

The Security of the Workers Proceeds by an Ever Advancing Abolition of Capitalists

THE TACTICS THAT WON.

During the past few weeks the capitalist press has fairly teemed with editorial denunciation of the sympathetic strike. The inspired writers have exhausted the vocabulary of the language in their frantic efforts to persuade the organized workers that the sympathetic strike was a very bad thing for the unions. This paper has pointed out to the workers time and again that if what the capitalist press said of the sympathetic strike were true, and in fact did work injuriously to organized labor, then every subsidized sheet in the city would be sounding the praises of the sympathetic strike.

The following unsolicited testimony from a capitalist source as to the effectiveness of the sympathetic strike should be carefully weighed and considered by all workers who are compelled to resort to the strike as a weapon to improve their conditions.

It is generally admitted that the strike is nothing less than a form of war. All wars are from their very nature brutal, and those engaged in them use every effective means at their command that will bring victory. When the union men of Chicago have finished reading the circular printed below they will understand why the capitalist papers, which voices the sentiments of the Employers' Association, are unanimous in their denunciation of the sympathetic strike:

"We are making every effort to resume operations at an early date and intend, when we do so, to run our machinery until we are ready to stop and not until some man or body of men tells us." The circular follows:

"On May 5 we notified our friends and customers of a strike on the part of our teamsters. This has assumed more formidable proportions than was anticipated at that time.

"Our wagons were manned by competent men who were not members of any union. Our porters refused to load wagons driven by these men. They were immediately discharged. The discharge of our porters was followed by a walk-out on the part of practically our entire factory force, less than twenty-five employes remaining at their work. This necessitated the temporary closing of our plant. We are making every effort to resume operations at an early date and intend when we do so to run our machinery until we are ready to stop and not until some man or body of men tells us to.

"During the fifty-four years that we have been in business in this city this is the first disagreement we have ever had with our employes. We regret this occurrence now but will not submit to any arbitrary dictation in the conduct of our business.

"This action of our employes is unprecedented in the present controversy. We are the only house in Chicago where a sympathetic strike has extended beyond the teamsters, and our customers will readily appreciate how seriously our business has been crippled in all departments.

"We must ask your further indulgence and if we are forced to suspend our business for any length of time it will be due to the fact that there are not enough men in this great country unemployed or willing to work for us. Yours very truly,

Heath & Milligan Mfg. Co."

Comment on the above seems almost superfluous. But as a sequel to this circular, it is interesting to note that only a few days after it was issued with so much confidence by its authors, the press announced to the public that the strike at Heath & Milligan Co.'s had been settled, and the union men were all back at work again.

Is it any wonder that the capitalists dislike the sympathetic strike?

THE ETHICS OF "SLUGGING."

It is alleged with some details that in at least one instance the officers of labor unions have hired a professional "slugger" to "put out of business" an obnoxious "scab."

Assuming the statement to be true, what position should we as Socialists take?

It is easy to be hysterical on either side of the question; it is not quite so easy to be rational. Still, let us try.

First, to clear the ground, let us state that there is no moral difference in the act of slugging by policemen and Cossacks, by strike-breakers and deputies, or by union men and their hired agents.

All these cases are alike in that they are incidents of a war, waged after the

methods current among our respected ancestors of a few hundred years ago.

The cause of such violence is simple in the extreme. Threaten to take away the food of any animal that has arrived at a certain complexity of nerve structure, and it will fight if it thinks it has a chance to win. It is a matter of acquired instinct developed through natural selection, not at all a matter of rational decision.

So it is with the unionist. His food supply is threatened and he fights. Likewise the capitalist.

But is the action of the unionist to be praised or blamed? Now the moral quality of an action turns on whether it helps or hurts the general happiness. And it is for the general happiness that capitalist class rule be destroyed and equality established by the working class, and if "slugging" tended to bring this about more speedily it should be praised.

But it doesn't.

Which side has more money to pay sluggers, the unions or the employers? Which side can call on the police, the courts, the militia, the regular army, to assist in this "educational work?"

The union officials who adopt this mode of warfare are playing directly into the hands of the capitalists. Nothing would suit the purposes of the associated employers so well as to have the issue fought out by physical force, because they know that all the available military power of the United States would be at their disposal.

Therefore we say that "slugging" is a bad thing for the laborers.

Yet if we accept the position of the "pure and simple" trade unionist, it is the logical thing to do.

If we accept the position of the "philosophical anarchist," it is highly commendable.

If we accept the position of the "impossibilist" who holds that the ballot is of no further use than a means of counting noses, then "slugging" must be directly in the line of evolution.

But as International Socialists, we hold that in a country where the laborers have the ballot, the ballot is their logical weapon. Let them elect officers of their own class, and the next strike need not fail.

CHARLES H. KERR.

On evidence obtained from a couple of alleged sluggers in the "sweat box" by ambitious detectives, the eminently fair-minded Chicago Chronicle has already convicted and is preparing to hang all the officers of the Wagon Workers' Union.

SLAYING THE CHILDREN.

Eight-Year-Old Boy Shot Dead in the Street by an Agent of Lawless Capitalists.

Murder—cold-blooded and unprovoked murder—has been committed on the streets of Chicago by the organized gang of capitalists who, arming strike breakers with rifles and shotguns, revolvers, blackjacks and knives, have brought about a reign of terror in this city.

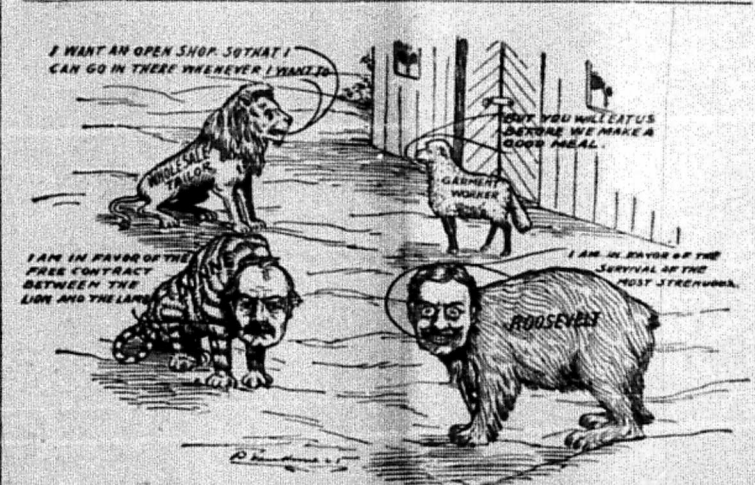
Tuesday evening last, about 6 o'clock, while his mother was preparing a frugal meal, Enoch Carlson, an 8-year-old boy, was brutally murdered by one of the lawless gang's strike breakers. Enoch was engaged in innocent play with his little friends, when two negro

strike breakers (instruments of the capitalist enemies of law and order), who had just been paid their blood money by the Peabody Coal Company, came along and without provocation from the children, deliberately shot and killed him.

This foul and dastardly deed is chargeable not so much to the black man as to those by whom he was employed. He was employed to do violence and commit murder. He was an officer of capitalist "law and order" and wore a deputy sheriff's star! He was brought to this city by false representations made by agents of the employers who were sent down South to lure him here.

Behind the black (and white) strike-breakers stands the capitalist employer and behind the employer stands the capitalist system; the latter, based on fraud and force, depends upon a resort to brutality and murder for its continuance.

Enoch Carlson was murdered by the organized capitalists of Chicago.



LEST WE FORGET THE GARMENT WORKERS.

To Mayor Dunne will belong the distinction of being the first Mayor of Chicago that ever ordered the police to ride on wagons manned with strike breakers.

Since that banquet where Mayor Dunne sat alongside of President Roosevelt and absorbed the ultra aristocratic atmosphere of that gathering he seems to have entirely lost his nerve and spinal cord. Since that occasion he has ceased to make any pretense of being neutral in the war between the Teamsters' Union and the Employers' Association.

The Social Democratic Herald says that Banker Bigelow, who appropriated a couple of millions of other people's money, warned the people against Socialism, while speaking at the bankers' convention. He said: "Beware of Socialism; Socialism means the ruin of the country." Socialism would put such men as Bigelow out of business; and that, to them, is equivalent to ruining the country.

The Chicago Chronicle has said some hard things about Socialism in the past, and we have always taken it in good part; but when our contemporary goes so far as it did this week and attempts to show that Mayor Dunne, the man who ordered the police on the wagons with the strike breakers, is a Socialist, we must offer our emphatic protest. This was the cruelest, unkindest cut of all.

It is said that even the union teamsters are beginning to realize that the

class struggle is a fact and are beginning to realize that the government must take sides with one or the other of the contending classes. On which side do the teamsters now think Mayor Dunne's government is? Is it on the side of the men whose votes elected him, or on the side of the class that furnished his campaign funds and lauded his nomination for him?

THE SCHOOL STRIKE.

One of the most significant signs of the times is the strike of the children in the public schools of Chicago against having the coal with which the school houses are heated furnished by an unfair company whose wagons are manned by strike breakers.

The spectacle of thousands of boys and girls leaving their books and telling their teachers that they just could not sit still and listen to the scab coal sliding down the iron chutes speaks volumes.

The capitalist press has been telling the "public" that "public opinion" is against the teamsters in their struggle with the Employers' Association.

What the subsidized newspapers call public opinion is the opinion of the capitalist class and their retainers. The real public, the producing class, has never yet found any way to express its opinion effectively.

