

Father Hagerty speaks at our Fall Festival, September 27th.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

WE WILL HOLD A FALL FESTIVAL AT KUHN'S PARK SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 27TH 9 A. M. TILL 11 P. M.

FIFTH YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 234. CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1903. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE RISE OF LABOR

Never on any previous Labor Day was organized labor confronted by such tremendous tasks as loom before it at the present moment. It is equally true that never before was labor organizations so strong, so compact, so resourceful and aggressive.

In the days that are yet to come the new tasks must develop new tools and new methods of working. There must be new methods of fighting, new weapons of warfare, new means of offense and defense. "New occasions teach new duties." The problems of the future will not be the problems of the present nor of the past. Neither can they be met with the old methods.

The consolidators of capital, the prophecy of which caused the Socialists of a half century or even of a decade ago to be looked upon as crazy fanatics, are to-day accomplished facts. The great trusts have leaped over national boundaries a power beside which that of the military conqueror of former ages is insignificant.

It is not alone that these individual owners have grown monstrous great in their industrial rulership. They have made alliances with their brother monarchs of industry, until bound by a fellowship of greed they hold the world enthralled. The Manufacturers' Associations and similar organizations of to-day are but the promise of the time when the idle exploiting class of the world will present a solid phalanx of oppressing power toward the creators of wealth.

As the battle line lengthens and the struggle grows fiercer the forces of organized plunder seek ever for new weapons with which to meet the gathering armies of workers. Ten years ago the injunction was seldom used in conflicts between capitalist and laborer. To-day the judge has taken his place next to the scab as the main dependence of the exploiting class when in conflict with its slaves.

The "Taff Vale" decision of England is little more than a year old, but legal precedent moves on winged feet to serve a ruling class, however much it may linger when labor calls for its aid, and to-day that decision has been accepted as a rule of practice in the courts of a dozen American states. From now on trade-union funds and the possessions of union men are the legitimate prey of union crushers. To ask a master for better conditions of life is to give him the legal right to take any little surplus you may have been able to save in days gone by.

The "Dick Military Bill" makes of every man a military butcher, whether he wishes or not, and places the control of the armed forces of the country in the hands of the central government, of whose allegiance to capitalism there can never raise a suspicion. Meanwhile plot bullets are distributed to the arsenals and military maps are made of the cities, telling all too plainly who are to be the victims of this new military organization.

On the other hand, while employers are gathering to their hands all the powers of government and are using them for the purpose of defending their ill-gotten gains against the rightful owners, the laborers are slowly but surely learning that they too must gain and use political power. At first they forget the lessons which the long painful struggle for each little advance on the industrial field should have taught them—that laborers secure nothing that their strength is unable to take. Forgetting this lesson, which the long battle in mine, workshop and factory should have taught them, they send lobbyists to the government of the master class to beg and whine for favors. They hope to see the capitalist yield a portion of his plunder in the legislative field in response to appeals to justice and mercy, forgetting that every shortening of hours, every increase of wages, every child that has been taken from the factory and sent to the school, every right of laborers to stand together as brothers has been secured only when those who asked these things had the strength and the will and a knowledge of the means to enforce their demands.

Now that the struggle is being transferred to the political field, now that it is a question of injunction judges, militia rule, police outrages and class legislation, labor must learn once more to stand alone and conquer by virtue of its own inherent strength. Here, however, it is fighting, not alone its own battles, but the battle of the whole human race. It is fighting on the side of progress, of human advance, in an effort to realize for itself and for posterity the fruits of the mechanical and industrial triumphs of modern society.

No one else can wage this battle. The men of the colleges cannot do it. They are bound too closely to the dead past. They have, with a few honorable exceptions, chosen on which side they will stand in this great conflict. From them comes adulation of the scab, denunciations of the unions, and hymns of praise for the concentrated wealth that is capable of granting rich endowments. The wealthy and the privileged cannot lead in this great struggle for it is against the ill-gotten wealth of to-day and unjust privileges of the present social order that the battle of labor is waged.

The 19th century belonged to the capitalist. The tasks it accomplished, the order it brought forth, the society it established were all in accord with the interests of a ruling capitalist class. We must at once admit that however terrible the evils it created and problems it left behind that century did greater things for human progress than all the centuries that have rolled before. It took the simple tools with which man had so long battled against his environment in a painful effort to transform it to his use, and it transformed those tools and made slaves of wind, water, steam, air and electricity, until man could at last proclaim the victory over nature. But meantime a class arose who stole to themselves the fruits of that victory without having shared in the labor of conquest.

The 20th century belongs to the laborers. It is for them to secure the fruits of this industrial triumph for those whose toil and skill won the victory.

Long has been the preparation of the laborers for this task. For this they were driven by greed into crowded cities and drawn by brotherhood into industrial armies, and gathered in obedience to their intelligence into political parties of their own class. They have learned to work together, act together, think together, in the workshop and the union.

They must now carry that class solidarity in the political field. They must capture government, not to make of it a taskmaster, a policeman, or a class tyrant, but to transform it into a servant that shall perform the collective tasks of all the workers. Only in this way can end the struggle between the owners and the users of the instruments of wealth creation. The long class struggle between capitalists and laborers by the collective body of laborers, and when the laborers task of creating wealth shall be shared by all the members of society.

SAVAGERY, BARBARISM, FEUDALISM, CAPITALISM—these were the great race steps upward in the past. The next step—**SOCIALISM**, lies before us. It is for the workers to decide when we shall take it and enter into the reward that it will bring to mankind.

A. M. SIMONS.

SOCIALISM AND LABOR UNIONS

By JOS. WANHOPE, Editor of "The People".

To the observer whose vision penetrates beyond the "politics" that are being evolved for the preservation and extension of capitalist exploitation, as presented by the Republican and Democratic parties the two most menacing forces that threaten this program are undoubtedly Socialism and the Trades Union movement.

Both have grown wonderfully in numbers during the last few years, and while the former openly states its object as the complete abolition of the capitalist system, the latter, on the whole, disavows any such program, and often through its spokesmen, attempts to assure the exploiting class that labor organization is the surest bulwark for the preservation of the status quo. How little confidence the capitalists place in these assurances may be seen from the incessant war they wage against Trades Unionism, and the organizations they are forming specially to combat its growing power and "exactions."

