THE RUSSIAN FAMINE, AND TO REMOVE THE POSSIBILITY OF FU-TURE FAMINE, IS TO GIVE AID TO THE REVOLUTION-ISTS WHO ARE FIGHTING FOR A CHANCE TO THED THEMSELVES.

A Cry from the Ghetto

(From the Yiddish of Morris Rosenfekt.) The roaring of the wheels has filled my

The clashing and the classor shut me Myself, my soul, in chaos disappears, I cannot think or feel amid the dir.

Toiling and toiling and toiling-endless For whom? For what? Why should, the work be done?

I do not ask, or leave. I only toil. I work until the day and night are

The clock above one ticks away the day Its hands are spinning spinning, like the wheels.

It cannot sleep or for a moment stay, It is a thing like me, and dhes not feel

It throbs as the my heart were beating there-A heart? My heart? I know not what it means The clock ticks, and below I strive and

stare .

And so we lose the hour. We are machines.

Noon calls a truce, an ending to the sound As if a battle had one moment stayed-

A bloody held! The dead lie all around; Their wounds cry out until I grow afraid.

It comes the signal! See, the dead men rise. They fight again, amid the roar they

Blindly and knowing not for whom, or

They right, they fall, they sink into