The revolt of the school children, spontaneously expressing their feelings and sentiments in the only way they knew how is an expression of the "public opinion" that is found in the

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

There is not much change in the actual strike situation from what it was a week ago. The latter part of last week the Employers' Association announced that all teamsters on strike who did not apply for their jobs on Monday would never be given employment again. About the same time the Team Owners' Association announced that beginning with Monday, May 15, they would discharge all drivers who refused to deliver goods to "struck houses" when ordered to do so, and notified the teamsters' unions to this effect.

Last Sunday the joint council of the Teamsters' Union had a long session, at which the ultimatum of all the employers was thoroughly discussed. At the close of this meeting the delegates voted unanimously to "stand pat," and let the employers force the fight and a general strike of all union teamsters if they saw fit to do so.

When the employers found that their ultimatum had no effect on the policy of the unions, they partially backed down and extended the time limit until Thursday, May 18, when they would enforce their order that would in all probability precipitate a general teamsters' strike and plunge Chicago into one of the fiercest labor wars known in the history of industrial struggles.

At the hour of going to press there is considerable talk of "peace." The City Council on Monday night, by a large majority, passed a resolution empowering Mayor Dunne to appoint a committee of five Aldermen to make another effort to persuade the Employers' Association to submit the points at issue to some kind of a board of arbitration.

This action of the Council has been met with ridicule and scorn by the Employers' Association, and also the capitalist press in their editorial utterances. They reiterate over and over again their one stereotyped phrase, "There is nothing to arbitrate. All we want is plenty of police protection and to be permitted to run our own business as we see fit."

GOMPERS ARRIVES IN CHICAGO.

Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, arrived in Chicago Tuesday evening. It is said that he will make an effort to bring about some kind of a settlement of the struggle that has now been waged so bitterly on both sides the past six weeks. But from all present indications there is little hope for a settlement of any kind.

It is quite evident that the employers have made up their minds that they are going to crush the Teamsters' Union if it is within their power to do so. They have unlimited financial resources and have the courts, the police force and all the machinery of law and

homes of the workers where these children live.

What do they know about "scab coal," "strike breakers" and the class struggle? asks the editorial writers of the subsidized press. "Their parents should give them a good spanking and send them back to school," writes the Chicago Chronicle.

These children who gathered around the injunction plastered wagons, and contemptuously buried what ever came handy at the "court protected property" and the strike breakers, who for a momentary advantage are willing to further degrade the whole working class were expressing the sentiments they had heard their parents and older brothers and sisters express morning, noon and evening in their homes. From the standpoint of the capitalist, the action of the children in the Chicago public schools is no doubt disquieting and causes them to feel that their "right" to exploit the workers will not go unchallenged in the future.

What a pleasing contrast the striking children of the Chicago public schools makes when compared to the scab records of many of the students of the subsidized universities, during recent labor troubles, when the students acted as strike breakers.

It will take President Elliot, of Harvard University, and the capitalist papers a long time to persuade the pupils in the public schools of Chicago that strike breakers are heroes. This school strike, unimportant as it may appear to be in itself, announces to the world that the spirit of revolt against the conditions of life under this fierce competitive system is deeply rooted in the mind and soul of young America.

It is the revolutionary sentiments expressed by the children of the working class that may well cause the class that lives by exploitation and plunder to pause and consider.

It is hardly conceivable that another generation of children who can read and will be entitled to vote will be stupid enough to perpetuate the system

government at their beck and call, while union men are enjoined from even speaking a word to persuade their fellow workers to assist in winning the strike.

If the Team Owners' Association finally decide to join openly with the Employers' Association and lock out their union employes for refusing to deliver goods to struck houses, then this strike has hardly commenced yet.

Wednesday morning a Chicago Socialist reporter asked an officer of the teamsters' union what the teamsters were likely to do. He replied: "It is not what we are going to do, but what are the employers going to do?" He further stated that if the employers persisted in their determination to crush the teamsters' union, that there was only one thing left for the teamsters to do, and that was to fight for the life of their organization with all the weapons at their disposal.

When it is remembered that there are 25,000 union teamsters in Chicago, and that not more than 3,000 of them have so far been affected by the strike, there is no telling what may be the result, if the employers by their rule or ruin policy force a general strike.

At present everything is hanging in the balance. If the Team Owners' Association join hands with the large Employers' Association, as they state positively they will do Thursday morning, the business of Chicago is almost certain to be paralyzed by the time this paper reaches our readers.

The teamsters are an essential connecting link between all our intricate and complicated industrial relations. No strike that ever occurred had a greater tendency to demonstrate the necessity of the collective ownership, by all the people of all the tools of production and distribution of wealth, if any order and permanent peace is to be established in the industrial world.

The working class of Chicago and the whole country are intensely interested in the outcome of this struggle. No effort that can in any way assist our brothers in the teamsters' union to win in this fight should be neglected by any working man or woman who desires to see the conditions of the working class continually improve.

With the working class united on the economic field and at the ballot box, they will soon find their class in power.

It is a class fight, but it is only one of the preliminary skirmishes; the real war is still in the future. But we have no doubt that the working class will eventually learn to fight more intelligently and that ultimate victory will crown their efforts, and open the way for a full life for the workers.

that blasts the lives of little children, saps all the pleasures out of youth, and makes middle age one long, continuous warring struggle for an existence, and promises nothing but want and haunting fear of want as the heritage of the old age for the creators of all wealth.

This strike of the children will furnish material for sermons, editorials and magazine articles for a long time to come for a certain class of reformers and students of sociology. However, none but a Socialist who understands the nature of the class struggle and sees the oncoming social revolution will understand its full significance. But in the meantime the capitalist system will be revenged on most of the children who took part in the teamsters' strike.

The soulless competitive system will punish them enough. It will drag them from these schools at an early age. It will work them long hours in mills, factories and department stores at the pace that kills. Let us hope that the spirit of revolt in the children will continue to grow ever more intense, but will be accompanied by an intelligence that will show them the power of casting class conscious ballots at the capitalist system, instead of throwing stones at wagons and strike breakers.

JOHN F. COLLINS

UNION-MADE

TWO DOLLAR HATS

S. W. COR. MADISON AND LA SALLE STS.

SPRING FASHIONS IN STIFF AND SOFT HATS. EVERY CONCEIVABLE STYLE. HATS MADE TO ORDER. FIRST-CLASS REPAIRING. UNION WORK.

When you go to Roepstorff's, 6290 Halsted street, ask for Comrade Lorenz. See ad other side.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE

The whole history of the world has been a history of Class Struggles, contests between the exploited and exploiting.

Rochester ice handlers and peddlers have signed an agreement with the employers extending over a period of four years.

One hundred electric workers at Milwaukee, in 15 shops, are on strike for an eight-hour day and a minimum scale of wages.

The strike of the painters and paperhangers at Kalamazoo is virtually ended, most of the large employers signing the scale.

The master bakers have signed the new agreement of the journeymen at Buffalo, which calls for 10 hours in day time and nine at night.

At Boston an agreement has been reached between the Amalgamated Coal Teamsters' Union and the employers and the wage scale signed.

The strike of 26,000 rock men and excavators, which has been threatened for a month, is on at New York. It had been projected to begin May 1.

After a refusal of the employers at Indianapolis to meet a demand of an increase of wages from 35 to 40 cents an hour, 100 inside electrical workers went on strike.

The carpenters at Rochester, N. Y., have signed a new agreement with the employers. The men get \$3 a day, which is an increase of 25 cents a day for eight hours' work.

At the convention of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, held at Pittsburgh last week, announcement was made that President Shaffer would retire from the presidency.

The National Association of Manufacturers began its annual gabfest at Atlanta, Ga., last Tuesday, and we may expect chunks of capitalist wisdom in the daily papers for at least one week as a result.

The carpenters at Niagara Falls struck for an increase of 2 cents an hour. The Builders' Association refused to grant the advance, but about three-quarters of the carpenters have secured employment with outside builders.

France has a number of strikes that were inaugurated since May 1. There is a strike of masons at Albi, of miners at St. Etienne and of barbers at Marseilles. All are demanding the limitation of the working day and a weekly half holiday.

The national convention of the hat and cap makers in New York unanimously adopted a resolution recommending that the membership study the principles of Socialism and support the Socialist party in every manner possible.

No one should forget that the 10 per cent increase of wages granted by the Steel Trust to its 175,000 employes, which is being talked of so much as an evidence of prosperity and "harmony between capital and labor," is only a restoration of the 10 per cent cut made some two years ago.

The trade unions of Pennsylvania have arranged an alliance with the State Grange. At the recent convention of the State Federation of Labor the Grange sent fraternal delegates, and unionists will reciprocate by sending fraternal delegates to the coming Grange convention. The intention is to establish mutual co-operative relations.

The journeymen bakers in five of the largest shops at Lawrence, Mass., are on strike because of the refusal of the employers to sign a contract which calls for the recognition of the union, but for no change in hours or wages.

The hod carriers at Memphis walked out for an increase of 5 cents an hour, and the strike may affect all building trades unions in that city.

As might be expected the passage of the anti-boycott bill by the Colorado Legislature, which was signed a few days ago by Governor McDonald and is now a law, has aroused indignation all over the State among union people. The law is copied after the Alabama measure and provides fine and imprisonment for any person convicted of boycotting an unfair concern.