As yet however, the strongest and most influential part of the exploiting class, adhere to the policy of neutralizing the power of the unions by assuming a guise of pretended friendship, by inveigling their leaders into projects of arbitration and conciliation, dispensing petty political situations amongst them, and by countless arts of bribery and cajolery maintaining amongst the mass of trades union members the delusion that their friendship is real. On the other hand, the results of this collusion have been uniformly disastrous to organized labor, a fact which the latter are beginning to dimly perceive, and from all appearances this perception will grow more distinct until the policy of pretended friendship will no longer be possible to the capitalist class, and open war must be declared. The appearance of the "Manufacturers' Association" is a sure and certain prelude to what is coming in this direction. It is to the Trades Union movement, what the "National Economic League" is to the Socialist Party—an open and avowed enemy.

Possibly all this has been clearly perceived by the majority of Socialist thinkers, but it is possible also that its full significance is not generally understood.

Beyond illustrating the ever growing distinctness of the class struggle, it also points out unerringly that the economic forces in the struggle of to-day, work their way regardless of the professions or apparent intentions of groups or organizations engaged therein. The trades union movement, despite the attitude of its leaders is becoming a movement for the destruction of capitalism, whatever be the intentions of those engaged in it. This characteristic will be more clearly perceived as it grows and struggles, and when its membership becomes finally permeated with Socialist conceptions, will be apparent to all. The folly of Mr. Parry, whose antics have furnished so much amusement for the trade union journals, did not consist in a wrong analysis of the situation, but in fact that he was imprudent enough to blurt out what capitalism would carefully conceal until forced to expose.

As to the attitude of Socialists to trade union movement, this question is fast becoming superfluous in view of the fact that more and more the Socialist movement is drawing its adherents from the ranks of organized labor. The assumption that the two forces are completely distinct will be gradually abandoned as both more nearly converge, and though the struggle on the economic field be maintained, the political expression of both must become identical.

That there should have been friction between Socialists and trades unionists in the past seems unavoidable. Not having rid themselves of capitalist conceptions, our members were prone to regard the trades union movement as being totally under the guidance and power of individuals, and hold such individuals responsible for the failure of the members to accept Socialist principles, and berate them accordingly. Naturally enough, this was resented and friction ensued.

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SOCIALIST POSITION

It is the aim of the Socialists to organize the working class into a political party for the purpose of capturing the powers of government in the interests of the working class.

In this we differ from all other parties. The Republican and Democrat parties claim to represent the interests of all of the people but in reality they represent only the capitalists. The Socialist Party makes the straight forward declaration that it represents the interests of the workers alone.

Labor produces all wealth and labor alone is entitled to what it produces. That this may become a self evident truth to the workers is the purpose of our agitation. That we may bring about a state of society in which such a condition of affairs shall exist is the object of the Socialist Party.

To bring about this state of affairs we demand the common ownership of the land, the factories, the mines, the railroads and all of the tools of production and distribution. The details connected with the bringing about of this change we leave to the future, confident that the working class when they shall have declared by a majority at the ballot box that they wish such common ownership will have enough ability and wisdom to so arrange the details that they shall benefit thereby.

We point out to the working class that they must spend all of their time at hard work and that they receive in return but a bare living while another class performs no useful work yet has all of the luxuries and advantages of civilization along with leisure to enjoy the same. We believe that in a society organized only in the interests of the workers that it would be possible for the workers to have all of the benefits of civilization and sufficient leisure to enjoy them. We believe that in such a state of society that the children could be taken from the mines and the factories and placed in the playground and the schools and that the workmen could by a small amount of his time, using the machine to the fullest extent, produce enough for all and insure for himself an old age of peace and plenty.

It is because the propertyless workingmen who are in the vast majority are directly interested in bringing about this change that we appeal to them. Capitalists who have all of these things under the present system are not interested in the change. As they live off the products of the labor of others they would oppose a system whereby it is proposed that no man unless sick or crippled shall live off the products of another man's toil. It would interfere with their snarl. For this reason we call to the workers to unite and form a party of their class, controlled by their class and in the interests of their class alone.

Such a party is already in the field, the Socialist Party. It is an international party working toward the common ownership of the world for the workers. In the United States it will try to elect a president and congress next year on that uncompromising platform. In the city of Chicago it will have a candidate for alderman in every ward next spring as it did last spring and will ask the workers to nominate and elect members of their class to the positions that control the policeman's club.

The Socialist Party is a due paying organization, the money received from dues is used to further push the organization and circulate Socialist literature. There are branch organizations in every ward in the city. They carry on the agitation in their wards. Every workingman who wishes a decent living as he goes through life, who wishes to see his children receive the best possible education and who wishes the shadow of the poorhouse removed from his old age should join the branch of the party in his ward and help bring about this state of affairs.

The "Chicago Socialist" is owned by the party and according to its charter cannot make profits. Its surplus must be used in spreading Socialism. Any workingman who is in doubt should read this paper and at least discover the position of the party that promises so much for his class.

Any one interested in the party or desirous in finding out further as to its purpose and workings should call at the party headquarters, 181 Washington street, Chicago.

WHY SHOULD A WORKINGMAN THINK?

I suppose that is a curious question to ask. You may be of the opinion that you do think. But do you?

Perhaps you think about some things but do you really think about things that are important to your welfare?

You say you can add. You know that two plus two are four. How do you know this? Did someone tell you or have you proved it for yourself? If someone told you, you haven't thought it out. If you have proved it to your own satisfaction, then you have thought a little bit.

But, on the square, do you think as well on other propositions of an equally simple nature?

Who is it that builds the houses, factories, streets, railways, street cars, automobiles, furniture? In fact who is it that builds everything? You say the workingmen do it! How do you know that they do all of these things? Oh! You are a workingman. Well, that's one thing you know.

Now, have you a house? Have you an automobile? Have you nice clothes? Have you plenty to eat ALL THE TIME? And if you haven't enough of all these fine things that you make, why haven't you? I'll bet you don't know.

I've often heard you say: "I have tramped the streets now for several weeks, looking for a job, and no one seems to want me. I am willing to work but if I do not get a job soon I'll starve. Wife is raising the dickens. Children are sick. Oh! If I only had a job I'd soon get on my feet."

That was when you didn't have a job, but finally the prosperous days come along and you get a job. You worked every day. Every week you got your pay envelope. Then were you happy? No. This was your tune: "I can't understand it, here I've been working steady for a year or more but somehow or other I can't get ahead. I'm getting good wages—as much as I ever got—but wife says she cannot make both ends meet. Everything seems to cost about twice as much as it used to. The landlord has raised the rent but the boss won't raise my wages."

And then you joined the union. You talked it over with the boys and decided that you would go on strike. Then you said: "We'll show those capitalists a few things. We'll just tell them that if they don't raise our wages we won't work for them. We'll strike." And you struck.

But there were a lot of other fellows there, ready to take your jobs. You went to them and asked them not to do it.