The labor commissioner for the State of Indiana reports that during the year 1904 the average earnings of carriage and wagon workers in that State were \$6.98 per week. One D. M. Parry is a carriage manufacturer, and his "hands" received below the average.

Some 14,000 plantation laborers at Ponce, Porto Rico, are on strike for higher wages and fewer hours. This is the way the spread of "civilization" affects the workers.

An agreement has been reached between the Sheet Metal Workers' Union and the Employers' Association at Toronto. According to the new schedule the men working inside get an advance of 1 cent an hour and those working on the outside 2 1/2 cents, bringing the minimum scale up to 30 cents and the maximum up to about 40 cents an hour. The agreement is made for one year and is renewable for two.

Reports from the various local unions at the United Mine Workers' convention recently held in Massillon, Ohio, showed that the average wage was \$2.35 a day. The old-party papers all seized on this as an evidence of "unprecedented prosperity." They multiplied \$2.35 by 300, as the number of working days in the year, and gravely informed their readers that the coal miners are getting an average of \$705 a year. That is, they deliberately ig-

nored the fact, shown by the same reports, that the miners got a chance to work on an average, only 101 days during the last year, or less than four days in the week, which means average wages actually received of only \$451 a year, or about \$8.65 a week.

It is not true as reported by the Associated Press that the railway strike in Italy failed. The Socialist members of parliament were assured by Premier Fortis that the grievances of the railway employes would be taken up, that the organization of the men would be recognized, that an arbitration plan would be established, and that all strikers would be reinstated. Since these were the principal demands of the employes, and there are Socialists in the parliament to look after their interests, the strike was won.

The Hebrew Bakers' Union and the master bakers at Boston have agreed on a wage scale for 1905. The union had suggested that the clause in the agreement forbidding any master baker from working in his own shop, and providing for the appointment of a union man to have direction of the shop, should be eliminated, but the employers insisted upon having the clause remain in the agreement for business reasons, as they expressed it. The union therefore acquiesced, and the clause was retained.

The strike of the porcelain workers at Limoges, France, is over. The cause of the strike was the refusal on the part of the Havillands, the American owners of the porcelain works, to discharge a slave-driving foreman. The struggle was one of the bitterest in the history of the country. Soldiers were called out and several bloody collisions occurred in which a number of strikers and militiamen were killed and over a hundred of the latter were injured, including many officers. In Parliament, the Socialists made a fierce attack upon the government, Janres declaring that if the American workmen in France declared a strike and caused disturbances they would be expelled, whereas the French army was placed at the disposal of American employers who had occasioned the trouble." In Limoges, where the Socialists are in control, the local government took a firm stand on the side of the strikers. Finally the Havillands discharged their imported slave-driver and granted other concessions demanded by the workers.

BOYS TIE UP THE MILL.

Five boys—Sammy Hasbronek, Willie Hayden, Frank Korowski, John Lefevre and George Hicks, the youngest 14 and the oldest 16—have compelled the big mill of the Lawrence Cement Company at Binnewater, N. Y., to close down. Their duty was to line the barrels preparatory to filling them with cement. This they do until they fit themselves for better paying work.

When they read in the newspapers of men employed in all the trades demanding higher wages they decided they, too, would demand more pay.

"We'll organize a union," said Willie Hayden, "and the company will come around to us all right."

So a union was organized and officers elected. The cement company's officials smiled when the five youngsters demanded an increase in wages, and the manager told them "run along" and get back to work, as the company had big orders on hand.

"So we don't get the dough?" inquired Frank Korowski.

"I'm afraid not," replied the official.

"Yer just wait an' see, then!" said Willie Hayden. "Come on, fellers; we're on strike!"

And the Barrel Liners' Union marched away.

Half an hour later word was brought to the office that the boys had quit work, and the lined barrels would not last beyond the day. The officials did not worry, because they thought the boys would return to work the following morning, but when they did not appear at the factory, then it began to look serious.

Searchers found the boys at their homes. They refused to work without higher wages, and they had increased their first demands. Boys in other mills were offered the vacant places, but the union had organized them into an auxiliary union, and they refused to work at the Binnewater mill.

After a vain search for boys competent to line cement barrels with paper, the company found itself with the manufactured product piling up so rapidly that it could not be handled, and the mill was shut down.

KEPT OFF THE STREETS.

Orders which have been issued to the police of St. Petersburg to exclude workmen and poorly dressed citizens from the streets and gardens which are selected by the fashionable and wealthy residents of the city for their promenades and rides have resulted in causing many turbulent scenes.

The directions were given by the prefect of police. Under his instructions the police are to prevent workmen or any poorly clothed people from entering the fashionable quarters of the city or walking on the quays, or in the gardens or squares near the palaces. Workmen who resist are seized by the police and dragged away from the forbidden streets.

"SOCIALISM WOULD DESTROY THE HOME."

After fifty years of married life John Tohidorf and his wife bade each other an eternal farewell. For half a century they had lived together. Together they had met the troubles which "God in his infinite wisdom had given them," and together they had laughed over each other's joys.

It had been the dream of both to be together till the hand of death should be laid upon them. But poverty—the grim stage manager of the poor—willed it otherwise and now, loving each other still, each must wait for death in loneliness.

A year before Tohidorf was stricken with paralysis. Since that time he had been helpless. Each day he grew worse. He was a cobbler by trade, and it was impossible for him to do any work. The little money they had toiled so hard and long to save went quickly. One must have food, and doctor's bills are large.

Soon they were penniless. Starvation looked them in the face and the husband was terribly in need of medical advice. A neighbor notified the police, and a physician who was called said the husband must be moved to the county hospital.

Gently the news was broken to the old couple. The wife begged pitifully to be taken with him. When she was told that it was impossible, both broke down and cried together. The old woman threw her arms about the man she loved so well, and sobbed that they should not take him from her. She was 68, two years younger than her husband. So it was necessary to send her to the poorhouse.

The old couple took leave of each other on the sidewalk in front of the little home where they had been so happy. Tohidorf was brought out on a stretcher. His wife stooped over him.

"Goodby, Johan," she said. "We will never meet again."

She leaned down and kissed him. The helpless man looked up at her, and his eyes said all that could be said. Then he was placed in an ambulance and driven to the hospital, while she turned her face toward the poorhouse.

So, after fifty years of deep and tender love, Johan Tohidorf and his wife parted to meet no more until the day breaks and the shadows all flep away.

THE FRUITS OF LIBERTY.

Arioste tells a pretty story of a fairy who, by some mysterious law of her nature, was condemned to appear at certain seasons in the form of a foul and poisonous snake. Those who injured her during the period of her disguise were forever excluded from participation in the blessings which she bestowed. But to those who, in spite of her hideous aspect, pitied and protected her, she afterwards revealed herself in the beautiful and celestial form which was natural to her, accompanied their steps, granted all their wishes, filled their houses with wealth, made them happy in love and victorious in war.

Such a spirit is liberty. At times she takes the form of a hateful reptile. She grovels, she hisses, she stings. But woe to those who in disgust shall venture to crush her! And happy are those who, having dared to receive her in her degraded and frightful shape, shall at length be rewarded by her in the time of her beauty and glory.

There is only one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces, and that cure is freedom. When a prisoner first leaves his cell, he cannot bear the light of day, he is unable to discriminate colors, or recognize faces. The remedy is to accustom him to the rays of the sun.

The blaze of truth and liberty may at first dazzle and bewilder nations which have become half blind in the house of bondage. But let them gaze on, and they will soon be able to bear it. In a few years men learn to reason. The extreme violence of opinions subside. Hostile theories correct each other. The scattered elements of truth cease to contend and begin to coalesce. And at length, a system of justice and order is educed out of the chaos.

Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition, that no people ought to be free till they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story, who resolved not to go into the water till he had learned to swim. If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait forever.—Macaulay.

JUGING THE RIGHTEOUS.

"Let us talk about why we that produce nothing are rich, while those that produce everything are poor," said the Gentleman.

"It isn't true," said the Statistician.

"Nor new," said the Historian.

"Nor pleasant," said the Lady.

"Nor permanent," said the Benevolent.

"Nor profitable," said the Clergyman.

"Nor nothing," said the Politician.

"It may foster discontent," said the President, "and alienate—ahem—support from our institution. Let us discuss a subject agreeable to us all: The drink evil among the lower classes."—Bolton Hall.

The capitalist press, which has nothing but denunciation and opprobrium for the sympathetic strike and co-operation of the labor organizations to assist each other in their struggles with the employers, can see nothing but business interests of a high and commendable order, when the Chicago bankers contribute \$50,000 to assist in breaking the teamsters' strike.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE A FACT.

The visit of President Roosevelt to Chicago, at a time when the city was involved in an undeniable manifestation of the class struggle, was seized upon by him as an occasion to warn the people against what he called "class hatred." Whether the President knows it or not, his warning is in itself an acknowledgement of the existence of classes; for, without classes, there can be no such condition as class hatred. The President, however, like conservatives generally, would doubtless protest against being so understood.

The disposition of the predatory class and all its apologists is to deny the fact of the class struggle. This denial is really implied in what the President said: "The greatest and most dangerous rock in the course of any republic is the rock of class hatred." If class hatred exists, why wonder at it, or why indulge in gloomy forebodings as to its possible effect on the republic? The statesmanlike and rational thing to do is to remove the cause for the existence of classes, as Socialists propose to do.