You said: "See here men, we've got wives and families to support and we're on strike for higher wages. Don't take our jobs."

But the other fellows replied: "Well, so have we got wives. We haven't any jobs at all."

And then you called them a lot of unpleasant names. The police interfered. They clubbed you. They drove you away from the factory. And when they couldn't find any excuse for

THE WAITERS STRIKE

The waiters went on strike: The waiters arbitrated: The waiters are on strike again. The bosses are united; the workers are divided. Pure and Simpleton refuses the cooperation of the sympathetic strike, and the capitalist smiles. That smile will come off when the workers are united.

Now that the yacht race has been decided and Mr. Corbett has taken the count let's all go back to work in factory, mill and mine and save up a few more thousands to bet next year.

The Chicago Raw Food Society wants John D. Rockefeller to pay them 1,000,000 for using raw food prescribed by them and recovering his health. The working class have a claim against John for a larger amount for the use of raw labor belonging to them, out of which he made all the wealth he has. We are not pressing our claim at present as we suspect the courts of being prejudiced against us. We propose to do as Lincoln did: get a court to suit us and then demand justice—when we are sure of the brand.

Ben Hanford.

The Toledo comrades will hold a big meeting in Memorial Hall, Wednesday, Sept. 15th, and have secured Comrade Hanford as the speaker. This promises to be one of the largest meetings so far held in Toledo and Comrade Hanford will undoubtedly produce good results. The comrades should attend this meeting.

More subscribers always wanted.

COLLINS IN THE STATE.

Lacon, Ill., August 25, 1903. Jas. S. Smith, Secy:—

Dear Comrade:—Well, Comrade J. Collins has been with us and has gone. He has reached the spot with those he reached for—the workers—but the "shirkers" don't like his plain, blunt way of telling the truth (isn't that sad?) He has spoken every night since he has been under our direction and we are satisfied that fertile seed has been sown in every town we've visited and our trips were not only enjoyable but highly satisfactory. Tuesday night, Aug. 18, he spoke in Sparand to an attentive and appreciative audience of good proportions. Wednesday night the 19th at Lacon with a good crowd to listen, he brought out encomiums from the workers and sneers from the "shirkers". Thursday night at Henry we had a good crowd of real workingmen and gave them the first Socialist talk in town had

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Published every Saturday at 181 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

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

Remittances may be made by Post Office money orders, express money order or bank draft.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. To ensure a return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed.

Entered at the Post Office Chicago, Ill., as Second Class Matter March 18, 1902.

PHONE FRANKLIN 64



LABOR DAY.

The annual occurrence of the first Monday of September gives the workman food for reflection.

It was first celebrated in New York City under the auspices of the New York Central Labor Union.

Labor Day has lost its true significance. The original idea of an assertive working class demonstration has been destroyed by the demagogues who made it a "legal" holiday.

Labor Day will be rehabilitated, but it will be shifted from the first Monday in September to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

At the Building Trades Celebration in this city as aspirant for the Republican nomination for governor and a colonel of the militia will orate to the fool workers whose celebration has become a sham.

THE TRADE UNION FUND.

The heart of organized labor is in Chicago as this is the greatest industrial center in America.

Among the delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor, there are one hundred or more members who are class conscious and are arranged in a solid phalanx against the capitalist system.

The price of this paper is 25 cents per year in clubs of four or more.

the present crazy competitive system. For this purpose the Trade Union Fund was organized at the instigation of several of our trade union comrades.

Admitting the fact that the Socialist movement is purely a movement of education along materialistic lines, you will readily perceive that this fund is one of the very best methods of propaganda so far devised.

We are upon the verge of a campaign that will be one of the fiercest political contests so far recorded in history, and it is in line for every worker to do what he can to further the cause of the producers.

Join this fund at once. The dues are five cents per week payable in advance. Pay as much in advance as possible, this simplifies the book keeping.

A RUBBER-NECK ISSUE.

The money question has not been talked to death in spite of Mr. Bryan's long years of mouth work. The latest style of financial argument is labeled "Elastic Currency" and the crime of '73 is to become venial a sin as compared with the crime of one hundred and some odd years when rubber boots, steel trust stocks, first mortgage bonds on Utopia, etc., etc., were demonized by a convention of protoplasmic politicians.

The paramount issue is to be: shall the banks be allowed to print and circulate bank notes against valuable assets other than government bonds— which are now required by law. These assets consist of stocks and bonds of railroads, trusts, etc.

This opens a dazzling vista to the radicals and saviors of society. The democrat who harks back to Jackson and Jefferson can now proudly trace his "issue" to Adam and beyond. And how simple it is. Plenty of money for all. Just organize a trust, take your stock to the nearest bank and, presto! money to burn. No need for the workmen to own the tools. With money so elastic one can get it merely by stretching out one's hand, or so foolish as to work.

For a really, truly elastic currency and elastic issue in 1904 we suggest: Government ownership of gum shoes, rubber mouths and rubber necks.

A NEW ORGANIZATION.

There was a new organization launched in Chicago a few days since, which is so unique in its character as to merit especial attention. "Public Union" is the name by which it is known.

The Daily News says: It is designated as an organization of business men, employers and laboring men, to be distinctly hostile to the present policy and acts of labor unions and their members.

The Daily News further states "the objects of the 'Public Union' to be as follows: First—To crystallize public opinion, already much aroused into orderly channels of resistance to labor unions and their methods.

Second—To extend and organize the opposition sentiment and mass it as effectively for the maintenance of law and order in this community as the unions are now able to subvert these main bulwarks of civilized society.

Third—To undermine the more dangerous of these unions (particularly the teamsters organizations) by directing the compelling force of numbers, all voters, upon every public official whose duty it is to keep the peace or punish the guilty thus encouraging him compelling him if necessary to do his duty. By assuring unwilling or dissatisfied members of labor unions of protection and favor by that means encouraging withdrawals from and revolts within their own ranks.

ganizers of this "Public Union" are A. C. Allen, attorney for the Kellogg Switch Board Co., E. A. Rydson & Co., contractors, and J. A. Miller & Bros., Roofing Co.

We have thus quoted the Daily News in order to not misrepresent its statements.

The name of an organization is supposed to define who its membership consists of. So in naming this the "Public Union" and telling us who its members are the Daily News has defined for us the public of whom we hear so often.

Hereafter when we are asked to sympathize with the public in time of strike, we will know that it is corporation lawyers, business men, contractors and scab laborers who are meant. In times past we have been lead to suppose that the public was a third and disinterested party being neither the employer of labor nor the striker. But this organization has declared itself to be the public in its name. And then in stating its object declares itself to be distinctly hostile to the labor unions and their members.