Wherever the producers are separated from the tools of employment and the wealth they have produced by a class which owns the one and markets the other for profit, there is a well-defined struggle between classes. And nowhere in the world is the class struggle more certain and intense than in America.

Indeed, to the Socialist it seems like waste of energy to attempt to prove this conflict of class interests. It is a fact, and he does not try to ignore it; he is not responsible for it, it is here and he points it out. If class hatred exists, it grows out of the prior fact that classes exist; that classes exist arises from the separation of men into exploiters and exploited.

Never since the foundation of this government has the country been without classes. If the Socialist insists upon the fact of the class struggle, his insistence is not regarding something he invented, but rather a condition which the capitalist system of production has intensified. It is everywhere recognized, too, officially and unofficially, formally and informally, in all human institutions. To illustrate: Marcus Hitch points out in the current International Socialist Review that all federal judges are required by a statute originally passed in 1789, 116 years ago, to take the following oath of office:

"I do solemnly swear that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to THE POOR AND TO THE RICH, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as judge, according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the constitution and law of the United States; so help me God."

What does that mean? "To the poor and to the rich!"

The class war grows out of class oppression, the oppression of the working class by the capitalist class. Socialism, by putting an end to the oppression of one class by another, will abolish classes and establish justice.

Facts for Agitators

The industrial revolution was brought about by a series of inventions, the most important of which began about the middle of the eighteenth century, among which we may note a simple device called Kay's flying shuttle, invented in 1738, which greatly reduced the labor of the weaver at the hand loom; Watt's steam engine, invented in 1769, and 16 years later employed in the manufacture of cotton; John Hargrave's spinning jenny, patented in 1770; the water frame of Richard Arkwright, invented in 1769; Samuel Crompton's mule in 1779; Edward Cartwright's power loom in 1789; Eli Whitney's cotton gin in 1793. These inventions may in a sense be called the fathers of modern Socialism, for without their inventions, and others which have followed them, the economic world of to-day is farther removed from that of, say, 1776 from the age of the Pharaohs in capital and its management have produced the most significant changes in labor. Capital, taking advantage of the inventions in industry and in transportation, has been able to extend production and carry it on in an ever increasing ratio. This production on a vast scale based upon a far-reaching division of labor became essentially a social production. Capitalism passed out of the shop and entered the factory. The master workman gave place to the "captain of industry," the journeyman and apprentices to regiments of wage workers. Production gradually became more and more Socialized and the process is still going on to-day.—William Watkins in "Evolution of Industry."

We are told that capital comes by saving—is the wages of abstinence as the dust throwers say in their jargon. Let us see about that, see how great a capital can be accumulated by saving.

In the year there are three hundred and sixty-five days, of which fifty-two are Sundays. Let a man work every day and lay up each day one dollar, then his savings will amount at the end of the

First year to.....	\$ 331
Tenth year to.....	3,130
Twentieth year to.....	6,260
Fortieth year to.....	12,520

But at the end of forty years' constant labor the man has reached or nearly reached the end of his life. A life time of saving has brought him the great capital of \$12,520!

But, says one, you have not counted interest, at only six per cent compound interest the first year's saving would amount to a handsome sum. No, we have not counted interest, because the question is whether capital is the result of saving—to show that capital is the result of compound interest is entirely outside of the present inquiry. It is also true that 313 dollars judiciously expended in Chicago lots forty years ago would have greatly increased the results of this man's life work, but it would go to prove that capital is the result of successful speculation and we are trying to show the results of saving.

But is not one dollar per day a small sum to save? Ask yourself, ask your father, ask any man of age and experience. To have one dollar left, over and above one's own living, think of the necessities and the comforts which must be supplied, not to

speck of the pleasures and luxuries, and to have one dollar to spare after providing these.

The statistics of the manufacturing industries of the United States, as shown by the official returns of the twelfth census, are very instructive. These figures do not include establishments with a product of less than \$500, governmental establishments, or penal, eleemosynary and educational institutions, which were not reported at the eleventh census. The summary, as compared with the figures in 1890, shows:

Number of establishments, 512,585, increase, 44 per cent.
Capital, \$9,853,630,789; increase, 51 per cent.
Wage-earners (average number), 5,310,598; increase, 25 per cent.
Total wages, \$2,323,407,257; increase, 23 per cent.
Miscellaneous expenses, \$1,028,550,653; increase, 63 per cent.
Cost of materials used, \$7,349,916,030; increase, 42 per cent.
Value of products (including custom work and repairing), \$13,919,251,614; increase, 39 per cent.—Commercial and Financial World.

The above statement is from that eminently respectable representative of the Captains of Industry, the Commercial and Financial World.

Analyzing some of the figures quoted, we find:

That the average annual wage for the more than five million wage-earners in the factories represented—all the little fellows of less than \$500 annual output are not recorded, as they are not of sufficient importance to break into the United States census any more—is \$437.50. This immense yearly income is, of course, the basis for the shout of prosperity that we hear so much about. Now if we had the average annual cost of living of these five million workers, we could make some pleasing comparisons. No workingman and his family could possibly spend the munificent sum of \$437.50 in a year without being open to the charge of extravagance.

Another look at the figures develops other interesting facts. The private owners of the half million establishments operated them at a total expense of \$10,701,873,940 for the year. This includes the amounts paid out for wages, raw materials and miscellaneous expenses.

But another look at the figures shows that the manufacturers cleared up a little profit in one year of \$2,317,377,074, or an average of \$436.50 for each wage-earner employed. In other words, this amount, ALMOST EXACTLY EQUAL THEIR WAGES, is what the workers give to the manufacturers for the privilege of working for them. No question about the figures, no juggling here, as they are taken from the United States census and furnished by the manufacturers themselves.

And all this comes about because the workers produce these millions of manufactured articles for the sole purpose of making money—for somebody else—instead of making them for use.

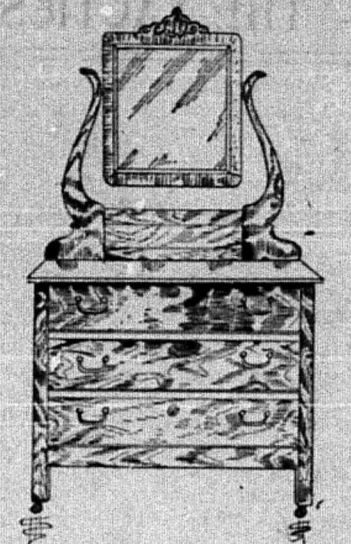
If 4,000 men on strike for 29 days can make it cost the bosses two and one-half millions a day, how much would it cost them if 200,000 men were out? Chromo to first correct answer received 73 minutes after 12 on the 29th day of February.

The plumbers are on strike at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for an increase of minimum wages from \$2.75 to \$3 a day.

HEINEMANN'S

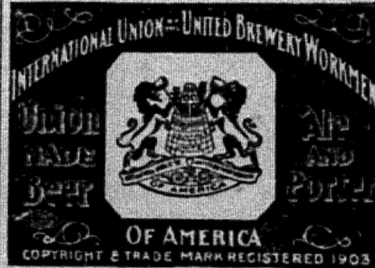
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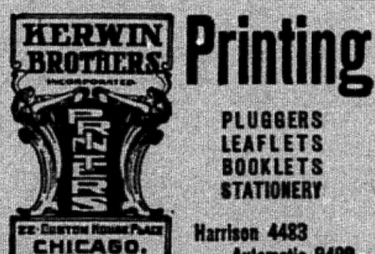
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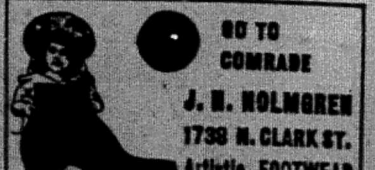
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The Economics, Ethics and Politics of Socialism

BY OUR STAFF OF CONTRIBUTORS

DOTS AND DASHES.

BY HENRY J. WIEGEL.

The politicians may hamper the efforts of the Socialist party as the political expression of the working class, but they cannot stop the conditions which are making Socialists.

Secretary of War Taft told the railway owners they should not oppose governmental regulation of rates; that public sentiment was too largely in favor of it. The matter will soon come to an issue among the big capitalists—whether they will favor throwing a little sop to the working class to keep them quiet a little longer, or whether they will come right out and force a climax.

Wm. Winter, the veteran dramatic critic, delivered a lecture at a private residence recently, in which he deeply deplored the commercialism of the stage. It's funny that a man of his reputation does not know that it's the fault of the system we are living under. The stage is only one small particle of the whole that is swarming and about ready to collapse from the profit system, which must soon give way to the one which Socialism will give.

Banker Vanderlip suggests that bank clerks receive pensions after a certain number of years of continuous service. Wonder if he thought they would be less likely to steal if they knew they would be kept out of the poorhouse after grinding out the best part of their lives for their beloved employers?

Nice proposition, that of allowing Central Committees to select the judges, as suggested for a part of the new primary law. What a snap the Parrys, Joos, and so on would have.

Some of the objections to Socialism are that it would tend too much towards paternalism. The capitalists evidently like paternalism, judging by the way they were howling for the militia or the regulars to break up the teamsters' strike. If capitalism is a good paternal government for the capitalist class, then Socialism would be a good thing for the working class.

John R. Peck, counsel for the C. & St. P. railway, denies the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate rates, claiming such an act would be a violation of the constitution of the United States in protecting property rights. "Liberty," he says, "is simply not being out of jail, but the right to carry on one's business." That is his interpretation of the constitution. The majority of the voters of this republic will soon change his opinion, and show him that the rights of the majority are prior to the rights of an individual, if the latter is fleeing the majority.