Its first object is to crystallize public opinion into orderly channels of resistance to unions. It states that public opinion is much aroused and when we take into consideration the fact that the public it refers to is composed of lawyers, employers and scab laborers we must admit that they have been much aroused as to the best way to crush the union and we must recognize this new organization as an openly avowed enemy of the labor movement.

Its second object it states is the maintenance of law and order. Their real grievance on this score is that they can no longer incite union men to violence and must find some other method of destroying their strength.

They openly declare their third object to be undermining the more dangerous or in other words the more powerful of the labor organizations.

They go further and state what methods they mean to adopt in order to bring about their object.

The first method is to insure protection and favor to dissatisfied union men thereby encouraging revolt in the unions. The next method is to use the money paid into these societies by duped workmen to establish a department of justice, to spy on labor unions and in all possible ways to bring criminal charges against them.

It seems to us that the most daring and insulting sentence in the whole article is the one in which they call attention to the fact that all workers are voters and that with the power of the ballot they can compel policemen and judges to do their duty, which is to club strikers into submission and to issue injunctions against them.

The policy of the ruling class has been to lead the working class to believe that politics was a thing with which they must waste no time. The workers have believed that previous to each election that the leading candidates for office on the two great party tickets would hold meetings and that they the workers could by listening to the speeches or by reading therein in the great daily papers, decide which was the better friend to the worker and vote accordingly. So thorough has this policy been carried out that the ruling class has made concessions to the unions where ever necessary in order to keep them divided politically. They the rulers have even gone so far as to declare Labor Day a national holiday. And the unions in order to carry out their part of the program have had the custom for years of providing speakers from both the great political parties for their Labor Day demonstrations.

In view of this it is surprising that an organization of employers brought into existence for the sole purpose of destroying the union should call the attention of the workers to the fact that they are also voters. When they do so they are simply striking the key note of their own death knell. They are helping to teach the workers that to scab in time of strikes is despicable but to scab at the ballot box is treachery of the most damnable kind.

The great danger to the employing or capitalist class is that the workers will recognize the power of the ballot and instead of allowing public officials to enslave their class will see to it that the public officials cease to be friends of the working class and become members of the working class itself.

Let the workers once recognize their power at the ballot box and become united in one political party, that stands for the interest of the workers and will only vote for workers for public officials and the capitalist class will be swept out of existence.

Then there will be no employer and no employee, no master and no slave but each and every human being will be a producer and each will enjoy the full social value of his toil.

LILLIE W. FORBERG. If you want a paper that fights for your interests—read the Chicago Socialist.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM.

We are often met with the question: What is Socialism?

The answers are varied as the temperments, conceptions and aims of the different speakers who are interrogated.

Some give the funny definitions given by the different dictionaries, some a general government ownership etc. But it is rarely that we find one of our agitators who makes plain the fact that Socialism aims to abolish the wage system from which springs the present class struggle.

This conflict expresses itself in the contest between the individual or corporate capitalist on one side and the groups of workers employed by them on the other side. The prize striven for by the employees is that more of the wealth they create should accrue to them. On the side of the capitalist the effort is always to maintain his power by denying the workers the right to organize, for they regard organization dangerous to their position as masters of the braid.

LABOR'S PROGRESS IN RUSSIA.

Comrade E. Levin, in a letter on the "Manifesto of the Russian Socialist Revolutionists" published in "Justice" of London, July 11, explains the difference between the Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia and the Socialist-Revolutionary Party of Russia. He says that the latter is an "opportunistic, semi-anarchical so-called party."

WHAT IS SOCIALISM.

By B. Berlyn. We are often met with the question: What is Socialism? The answers are varied as the temperments, conceptions and aims of the different speakers who are interrogated.

Catholic Workingmen and Their Relation to the Socialist Movement

By REV. THOS. J. HAGERTY.

Census bulletin No. 150 informs us that in these United States the actual toilers, whether of brain or brawn, create on an average for each worker new values to the extent of \$2,451 per year out of which the average annual wage of each worker amount to \$437, or less than one-fifth of the entire product of labor.

The early colonists, irrespective of creed or race, settled the problem of political liberty when they threw off the British yoke. The problem of industrial liberty is even more vital and national than that of political liberty: without the former the latter is a mere empty phrase. It is a problem which directly affects the laborer of every religious belief.

Richmond, Ind.—We had a good Socialist open air meeting here on the 13th. Miss Mattie Biegler of Terre Haute spoke here on that date. She is a clear forceful speaker with a powerful voice and she handles the subject in a most masterly manner.

Sunday Sept. 27 the First Fall Festival of the Socialist Party will take place at Kuhn's Park. We have arranged for Father Hagerty to speak on this occasion and every Socialist in Chicago should make a special effort to hear this gifted speaker.

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As Cunningham has remarked in "The Growth of English Industry and Commerce," (Cambridge 1882, p. 4) "Wars and Revolutions, Court Intrigues as well as Religious Revivals, have all an industrial side; they have dissipated wealth, or they have altered the conditions under which wealth was obtained, or they have done all three."

It is a movement which derives its impetus from the class-conscious conviction of the workingmen of the world that only by an intelligent exercise of the franchise in the interests of their own class can they ever acquire complete control over the output of their own labor.

For to prohibit and dispense, To find out, or to make offence; Of hell and heaven to dispose; To play with souls at fast and loose; To set what characters they please, And mulct on sin or godliness,

The enormous exactions of the Avignon Court became so unbearable that "England endeavored to protect herself by strict legislative enactments" (Pastor ibid., p. 91) and other countries entered vigorous protests.

In the middle of the fourteenth century "the prevailing immorality exceeded anything that had been witnessed since the tenth century. The evil was due in great measure to the altered conditions of civilized life.

Commercial progress, facilities of intercourse, the general wellbeing of all classes of society in Italy, France, Germany, and the Low Countries, had greatly increased during the latter part of the thirteenth century. Habits of life changed rapidly, and became more luxurious and pleasure-seeking. This, however, was not true to an equal extent of the working class, for it was out of their labor that all these luxuries were wrung.

These are facts which neither Father Sherman nor Archbishop Quigley may truthfully deny. Dr. Ludwig Pastor, from whose work they are quoted, is recognized as one of the most authoritative historians in the Catholic Church.

was unquestioned till the days of his erudite disciple, St. Thomas Aquinas when the pressure of changed economic conditions, especially in the growing maritime commerce of Venice, slowly forced a modification of the Aristotelian argument the beginning

title of benevolent or universal bishop, and the consequent degradation of his own see, and was prevented only by the universal indignation aroused by the report of his intention.