According to a certain daily paper, one of the official demagogic mouthpieces of the capitalist class, it is not expedient for lawbreakers to publicly proclaim a boycott upon business institutions and to incite a run on the banks of this city. Guess the sheet is right, as far as the "public proclaiming" part of it is concerned. That's where the unionists made a mistake. If they had followed the example of government officials and bankers, just before the panic in 1903, when they had a mutual understanding that the banks should call in all loans from western, southern and southwestern banks, and when it was privately agreed that \$3,000,000 dollars' worth of clearing house certificates, which were illegally issued, as well as the repeal of the purchasing clause, and afterwards the issuance of \$22,000,000 worth of bonds, why they would have violated no law, perhaps. The capitalists daily violate the laws and bring untold misery to millions of the working class, but they do it secretly and are not so foolish as to "publicly proclaim" their intentions.

The expense of a cablegram telling of the thrilling and exciting incident on board a vessel when Emperor Billy had the crew hunting for oranges he had hidden was well worth the expenditure. The climax was reached when Billy told them they had not found all the oranges; then one of the sailors discovered a lump in the Emperor's pocket and thrust in his hand, bringing forth the orange. What wonderful military genius was thus displayed—an emperor hiding an orange in his pocket! Great tactics! Napoleon beaten to a frazzle!

A FEW POINTERS.

BY JOSEPH A. WISE.

Good boy, Comrade Liscomb! That letter of yours to Montgomery Ward & Co., printed in last week's Socialist, was a corker! It gives the lie to the oft-repeated capitalist assertion that the farmer has nothing in common with nor can he be interested in the Socialist movement. I have no doubt that Mr. Farmer would be dead willing to "divide up" with the railroads, the beef trust, the private car monopolists and others of that ilk who are fattening on the surplus value of his toil.

It is reported in the press that Sen-

for Cullom is giving out a lot of Federal jobs in order to save his job in the United States Senate. If he is wise enough to give out these jobs to the right parties, and has enough jobs to go around, he will be re-elected. Who rightfully owns these jobs? The capitalists and the politicians put us on the back and tell us that the YEE-PUL, dc. Well, if that is the case, why not follow the example of the capitalists, who own the industrial jobs? Why can't we resort to the blessed lockout? When the Socialist party comes into power there will be jobs given out, but they won't be confined to a gang of heelers and "able counsel" for the corporations. Every man who desires one will have a job, and the heelers and "able counsel" will also be provided with jobs—useful, social jobs.

Wonder how long a majority of the trad-s unionists are going to be horrified at the idea of going into politics. Can they stand many more decisions such as rendered by the Supreme Court on the ten-hour day enactment of the New York General Assembly? Until all trades unionists are Socialists the button-hole brigade should keep busy. Those "quiet little discussions" do a power of good. I have known fellows to hold out against Socialism for seven or eight years, and who were almost willing to assault you when approached on the subject. To-day they are trying to club everybody else into the movement.

Aren't you fellows—you unionists—who voted for Dunne proud of yourselves? Incorporation and compulsory arbitration, your disputes to be arbitrated before a court in the selection of which you have absolutely no voice—a court with authority vested in it by the State to compel you to comply with its mandates, and this body to be composed of capitalist retainers. This is the bunch that Mr. Dunne is anxious to hand you. Isn't it lovely? Mayor Dunne, you know, is such a dear, good friend of the working man! Here is what he said in an interview printed in Monday morning's Examiner:

I am in favor of the establishment of a court which might properly be called a court of industrial controversies, which should be composed of lawyers of recognized standing, selected probably through recommendation on the part of the court of record of each county to the Governor of the State and appointed by the latter as the result of such recommendation. These courts (one for each county, perhaps) I would not have sit in continuous session, but from time to time, upon the demand of either party to an industrial controversy.

In another place the Mayor says he favors incorporation of the unions.

Can any one be so foolish or insane as to believe that a board of arbitration so constituted and selected would render a decision in any way favorable to the workingman? It is a fine scheme—for the capitalist. Mr. Moneybags would dictate the selection of practically every such court in the State, and he would also dictate their decisions. This, in conjunction with incorporation, would place the unions just where the capitalist wants to get them—where he can make them ineffective and powerless. If ever such a plan is put in operation, there will be only one way left to win a strike—with guns and wrecking commit-ees.

Mr. Wage Slave, the capitalist and his retainers will soon have you up against it good and hard. You haven't got half of what is coming to you. Possibly you will acquire some sense after a while and vote the Socialist ticket. The Democrats are just as much your friends as are the Republicans. They both love you and are very solicitous about your welfare—on election day. The Socialist doesn't pretend to love you. He is generally a workingman himself, and knows that you deserve only pity for your ignorance and contempt for your weakness in being led at will by a lot of grafting politicians. All the Socialist asks of you is to get off his neck and help him to do away with this decaying system, which is making slaves of us all. Use a little of that spirit on the political field which you at times show in your industrial wars, and it will not be long before strikes and lockouts, and sweatshops, and disease-breeding tenements, and child labor and loan sharks, and hunger, and want, and all the other evils attendant upon our damnable system of capitalist exploitation will be a thing of the past.

SOCIALISM INEVITABLE.

I believe the movement toward Socialism in this country to be irresistible, and I believe, too, that IT OUGHT NOT TO BE RESISTED.

I believe every great question, as this one, will be debated by the American people and solved peaceably by them. You may think, as I do, that it is easier for me to settle this question on this platform than in the factory. The real solution must be worked out in the factory by real men.

It is just as necessary to have an organization of labor to carry on a great factory as it is to have an organization of capital. And shall such organization be one of autocracy or democracy? The peril to America is not in the greatness of the organization, but in the direction which it shall take. Believe me, this movement toward organization is not alone irresistible, but it is beneficial.—Dr. Lyman Abbott.

The Impossibility of a National Democratic Party

BY SEYMOUR STEDMAN.

The election of Judge Edward F. Dunne and the triumph of the Democratic party in the second largest city of America, with the open and avowed purpose of instituting the municipal ownership of the street car lines of the city, has aroused more than national comment. It seems to have given new life to the Democratic party of the North.

At the recent banquet held in Chicago to celebrate the birth of Thomas Jefferson, William J. Bryan proclaimed municipal ownership and national ownership as the basis for Democratic success in the future. National ownership is the wave upon which these saviors of mankind now expect to roll into office.

Simultaneously with these effusive pyrotechnics of the ex-candidate for President, the Mayor and many distinguished Democrats of Chicago, come the criticisms of the conservative Democrats of the East. Alton B. Parker, the representative of Wall street interests, is in open hostility to Mr. Bryan and his followers.

In the North the Democratic party is divided upon reform issues and has no national strength. The industrial class of a few cities furnish considerable agitation for municipal ownership, and will give a little vitality to the national party of the radicals.

The Eastern wing of the Democratic party, located in cities like New York, will oppose municipal ownership and fight national ownership to the last ditch.

In the North this party will continue disunited, for the capitalist interests within the Democratic party can never be reconciled with the working class in the same party. The latter are demanding relief through Socializing some few enterprises in the great cities of the North. The former generally oppose the smallest concession.

THE SOLID SOUTH, THE KEYSTONE TO THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY, IS CONSERVATIVE. Its radicalism is of a negative character. The industries of the South are primitive in character and scope. The vote of the South is orthodox and conservative. The land proprietors and the small merchants of the South have, for the last few years, been looking enviously at the fleshpots of Northern capitalists. They have been offering every inducement to persuade Northern investors to develop Southern resources; they have opposed child labor laws; they have opposed State taxes; they have opposed pure food regulations; they have opposed everything that can throw any doubt upon the success of capitalism in the South, and promise large returns upon investments.

Such economic conditions in the South must result in open hostility to any course which the Northern radical Democracy may pursue, looking to the nationalization of any industry or interference with the Northern capitalists, trusts and combines.

The Democratic party is an IMPOSSIBILITY as a national factor WITHOUT the solid South. The Southern electoral vote is the lungs, spine and heart of the party. Individualism characterizes the South in every industrial fiber of its being, and, for some years to come, the South will remain a reactionary element. The radical national Democracy has nothing to hope for from, and, in fact, is in great danger of losing, the South.

William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt have both made very successful tours through Southern States. The reduction of the Democratic vote, the increase of Republican strength, the lining up of Democratic States in the Republican column in recent national elections, point clearly to the truth that economic interest determines politically the attitude of all people, and the Republican party holds the persimmon which the South is trying to knock down.

The South is hungering for factories, for mines, for railroads and for all the commercial enterprises which exist in such abundance throughout the Northern States, and it will make any political concessions that are demanded of it. The capitalist of the North will naturally say to the South, "Give us cheap labor, plenty of railroad rights, land grants, and legislation to assist and encourage us, and as the textile industries of Massachusetts moved into South Carolina, so may the iron industries of the North move to the iron fields and coal beds of Alabama, and many others will follow in their trail."

Obviously, it will be necessary for Southern Democrats to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Democrats of the East in opposing all radical legislation which Mr. Bryan, Judge Dunne and a few others now propose as the saving grace of that once great party, and, if the Eastern Democrats fail them, they will join the Republican party.

The Democratic party may continue a few years as a municipal ownership party; as a NATIONAL PARTY it is dead. There is no economic cause, national in its scope, which it can espouse with any hope of national re-birth, except the cause of Socialism, and that is as impossible as it would be for the Lutherans of Germany to destroy the Catholic church by becoming communicants and members of the Roman Catholic faith.

Tommy—"Paw, what do they put water in stocks for?"
Mr. Coney—"To soak the investors with, my son."

THE Question Box

On the presumption that the majority shall rule, under Socialism, is there anything to hinder such majority deciding what religion, education, moral code, or system of sex relations the majority shall practice or adopt?

Certainly, there are many things that will operate to hinder such conditions; there's common sense, enlightened public opinion, increased toleration, love of freedom and difficulty of accomplishment. We believe that with the spread of education the intelligence of the people and the spirit of toleration would progress. Under Socialism the tendency will be to respect more and more private opinion in regard to most of the matters you refer to. The Socialist regime would not, for instance, interfere with a man's religion—so long as he held it privately; only when he attempted to translate his beliefs into action could the society at large take cognizance of it. If a Dowie, or Hanish (or many others who are deemed more respectable than these) should succeed in organizing a large following, such following would quickly vanish again in a society that was really enlightened. And as to the "moral code," Socialism will evolve its own system of morals to fit in with the new conditions of life. Much of the so-called morality of our day will undoubtedly be rejected.

Do you Socialists want to put all the business of the country in the hands of politicians?

Well, no; we just want to abolish the politician and the kind of politics you are unable to get out of your head. After that we just want to let the working class have their own business in their own hands. See?

TAKING PUBLIC MONEY.

When a certain Caliph succeeded to the throne one of his friends said: "Give me some money out of the public treasury."

The Caliph answered in amazement: "What do you mean? You want money out of the public treasury?"

"Yes. I have been your friend and would like some reward."

The Caliph replied: "Come to me at sundown and I will help you to some money."

So at the time fixed he found the Caliph waiting for him in disguise, and was surprised.

"I thought you were going to give me some money," he said.

"I said I would help you get it," replied the Caliph, "but you must also help me."

Provided with pickaxe, dark lantern and spade, they came through back streets to the house of a very rich man.

"Now stop!" said the Caliph. "I know where this man keeps his treasure. It is just on the other side of this wall, and if we make a hole through the wall you can help yourself to the money."

The man looked aghast and said to the Caliph: "Do you take me for a thief?"

"I thought you wanted some money," was the reply.

"But," said the man, "it was public money I wanted."

"Then," said the Caliph, "when you and I stand before the judgment seat of Allah, which will be easier; to listen to the reproaches of one man whom we have robbed, or to those of all the millions whose money you propose to take?"

WILL NOT PAY THE BILL!

The Illinois Coal Operators' Association has addressed a letter to the United Mine Workers of Illinois, in which the latter are informed that the operators will not bear the expense incident to the employment of shot fliers, provided for in the bill passed at the recent session of the General Assembly. The contention of the employers is that the miners must reimburse them for any additional cost the bill, when it goes into operation, may impose upon them during the life of the present agreement. It is further intimated that the action of the miners in securing the passage of the bill would justify the operators in considering the contract abrogated.



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Would cost you \$15 on State street. Why? Because State street stores have to pay enormous rents. And their customers have to help pay the rent every time they buy a suit. In addition to this other stores buy their stocks singly. We buy ours in conjunction with six other stores, and by buying such huge bulk at once, we get lower prices. Every man who trades with us, therefore, gets the double benefit of our low rents and our great buying capacity.

Our \$10 suits are single and double breasted. Cut in the very latest and swellest styles. Fine chevrons. Beautiful work-teds. Fit for a king, and fit for you. Our price to-morrow, remember, will be \$10.

Topcoats and raincoats (sold down town for \$12 to \$15) will be sold here to-morrow for \$9. Again we give as our reason, "Low rental and big buying capacity." Our price.....\$9.00

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Our celebrated "Tenderfoot" Shoes, \$2.40 (down town \$3).

Our boys' Knockabout Shoes, \$1.48 (down town, \$2).

Special offer, boys' Caps, 19c (down town, 25c).

Negligee Shirts, fine mohair, 48c (down town, 75c).

Negligee Shirts, better grade, 50c (down town, \$1).

Underwear, excellent halbriggan, 39c (down town, 50c).

Boys' Wash Suits, Buster and Sailor, 75c (down town, \$1).

Boys' Knee Pants, for wear and tear, 25c (down town, 35c).

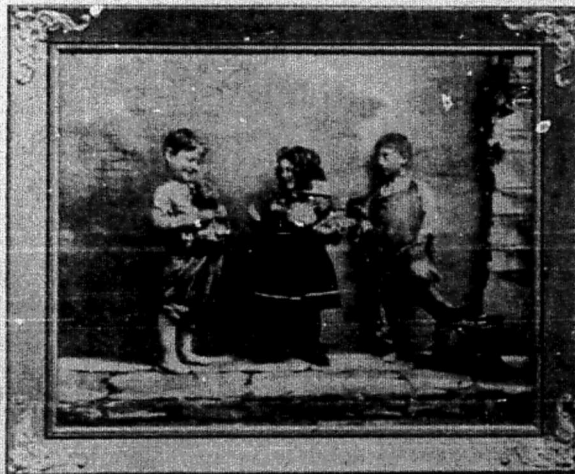
Children's Suits, ages 3 to 8, \$1.95 (worth \$3 to \$4).

We still have a few boys' Sailor Blouse and Norfolk Suits, as well as 2-piece Suits, worth from \$4 to \$5, to be closed out to-morrow at the special price.....\$2.05

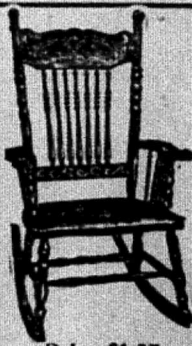
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**SOCIALIST
ACTIVITIES**

STATE
NATIONAL
INTERNATIONAL

NATIONAL NEWS.

The State Committee of Pennsylvania has recommended Ella Reeve Cohen for place on the reserve list of national speakers and organizers.

Comrade Lovett has resigned as State Secretary of South Dakota. E. Francis Atwood, 110 South Main street, Aberdeen, has been elected to fill the unexpired term.

The Oklahoma Territorial Committee and Locals of Indian Territory, pursuant to action taken by the National Executive Committee, have been communicated with on the question of establishing one central organization.

The date for holding the Socialist State Convention of Ohio has been changed from May 30 to May 29. The convention will be held in Labor Assembly Hall, Columbus, Ohio.

The National Committee is now voting on Referendum No. 10, Motion No. 11, which provides for refunding to the respective State committees all dues paid in excess of the average dues received at the national office during the year 1904. Also Referendum No. 11, Motion No. 12, which provides that only such articles be accepted under the prize plan which receives the approval of a majority of the National Committee. Vote closes May 20.

Candidates for Secretary to the International Socialist Bureau are Comrades Hillquit, Simons, Spargo, Trautmann and Entermann. Vote closes May 27.

The Crestline, Ohio, resolutions, calling for a referendum have been indorsed since last report by Locals Philadelphia, Pa.; Globe, Ariz., and Omaha, Neb.

The charter of Local Kansas City, Kan., has been revoked by a State referendum—317 in favor and 117 votes against.

The Kansas State Committee reports Wade R. Parks, now touring the State, is not recommended by the State Committee, and that his work is of the disorganized kind. They also withdraw their indorsement of C. C. Rolfe, editor of "Line Up," for a position on the list of national speakers and organizers.

Local Globe, Ariz., passed resolutions condemning Comrade Berger for editorials supporting Wallber and Local Milwaukee for indorsing the same. Local Santa Cruz, Cal., passed resolutions to the same effect, sounds a note of warning against opportunism, and advises the recall of Comrade Berger by Wisconsin State Committee.

Local Lyman, Wash., passed resolutions asking that the seat of Comrade Berger on the National Executive Committee be declared vacant, advises the recall of Comrade Berger by Wisconsin State Committee and the annulment of the charter of Local Milwaukee.

Local Minneapolis, Minn., passed resolutions reciting the fact that the State of Wisconsin has no charter from the national office. It is the only State that refuses to use the due stamps issued by the national office. It is the only State that refuses to furnish the national office with a list of its local organizations; instructs National Committee to take all action that may be necessary to remove Comrade Berger from the National Executive Committee and compel the State organization of Wisconsin to take out a charter.

The following resolution is from Local Muscatine, Iowa: "Whereas, Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, Wis., is known to have advised the Socialists of that locality to support a candidate on a capitalist ticket for the office of judge (the fact having been admitted and well proven); therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Socialist Party of Muscatine, Iowa, That we call upon the National Committee to submit the following propositions to a referendum of the party membership:

"Proposition No. 1—Shall Victor L. Berger be removed from the National Executive Committee?

"Proposition No. 2—Shall Victor L. Berger be expelled from the Socialist Party for a period of one year? To be voted for Yes or No."

The above resolutions were adopted at the regular meeting of the local Socialist Party of Muscatine, Iowa, May 11th, 1905.

G. C. WILSON,
Recording Secretary.

State convention of Socialists of Virginia will be held at Richmond May 28th. A complete State ticket will be nominated. The German branch of Newport News will attend in a body. Train leaves Newport News 9:30 a. m.