Irland and England worshipped at the same altar when Pope Adrian IV, issued his infamous bull "Laudabiliter" giving Ireland to Henry II.

During the residence of the popes at Avignon "the Papal financiers adopted the most questionable means of covering deficits. From the time of John XXII, especially, the hurtful system of Annates, Reservations and Expectancies came into play and a multitude of abuses were its consequence.

As Cunningham has remarked in "The Growth of English Industry and Commerce," (Cambridge 1882, p. 4) "Wars and Revolutions, Court Intrigues as well as Religious Revivals, have all an industrial side; they have dissipated wealth, or they have altered the conditions under which wealth was obtained, or they have done all three."

It is a movement which derives its impetus from the class-conscious conviction of the workingmen of the world that only by an intelligent exercise of the franchise in the interests of their own class can they ever acquire complete control over the output of their own labor.

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wages of the toilers in their parishes and dioceses, amassed great fortunes. Let the Catholic workingman compare his own material condition in life with theirs...

It is any wonder that such clergymen are opposed to Socialism which demands that labor belongs, all wealth? Under Socialism priests and bishops could not own rows of rent-houses, real estate, and mining-stock...

THE RANK AND FILE.

You will do well to dig up a few subscribers.

Comrade Martin of Decatur lands four yearlies

We received forty-seven subs in one hour last Friday.

Comrade Zablocki pays his T. U. F. dues one year in advance.

Comrade Foy of Minnesota sends in for a supply of the Willard leaflets.

The 20th ward made a plunge and took 8 subs at one crack.

Comrade Pareus of St. Louis sends in for four subs. as a starter.

Richmond, Ind., comes to the front. Comrade Fryar sends in a list of five.

Comrade Vander Ploeg of South Chicago sends in a full year's dues to the Trade Union Fund.

Comrade Aarhus brought in ten yearly subscribers and took a copy of Sombart's Socialism for doing so.

Comrade Dundin secured 11 yearlies in one day and orders five hundred of the Labor Day Edition.

State Organizer Collins has stirred the comrades at Varna up in good shape and they now want to form a local. Comrade Kennedy is pushing the work.

We are sending out eight thousand sample copies of this edition. If you are not a subscriber and should receive one of these copies it is a special invitation to you to become a permanent reader of our paper.

I am an old man 80 years of age and do not earn a dollar in a year but I have scraped up fifty cents to get a hundred of your Labor Day Edition to distribute among my neighbors.—Wells, Burton City, Ohio.

Enclosed find one dollar to pay for your most excellent paper for one year to each of the four names enclosed. The cause is flourishing here and we intend to fight to a finish.—Moish, Council Bluffs.

The 27th ward comrades have begun an aggressive system of agitation. They placed six bundle orders with us, bought a good stock of subs, paid four dollars on back accounts and have gone out after the enemy loaded for bear.

Comrade Kindred of Carbon Cliff went out on a quiet expedition and secured twenty-two subs. That's good propaganda work. You may be able to turn a trick of that kind. All that it required is the conviction that the principle you stood for is right. Try it.

The boat excursion given under the auspices of the Chicago Socialist last Saturday night was a most glorious success. A big crowd, plenty to eat and drink and a fine ride on the lake. Every one pronounced the affair O. K., and the paper will make in the neighborhood of \$90 on the affair. Next season we will have a larger boat and make an all day trip of it.

The Fall Festival is under way. Kuhn's Park at Milwaukee and Armitage avenues has been engaged for the occasion and Father Hagerty will give the principle address of the day. Operations will begin promptly at 9 a. m., Sunday, Sept. 27, and they will continue until 11 p. m. There will be games, eating, dancing and quenching of thirst. Come early bring your basket and prepare for a jolly good time.

Comrade Bruce of Detroit gets in on the Labor Day Edition and sends in a list of ten yearlies.

He says Detroit is a very bum proposition. Their mayor suppressed their street meeting and was afterwards sent to the penitentiary for swiping a million dollars. This duck has just been set loose by Gov. Bliss. Some day the toilers will discover it is not necessary to have a lot of dubs like the two just mentioned to govern them, but that they the workers are capable of governing themselves. Then we will have Socialism.

Freedom. A comrade who is a commercial telegraph operator brought in a list of ten yearlies. He admonished us not to tip his name off as he might get "canned" by that great reptile known as the W. U. Octopus. There is very little difference between the commercial kings of the present time and the feudal kings of bygone ages. The latter had your head cut off when you manifested a bit of intelligence or un-rear and the former cuts your bread off on the same grounds and as the wage-workers are dependent upon the commercial kings for their bread, it behooves them to saw wood.

OFFICE OF CITY SECRETARY.

Socialist Labor Day Paraders should wear a red Socialist Party button.

Everybody interested in the making of speakers for the Socialist Party should attend the opening of the Socialist Debating Club on Wednesday, September 2, 8 p. m.

There are still a few thousand leaflets to be had. They are thought provokers. Make use of them in workshops and factories!

The City Central Committee meets on September 5th at 8 p. m. sharp. Any and all communications must be in this office at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the time of opening of meeting. Branches should not fail to send in August Financial Report if they desire representation.

The following branches have not returned membership-blanks (carefully filled out): 4, 5, 7, 8 Polish, 10 and 11 Bohemian, 13, 14, 20, 22, 23, 29 Polish, 30, 33-1, Karl Marx Club, Wilhelm Liebknecht Club and Northwest Side German Club.

If you want to know something of your party send in above blanks carefully filled out up to July 15. This is the last call.

Rent Fund contributions since Aug. 8, are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes S. Stedman \$1.00, 31st ward Branch 1.00, 5th ward Branch 1.00, Comrades Lotse and Oge .50, 21st ward branch 2.00, Karl Marx Club 4.00, 25th ward branch 1.00, 27th ward branch No. 1 .50, Seymour Stedman .50, David Wolf .50, C. Wheeler .25, A. Mendelson .50.

THE REAL FACTS ABOUT RUSKIN UNIVERSITY.

So many conflicting rumors have been circulated regarding the past, present and future of Ruskin University, that I believe the Socialists of the United States would like an impartial statement of the facts in the case. By way of preface I desire to explain that I am in no way connected with the management of the university, while I have had the best of facilities for personal observation of its work and acquaintance with its officers and students, since my residence is at Glen Ellyn, where it is located, and I am financial secretary of Local Glen Ellyn of the Socialist Party the membership of which consists largely of Ruskin students.

While the Ruskin College was operated at Trenton, Mo., Walter Vrooman was its chief financial support. His connection with the institution was definitely ended at least three months ago. Socialists can hardly be blamed for looking askance at Ruskin while Vrooman was a director. He is

FORWARD OR BACKWARD

By CHARLES DOBBS, Louisville, Ky.

Nature abhors stagnation as it does a vacuum and there can be no such thing in life as standing still. Individuals and institutions must either go forward or backward. There is such a thing as "mocking time" for the moment but the man or body of men deluded with the idea that this can be kept up indefinitely is certain to receive a rough awakening. There is a forward movement which cannot be checked and we must go with it or ahead of it if we wish to escape being crushed under foot.

These are mere truisms but they must be seriously taken into account by those who desire not only to maintain the advantage of the moment but to win new victories in the future. With particular force does this apply to the trades unions, which do not have to be told that life is a struggle—that they get nothing they do not fight for. Having learned the lesson in the bitter school of experience the trades unions by this time should have no delusions on the subject. No one is going to give them anything as a free-will offering however much concessions extorted by fear are paraded in the philanthropic garb of "voluntary" increases in wages or reductions in hours of labor. Trades unionists must know or stand convicted of unutterable stupidity—that they are always confronted by an able, resourceful and often unreasonable enemy in the shops of the employing class. This being true the unions dare not overlook any legitimate means whereby they may secure for their members the means to satisfy the needs and natural aspirations of human beings.

For years the Socialists, while loyally fighting labor's battles on the economic field, have pointed out the insufficiency of the "pure and simple" trade union policy. They have been reviled and persecuted for opinions sake—often by the very people they have sought to help—but the wisdom of their words is every day becoming more and more apparent. The trade union itself was not organized until the cruel force of circumstances compelled organization and the same force of circumstances must show many that labor must look to other weapons

a generous whole-souled fellow with the greatest enthusiasm for Socialism as he understands it; but he is hopelessly erratic, and he refuses to work inside the Socialist Party, because he wants to be dictator in whatever is doing. He is out now and it is needless to discuss him further.

Ruskin University is an amalgamation of various schools, among which are Ruskin College, which removed from Trenton under the direction of George McA. Miller, and the Chicago Law School, at the head of which was J. J. Tobias. This Tobias became the chancellor of the university, in charge of its Chicago office in the Schiller building, while Miller, with the title of Dean, was in actual charge of the class work at Glen Ellyn.

An essential part of the university work which had been agreed upon by all parties concerned before the consolidation was that economics and sociology should be taught by Socialists, from the Socialist point of view, not however excluding their presentation from the capitalist point of view also if found desirable. As a matter of fact the only course on these subjects in the spring term of 1903 was a course of lectures on Socialism by May Wood Simons. I had the privilege of listening to most of her lectures and found them instructive and stimulating in a high degree. They were attended by a large proportion of the students, and had a marked effect in clearing their ideas.

Toward the end of the spring term Chancellor Tobias evidently became alarmed at the growing prominence of the Socialist thought in the university, and resolved to check it if possible. He gave out interviews and newspaper letters falsely asserting that a small group of students was alone responsible for any Socialist tendency on the part of the university, and he undertook from that time to get rid of Socialist students and also of Dean Miller.

An animated though not noisy contest ensued for the control of the Glen Ellyn property and I am happy to announce that Miller has won out and that under his direction scientific Socialism will be taught at Ruskin by A. M. Simons, May Wood Simons, and probably soon by other members of the Socialist Party. Miller himself has not thus far been a party member, although he votes the Socialist ticket, but the logic of events is bringing him to us irresistibly. When he comes into the party organization it will be to stay. I have known him for years and know that he is a man to tie to. Ruskin College may continue to affiliate with the various Chicago

than the strike and boycott if it is to go forward and not be trampled under foot. It is unfortunate that a blow from a club is necessary to make some men see even a star of hope but certainly the blows have fallen fast enough in the past few years to make labor see whole constellations. With the signs daily multiplying to show how desperate is labor's condition, with every day poisoned by the fear that to-morrow may bring idleness and want, it is suicidal for the unions longer to ignore the Socialist's bugle call to the political field. The strike and the boycott are good old weapons, and arbitration has its good points, but unless labor is using the finest and best weapon of all—the ballot—it is as helpless as a band of Filipino Igorrotes, with bows and arrows, against American soldiers with machine guns and repeating rifles.

The trades unions are essentially democratic in that the rank and file possess the ultimate authority and this rank and file cannot with safety transfer its authority to officers and delegates. Of course these functionaries are necessary to do a delegated work but they must at frequent intervals render an account of their stewardship. It is when these accounts are rendered that the rank and file must make itself felt. If the labor leaders persist in fighting with bows and arrows the rank and file must see that they are represented by men who have a clearer conception of modern conditions. These modern conditions make the political wing of the labor movement as important as the economic wing and the common instinct of self-preservation, if not common sense, must force the acceptance of this truth. This political wing of the labor movement, the Socialist Party, as truly represents the working class interests as the trades union, and its ultimate impotence of the "pure and simple" union to guarantee employment is demonstrated.

What are the rank and file of the trades unions going to do about it? Forward with votes for the Socialist Party or backward to repeated defeat, idleness and want?

schools that with it made up Ruskin University but it will have its own board of trustees, and its own local government, so that there will in future be no interference with its established policy of teaching the truth on social problems. It is the purpose of the college to furnish its students with employment, for a sufficient portion of their time to enable them to earn their board and room rent. Courses, both resident and correspondence, will be given by Mr. and Mrs. May W. Simons as originally announced in history, economics and sociology. I can unhesitatingly commend the school as one to which Socialist parents can send their sons and daughters from fourteen years up, with the assurance that their minds will not be perverted by the capitalistic atmosphere such as surrounds most colleges. It is also the best possible place for a young workman who desires to get a broad education while earning his own living.

It appears that inquiries from Socialists addressed to Ruskin University have been deliberately neglected by Tobias, who received the mail. To ensure getting a prompt answer address inquiries personally to Geo. McA. Miller, Glen Ellyn, Ill. The fall term opens early in September.

CHARLES H. KERR, Senatorial Districts of Illinois.

Following are the Senatorial Districts and organizations therein: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, and 31st are wholly within the city of Chicago, the 6th takes in Evanston and the 24th, 26th, and the North end of the 25th wards. The 7th districts takes in all of Cook county, outside of Chicago and Evanston containing Locals of Chicago Heights, Winnetka and Grossdale.

- 8th District. Counties of Lake, McHenry and Boone, Locals at Waukegan and Belvidere. 10th District. Counties of Ogle and Winnebago. Local at Rockford. 12th District. Counties of Stephenson, Carroll and Jo Daviess. Locals at Freeport and East Dubuque. 14th District. Counties of Kane and Kendall. Locals at Aurora, Dundee and Elgin. 16th District. Counties of Marshall, Putnam, Livingston and Woodford. Local at Lacon. 18th District. County of Peoria. Local at Peoria.