Robert Saltiel, National German Organizer, will fill dates for the coming week as follows: May 22, Bridgeport, Conn.; 23, Hartford, Conn.; 24, en route; 25, Syracuse, N. Y.; 26, Rochester, N. Y.

In addition to speakers mentioned last week, Geo. E. Bigelow will begin an eastern tour in June, starting his work in Michigan. He will enter Penn-

sylvania early in July for a series of 30 or more dates.

George H. Goebel will also begin a tour in June, covering Delaware, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, and other States. All applications for speakers should be made direct to the national office.

The applications being received for Comrade Work in Illinois indicate a large number of dates in that State.

J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

National Headquarters Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., May 10, 1905.

To the National Committee, Socialist Party:

Comrades—In a special circular issued May 20, 1905, a report was made of nominees for Secretary to the International Socialist Bureau. Declinations have been reported in the weekly Bulletin.

The following have accepted and are therefore submitted for a vote: Morris Hillquit, New York; A. M. Simons, Chicago; John Spargo, New York; W. E. Trautmann, Cincinnati; E. Entermann, Chicago.

National Committeemen will use enclosed ballot and vote for one. Fraternally submitted.

J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

The following resolutions touching the Milwaukee incident have been received from Local Minneapolis:

"Resolved by the Central Committee of Local Minneapolis of the Public Ownership (Socialist) party that the proper discipline of Victor L. Berger would be his expulsion from the National Executive Committee by the National Committee and Local Minneapolis requests the co-operation of all locals of Minnesota to indorse this, our instructions, for National Committeemen, Comrades Holman and Peach, to take all action that may be necessary to remove Victor L. Berger from the National Executive Committee, to compel the State organization of Wisconsin to take out a charter from the National office, and to comply with the provisions of the National constitution."

"Resolved, further, that Local Minneapolis does not consider Victor L. Berger a fit person to serve on the National Committee for the following reasons:

(a) That the State organization of Wisconsin is not working under a charter issued by the National organization.

(b) That they buy no due stamps, and therefore have no direct connection with the National movement.

(c) That said Victor L. Berger, personally, violated the National constitution and platform of the Socialist party of America by using his influence to prevent the nomination of a candidate for judge by the S. D. P., and, afterward, openly advocated the election of a candidate on one of the capitalist tickets.

"Resolved that the Organizer of Local Minneapolis make a mimeograph copy of these resolutions, send a copy to Comrades Holman and Peach, the secretaries of the locals in Minnesota, the National Secretary and the Socialist press."

AUSTRIA.

Johann Resel has been elected as a Social Democrat from the district of Styria to the Austrian Reichsrath. At the recent municipal election in Lissy, ten Social Democrats were elected.

SCOTLAND.

Socialism is making steady progress in the land of the bagpipe and kilt, but is nothing to what it ought to be. There are ten branches of the Social Democratic Federation there, and workmen are becoming more generally interested in the movement. An organizer is to be put in the field, while some of the branches have able speakers.

GERMANY.

In Alsace Lorraine there was recently held a conference of Socialist representatives in the municipalities. There are in fifteen councils fifty-seven Socialists, including nineteen in Mulhausen, sixteen in Strasburg, etc. Among other questions, that of ground values was discussed, and a resolution for the taxation of unearned increment passed. Comrade Petros was told off to draw up definite proposals. The proceedings showed entire harmony on all questions of principle.

HUNGARY.

"Le Mouvement Socialiste" contains an account of the development of trade unionism in Hungary. The year 1898 saw the first general Congress of Trade Unions in Hungary, at which were represented 61 organizations, with 104 delegates, representing a nominal mem-

bership of 23,003 trade unionists. In 1901 the second congress took place, where the number of trade unionists was much bigger, the crisis having induced large numbers to emigrate; those who remained saw how little they had to expect from the government, and turned in consequence to the trade-unions. The number of trade unionists increased between January and June, 1904, from 34,768 men and 1,645 women to 50,857 men and 1,773 women. The unions responsible for this remarkable increase seem to have been the masons and the printers, the former of whom grew from 7,397 men to 14,520, and the printers from 7,500 to 10,800 men.

SOCIALISM A "GRAVE" FACT.

"Prophecies as to political results are, as we have said, unwise," says the New York Evening Post. "To form a sound estimate of the strength of the Socialists is impossible. The party cast 97,730 votes in the Presidential election of 1900, and 291,687 (410,000 in 1904). The Socialists themselves assert, and not without reason, that Mr. Roosevelt's extraordinary personal popularity and the widespread conviction that his own program is radical, attracted the socialist lightning. Moreover, many who draw the line at Debs or any declared Socialist as President, are ready enough to try local experiments in Socialism." The procedure of Chicago is probably typical. As Socialism gains headway here or there, one of the older parties will seize the occasion to make capital for itself. This is the means by which an independent Socialist organization has been kept down in Europe. In England, no less distinguished a Conservative than Joseph Chamberlain himself has proposed old age pensions. In this country the Democrats, by adopting an 'advanced' platform in 1898, may render the Socialists, as such, a negligible quantity. But radicalism is not, as President Roosevelt has shown us, the exclusive patent of either party. In any event the tendency toward Socialism is a grave fact, a menace to our traditions, which will disturb both the plots of our politicians and the visions of our statesmen."

WE CAN'T BE STOPPED.

Boston Herald editorial: Denunciation of Socialism, which is inspired by the misunderstanding and selfishness of those who have wealth, will not put it down. On the contrary, it will breed Socialists and make them bitter and desperate. They may be in error as to facts and the right cure for the evils they feel; but they cannot be made to change their minds by any course that damns their ignorance and their motive. As for their motive, it is quite as generous, as patriotic, and moral as that which actuates those who cherish a concept of superiority. Bishop Potter, Carroll D. Wright, Washington Gladden and many others who have had much to do with the settlement of controversies between employers and employed have testified emphatically that in their experience the workmen were not the least intelligent, reasonable and fair-minded to the controversy under consideration.

Socialism as a theory of government may be subject to many serious objections; but plutocracy and monopoly are more objectionable on many accounts, and vastly more hostile to every genuine ideal of a democratic commonwealth. Hence they are more to be distrusted by the Christian and the sagacious patriot. Those whose fundamental aim is to promote essential equality of conditions and opportunities, of work, privileges and responsibilities are not necessarily the most dangerous class of citizens, nor is there any prima facie reason for regarding them as the most incapable, immoral and fanatic. At any rate, they are not already conspicuous for dishonesty in business and dishonest in politics. The corrupting bribers and grafters do not come from their ranks. They are not to blame for a situation which makes Socialism seem tolerable to many serious minds as a correction of wrongs which grind the poor and make the future seem hopeless of betterment.

The Literary Digest says that "a growing Socialist tendency among the American masses" is what most impressed H. Rider Haggard during his recent visit here.

ROOSEVELT A DEAD HEAD

President A. B. Stickney of the Chicago Great Western Railroad has filed with the senate committee on interstate commerce a statement concerning the proposed legislation regulating rates, in which he criticises the president and congressmen for ignoring the law against free passes. Mr. Stickney says:

"As an individual rule of action the law against free passes was ignored by the congressmen who passed it and by the president who approved it. Traveling, they present the evidence of their misdemeanor before the eyes of the public in a way which indicates no regard for the law. The governors of the states, many of the judges—in short, all officialdom, from the highest to the lowest—the higher clergy, college professors, editors, merchants, bankers, lawyers, present the evidence of their misdemeanor in the same manner."

**Socialism and the
Eight-Hour Day.**

May Festival Address at Brand's Hall, 1905, by Thomas J. Morgan.

Half a century ago the foundations of the present industrial system were being laid. The workers were being gathered from the farms into villages and towns and into converted barns, stables and dwellings, and with simple tools began that method of machine production which has since grown into the great factory system of the present day.

In these early days there were no laws or labor unions to restrain the master class which in its greed for wealth began a ruthless sacrifice of the workers. The first protest came from the workers in a humble petition for a reduction of hours to 18 a day; this was followed by the formation of trade unions and the industrial struggle between the working class and master class began.

The industrial system and this industrial struggle commenced first in Great Britain, and in the sixties the organized workers had won a nine-hour day and a general half Saturday holiday, and now the general working week in England ranges from 48 to 54 hours.

In the United States the industrial struggle began when the soldiers who fought in the South to free the negro slave returning to their homes in the North commenced that search for work which transformed them into an army of tramps, a struggling mass, which, advised by the master class, moved slowly westward to the Pacific coast and then returned to Washington with its pitiful plea for work, made amid the jeers of a blind, stupid people, that howled with delight when these poor cast-offs of our industrial system were beaten by the police and driven from the headquarters of the master class in the capital at Washington.

The organized protest against the existence of an army of unemployed workers was voiced in a demand for an eight-hour workday, and an eight-hour movement began in 1867. In this State the politicians met this demand with the passage of a fraudulent eight-hour law, which befooled the workmen till the Socialists of this city exposed the political trick.

In 1879 trade unionists organized an eight-hour league in this city, and in opposition to the declaration and program of the Socialist Party, it asserted that only through and by a reduction of the hours of labor could the emancipation of the workers be achieved.

In 1885 a more important movement was started by the leaders of the local trade unions and Knights of Labor for a general eight-hour day by means of a general strike to take place on the first of May. Understanding the impossibility of its success I refused, when requested, to join in it. This movement ended on May 4th, with the explosion of the bomb in the Haymarket Square.