- 20th District. Counties of Kankakee, Grundy and Iroquois. Locals at Kankakee and Coal City. 22nd District. Counties of Vermilion and Edgar. Local at Paris. 26th District. Counties of McLean and Ford. Local at Bloomington. 28th District. Counties of Macon and Dowitt. Local at Decatur. 32nd District. Counties of McDonough, Warner and Hancock. Local at Monmouth. 33rd District. Counties of Rock Island, Henderson and Mercer. Locals at Rock Island and Moline. 35th District. Counties of Whiteside, Lee and De Kalb. Locals at Fulton and DeKalb. 30th District. Counties of Adams, Scott, Calhoun and Pike. Local at Quincy. 38th District. Counties of Green, Montgomery, Jer-

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FROM THE STATE COMMITTEE.

To the members and locals of the Socialist Party of Illinois. Greeting:—In accordance with Article V, Section I, of the State Constitution which provides as follows: "There shall be elected a State Committee consisting of one (1) member from each Senatorial District for a term of two (2) years, elected in the month of September of each odd numbered year." You are hereby fraternally requested to assemble in your respective

Senatorial Districts for the purpose of electing said member, not sooner than the 1st, nor later than the 30th day of September next, and forward credentials, giving names and addresses of such members to the undersigned within five (5) days after such election. Wherever two or more Locals exist in one District the election shall be by a delegate convention on a basis of one (1) delegate for every five (5) members from each Local. In District where but one Local exists such election shall be by a special meeting of the Local and every member notified of such meeting.

As provided in Section II of Article V. "The State Committee shall within sixty (60) days after its election assemble and elect a State Secretary and such other officers as it may deem necessary;" the members so elected will please take notice that a meeting of the State Committee is hereby called for its first session to assemble on Thanksgiving day, Thursday, Nov. 26, 1903 at 10 o'clock A. M., at State Headquarters, 181 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of transacting the above and such other matters as may properly come before said meeting.

By order of the State Committee, per JAS. S. SMITH, Sec'y.

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Socialist Sunday School Lessons.

By May Wood Simons.

LESSON IX.

The Advance in Industrial Life.

At the close of the Stone Age society had already advanced into the pastoral stage.

At this time the textile art received its first real development, spinning, weaving and dyeing were furnishing materials to take the place of the rude skins and bark coats.

The art of pottery making received a decided impetus. The jars and tools assumed a more perfect shape and form being decorated only with straight lines advanced to curves and spirals.

This pastoral stage extended on into the bronze age and with the introduction of this new workable metal commerce began to develop.

The raising of cereals was still confined to gardens and from the fact that the only tool was a short handed hoe it was called a "back or loe" system of agriculture.

Industrial development was a gradual process and at each stage the various parts of the social organism still as yet in the embryonic state, evolved in such a manner that each was fitted to the other.

The subject matter of this lesson could well occupy several Sundays. The "new education" fully recognizes the great importance of familiarizing the child with the long development of the various industries.

Again weaving should be treated in the same manner. The primitive loom of the Navajo Indians can be used as illustrative of the simplest form of weaving.

Drill to some extent on the growth of commerce that at this time consisted only for the most part in the exchange of gifts of hospitality.

Considering that many families are away, our schools are keeping up in attendance very good and our lessons by May Wood Simons are interesting the scholars greatly.

Schools located at: 262 Chicago ave., 10 a. m.; 363 Sedgwick street, 10:30 a. m.; 1493 Milwaukee avenue, 11 a. m.

WEEK'S MEETINGS.

Speakers must be paid their carfare. When speakers have cause to change their established date, they should notify the city secretary so that such change may not imperil the meeting or disappoint the comrades that are responsible for such meeting.

NOTE—Figure in () brackets denote the number of ward in which and by which meeting is held.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 8 P. M.

- 71st and Cottage Grove (7) Speaker: Whalen. 92nd and Commercial (2) Speaker: Berlyn. Campbell and North ave. (15) Speaker: Perison. Milwaukee and Carpenter (17) Speaker: Bard. Halsted and Maxwell (19) Speaker: Larson. Milwaukee and Powell (25) Speaker: Bartels. 63rd and Halsted (31) Local speaker. 111th and Michigan (33) Speaker: Koop. 12th and 40th ave. (34) Speaker: Peterson.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 30, 3 P. M.

- 32nd and Morgan (4) Henry and Polish speakers. 84th and Superior (8) Polish speakers. California and 12th (13) Speaker: Bartels. Ogden and Randolph (14) Speaker: Morris. North ave and California (15) Speaker: Ehnborn, 4:30 p. m. Clark and Walton place (21) Speaker: Berlyn 5 p. m. 48th and Throop (29) 2:30 p. m. Menke and Bohemian speakers.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 30, 8 P. M.

- 39th and Cottage Grove (3) Speaker: Bard. Western and Madison (13) Local speakers. Erie and Center (17) Speaker: Stangland. Sedgwick and Division (22) Speaker: Local. North ave. and Clark (23) Speaker: Koop. Belmont and Sheffield (25) Speaker: Henry. 62nd and Ashland (31) Speaker: Whalen. Socialist Temple Speaker: Untermann.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 8 P. M.

- 47th and State (6) Speaker: Whalen. 100th and Ewing (8) Speaker: Anderson. Loomis and Blue Island (10) Speaker: Harry Horn. California and North (15) Speaker: Henry. Grand and Center (17) Speaker: Stangland. Halsted and Maxwell (19) Local speakers. Clark and Ohio (21) Speaker: Ehnborn. 48th and Harrison (35) Speaker: Bartels.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 8 P. M.

- 12th and Ashland (11) Speaker: Bartels. Robey and Chicago (14) Speaker: Perison. Oak and Wells (22) Speaker: Huggins. North ave. and Clark (23) Speaker: Peterson. Clark and Aldine (25) Speaker: Menke. THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 8 P. M.

35th and State (3) Speaker: Whalen. 39th and Cottage Grove (6) Speaker: Henry. Chicago av. and Clark st. (21) Speaker: Bartels. 59th and Halsted (31) Speaker: Berlyn. 40th and Madison (34) Speaker: Courtney. FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 8 P. M.

- 100th and Ewing (8) Speaker: Smiley. Madison and Aberdeen (18) Speaker: Bartels. Diversy and Lincoln ave. (24) Speaker: Ehnborn. 47th and Ashland (25) Speaker: Whalen.

NOTICE!

A meeting of all members of the Socialist Party in the 25th Senatorial District, comprising the 27th and 28th wards, to take place at the 28th ward Socialist headquarters, 1495 Milwaukee avenue, Thursday evening, Sept. 8th, for the purpose of electing a state committee man.

H. KOCH, Sec'y.

More subscribers always wanted.

ILLINOIS LIST OF LOCALS.

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TO MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF ILLINOIS.

Comrades:—Definite arrangements have been made to further extend the scope of operation in the state which will inside of a short time give us the most powerful state organization in the country and which will make it possible for us to enter next years campaign with all counties organized.

Encouraged by the activities of our party membership all over the state and the hearty response to our call for funds to send an organizer into the fields, we decided upon a bold plan to divide the state into three parts with an able organizer in charge of each.

Comrades, we appeal to you again for funds and hope that you will not lay down this paper before you have sent in your contribution. Do it NOW. Send in whatever your means will allow you to. Let us hear from you at ONCE.

JAS. S. SMITH, Sec'y.

If it had been to the interest of the rich men to have Socialism it would have been inaugurated long ago, just as they have organized the trust and have enjoyed its benefits at the expense of the workers, but the workers who have everything to gain by Socialism and nothing whatever to lose are slow to see their interest and to give themselves the benefit of the doubt, if there should be a doubt of what Socialism would do for them. Strange, is it not, that the wage slave does not see his slavery or will not listen to those who do see it, or is so slow in seeing his freedom? Then, again, it is difficult to get out of the rut. Those who have been taking orders from their political and social masters so long are timid and slow to trust themselves in the new way, even after a change is seen to be necessary for their benefit, and Socialism appears to give assurances of a solution of all their troubles. Still I wonder why the

workingmen do not try Socialism. If it should not be what they want, they can go back to what they left for it, and if it should prove to be what is claimed for it they have gained a world. Why put it off a hundred, fifty or ten years, why not take it now? Workers of the world, unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a world to gain.—Appeal to Reason.

THE WAGE-SLAVE.

Poor, stooped and broken human, warped by toil; Weary and aching, and longing for the night, That he may crawl in sweaty garments home. His smile steals o'er his sullen face; Le grins In bitter irony and turns away From pleasantries, his sense of joy is dead. The very food upon his humble board Awakens not appetite, his stomach yearns For some keen liquid that will stir the brain, While burning out the little life it holds. Sleep, soothing luxury of toil-worn limbs, Cannot undo his stiff and heavy joints And smooth the ruffled spirits and renew His flagging strength; toil makes too deep inroads Upon his aching frame and steals too much Of life, in the dark hours of dusk and din; Too much of that fine force that moves the man, And gives him such creative art and strength. Meditation finds no welcome in his soul; His mind is phantomed with a thousand cares, Thought—treasurer of the ages cannot reach His watery vision; Love's tender smile Cannot bestir his heart to softer themes; The dread drudgery of the mill consumes Alike the strength and finer sensibilities That once like high-tuned strings were played upon By soft touches of the beautiful world; Consumes the man and heaves a cinder out Into a pauper heap that carts remove. Aye, scold and spit upon his servile head, Ten thousand taunts heap upon his dirt and grease! You pink of fashion, strike the poor haunch-bank, Pull your silk skirts aside that they touch not The grimy man with battered dinner pail! Call him harsh names for being poor and rude, Sneer at his brutal ignorance, and lo! he! At his abjectness, you soft lords of earth. But all you painted butterflies of ease Would not have time to wanton, were it not For the poor wretch, who struggles on in pain And tireless patience through the heavy years, Bearing the dread tortures of incessant toil For beggarly pittance. Your massive blocks Of stone and glass, and marble palaces, Had not been reared but for the working man Whom you scarce deign to know or recognize. Ah! Idleness and Ease shall some day learn Industry is the owner of the world!— J. R. Armstrong in "Truth and Freedom."

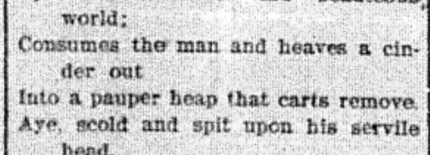
WANTED.

A Couple of Volunteers to do two or three days writing in this office.

A Basket Picnic

will be held under the auspices of the North Side Branches of the S. P. Sunday Aug. 30th at north branch of the river and Irving Park Ave. All cars give transfers east and west on Irving Park Ave. (or Graeland Ave.) Get off at Campbell Ave., walk north to woods. Bring family and your friends—all welcome.

IN CONFORMITY WITH AN ACT OF THE General Assembly of the State of Illinois to punish and prevent the unlawful buying, selling, keeping for sale, using, filling or trafficking in cans, tins, bottles, boxes, bottles, casks, barrels, kegs, cartons, tanks, faucets, vessels or containers; to provide for the registration of the names, brands, design, trade-marks, devices and other marks of ownership in connection with such articles and to protect the owners thereof. Approved May 11, 1901, and in Force July 1, 1901, the undersigned, John T. Hudson, hereby certifies and declares that his principal place of business is in the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois; that he is the owner of certain bottles and boxes with his name design and trade-mark blown in the glass of the bottles, and stamped or branded on the boxes, and that the name, design or trade-mark on said bottles and boxes is in the word letters and figures as follows, to-wit: on the sides or ends of said bottles and boxes is a circular figure consisting of three concentric circles, with two horizontal lines, one above and the other below the center of the circles, running from the circumference of the outer circle to the inner circle with the word "TRADE" between them on the left of the center, and the word "MARK" between them on the right of the center; in the outer circle, outside the second circle, appears the word "HUDSON" above, and the word "CHICAGO" below; in the inner circle is a six-pointed star, with the points touching the circumference of the inner circle, and inside the star, in the center of the circles, is the letter "H". The trade mark is in the following form:



All of said bottles are made of glass and said boxes are made of wood. Dated at Chicago, Aug. 12, 1903. JOHN T. HUDSON, State of Illinois, County of Cook, J. S. C.

John T. Hudson, being first duly sworn deposes and says that he has read the foregoing statement by him subscribed and that the matters and things therein contained are true in substance and in fact. Dated Aug. 12, 1903. JOHN T. HUDSON, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of August A. D. 1903. MATHEW W. FOLZ, Notary Public.

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TWENTIETH CENTURY PRESS 17 East Sixteenth St., New York

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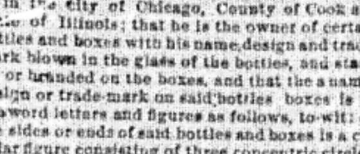
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