In the fall of 1887 I submitted two propositions in the Chicago Trades Assembly, as instructions to its delegates then elected to attend the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, for its adoption: One was for a general agitation for a Saturday half holiday; this was rejected. The other was for the selection of a single trade union which, supported by all other unions, should strike for eight hours, and if successful, then for the selection of another and the same fight to be continued. This was adopted and delegates instructed. The convention of the A. F. of L., however, rejected it with contempt and ridicule. But the next year the Federation adopted it and selected the Carpenters' Union to make the fight, and it succeeded. In 1890 the Federation selected the Miners' Union, but though its officials agreed to accept the task they never attempted it, and the Federation never made another selection or made any other organized effort to win the eight-hour day.

The success of the carpenters' strike for eight hours practically established the eight-hour system for all of the building trades, and has had very great influence in the struggle in other trades and occupations for less hours.

The proposition for a general agitation for a Saturday half holiday has borne fruit; for the trade unions that rejected it soon after adopted it and the half Saturday holiday is now general in the building trades; it is extending rapidly in other occupations, and promises to soon become the general rule.

The political movement for the reduction of the hours of labor began in England when, for the purpose of maintaining the physical standard of the army, the government adopted the factory acts, limiting the hours of labor for women and children; and in recent years all the large English municipalities have required all contractors for municipal work to pay the wages and limit the hours to the number fixed by the unions.

In the United States legislatures and courts have recognized the duty of the State to protect working children and enacted and sustained laws limiting the age of employment and the hours of labor.

In this State the Supreme Court has, however, declared that all legislative efforts to limit the hours of labor for women is a limitation of their "liberties" and therefore unconstitutional. The Supreme Court of the United States has recently made the same decision in regard to all laws designed to

limit the hours of labor for men, excepting in occupations so dangerous to health as to justify such limitation.

It is worthy of notice that in Great Britain the right of the State to limit the hours of labor is unquestioned, and that in this country the decision of our courts are not unanimous; that in all the important cases there has been but two decisions, as in the recent case in the United States Supreme Court in which the five judges fixed the law for the time being and four judges protested against the decision of the other five. Hence, we should not forget that it is a matter of judicial bias and not inflexible law, and that the political struggle for an eight-hour day is a political fight for the proper legislators and judges.

In this struggle the American Federation of Labor had a definite plan, which is strictly followed as the only one consistent with its existence. This plan is to request the candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties to pledge their votes for legislation limiting the hours of labor, etc., and sending its representatives as lobbyists to Washington and the State capitals to beg for attention and for consideration of organized labor's political needs.

The Supreme Court of the United States is an appointive body, the judges holding their positions for life, and a majority of this court has decided that all legislation limiting the hours of labor is unconstitutional.

The Socialists in the unions of the American Federation of Labor have pointed out the degrading and corrupting nature of its political methods, and the need of a self-respecting, intelligent, manly political fight for labor legislation. And they have organized the Socialist party to make that fight. We can now point to the complete failure of the Federation's political plan, and to the growth and increasing political influence of the Socialist party; and we can assure the members of the Federation that before the Socialist vote in the United States reaches the number equal to that of the union men now in the Federation, the master class, in the hope of thereby checking the rise of the Socialist vote, will order its Republican and Democratic legislators to relieve the industrial pressure by enacting the laws organized labor so long demanded and will order its judges to review and change their decisions to meet the changed political conditions. Socialists, therefore, suggest that the easiest way to secure the eight-hour day is for union men to dismiss all their lobbyists, cease their political begging and join the Socialist party and vote the Socialist ticket.

WHO OWNS THE EARTH?

I find this vast network, which you call property, extended over the whole planet. I cannot occupy the breakfast crag of the White Hills or the Alleghany range, but some man or corporation steps up to me to show me that it is his. Now, though I am very peaceable, and on my private account could well enough die, since it appears there was some mistake in my creation, and that I have been naissant to this earth, where all the seats were already taken, yet I feel called upon on behalf of rational nature, which I represent, to declare to you my opinion, that, if the earth is yours, so also is it mine. All your aggregate existences are less to me a fact than is my own; as I am born to the earth, so the earth is given to me, what I want of it, to till and plant; nor could I, without pusillanimity, omit to claim so much. I must not only have a name to live, I must live. My genius leads me to build a different manner of life from any of yours. I cannot, then, spare you the whole world. I love you better. I must tell you the truth practically; and take that which you call yours. It is God's world and mine; yours as much as you want, mine as much as I want. Besides, I know your ways; I know the symptoms of the disease. To the end of your power you will serve this life which cheats you. Your want is a gulf which the possession of the broad earth would not fill. Yonder sun in heaven you would pluck down from shining on the universe, and make him a property and privacy, if you could; and the moon and the north star you would quickly have occasion for in your bed chamber. What you do not want for use, you crave for ornament, and what your convenience could spare, your pride cannot.—Emerson.

"NATURAL LAW."

Once there was a very large fish in a pool. There were many very small fishes in the pool. One of the small fellows was strong and voracious. He seized all the food he could get his jaws on, and drove weaker companions aside. Naturally he grew rapidly, outstripping his companions, who feared and hated him, but did not know enough to unite and slay him. Finally he reached such proportions that he thought he could safely challenge the king of the pool.

"When I get a little bit larger," he said, "I'll tackle you."

"But I think I won't let you get any larger," said the big fish.

"I'd like to know how you are going to stop me," said the bully. "You can't very well reverse natural law."

"I think I'll stop your growth by swallowing you," said the big fish. And he did—quite in conformity with natural law.

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YOUR RIGHT ARMS AND THE BALLOT.

While the Socialist has little use for the strike, recognizing in it a crude and wasteful method for the attainment of the real ends of the working class, nevertheless he sees clearly enough that the workers are forced to resort to the strike as the only way by which they can immediately make known and protest against the momentary injustices heaped upon them by the employing class. When contracts and agreements are broken and repudiated by employers, often for no other purpose than to make trouble, the strike is unavoidable; it is the safety-valve which must blow itself off. It is not the best weapon the working class has; but that class has learned how to use it, not always with failure either; and the weapon which is nearest at hand in any given crisis is the weapon that will most certainly be used. To quit work when the conditions of working are such that no self-respecting man can continue, is a very natural and even necessary thing to do.

However much capitalist editors and apologists for the profit system may seek to ignore or befog the issue, the fact is that the growing disaffection of the working class is due primarily to the developing intelligence of that class. The individual worker is coming more and more to discover in capitalism the cause for his own unfavorable relative condition compared with that of the employer. Over and above the strike, with all its excusable crudity and wastefulness, is this fact of a developing consciousness of the inherent wrongs of the profit system; of the system that places economic power, and with it, as a logical consequence, all other power, in the hands of the class which controls the essential things of life—the means of production and distribution.

Here is the hope of the workers. And here is the fear of capitalists, that the strike will eventually teach the working class the more effective way to win its battle for freedom; that is, by the use of the ballot. The use of the ballot means the transfer of power from the hands of the exploiters to the hands of the working class itself. It means that every resource of the people in their organized capacity will be used to realize and make operative in society the highest principles and aspirations of those who now depend upon the class controlling these resources. It means that the working class shall have clothed itself with power to enforce its own ideas of justice.

The ballot is the effective weapon of the working class; by using it the working class can free itself. Fellow workingmen: you have your right arms and the ballot.

Woman's Column

(CONDUCTED BY PORTIA.)
TRADES-UNIONS IN PETTICOATS.

During the past few weeks there has been considerable discussion, particularly in Gotham, as to relative degrees of commercial honesty among women as against men. A celebrated New York banker called attention to the large number of women employed as cashiers and treasurers throughout the country. "Embezzlement is a common crime among trusted male employees," he said, "but I can't recall a single instance among trusted female employees." So among labor leaders; while the charge of corruption is frequently brought against the men, it is never thought of in connection with the women leaders.

So far as I have been able to discover there has never been even an accusation of venality or breach of faith brought against any "lady" walking delegate or leaders of the twenty-six trades unions in Chicago, composed exclusively of women, and aggregating forty-three thousand feminine workers.

These labor leaders in petticoats have proven themselves the equals of men in offensive as well as defensive warfare; they organize industries, preside at mass meetings, order strikes and boycotts, and manage lockouts with the trained intelligence and remorseless logic of men; over and over again they have exhibited remarkable executive ability and wonderful qualities of endurance and self-control. And yet they are disfranchised! What a mighty gain would it be to the working class of Chicago, if these forty-three thousand resolute, earnest and honest women could neutralize the votes of forty-three thousand Levy Mayers, and Marshall Field, Jrs., and John T. Pories! But if a vote were taken among the rank and file of the masculine trades unionists as to the immediate enfranchisement of women, it is an open question as to how this vote would stand.

And yet, despite the fact that these active producers have no political status, they have actually accomplished for themselves, for women in general, and for their class as a whole, far more in the past ten years than have the men. I notice that John Mitchell, in his book on "Organized Labor," puts the credit for the betterment of the condition of the American working girl on the leaders of the American Federation. When I called the attention of the women leaders to this statement, they laughed loud and long.

"Whatever advance the working girl in this country has made is due not to 'organized labor,' but to 'organized working women,'" they declared un-animously. "We are of more help to the men than they are to us!" And I was further invited to "read up" on the history of the labor movement in Chicago.

Compared with what has been accomplished by one feminine organization alone, the Teachers' Federation, the achievements of the masculine element seem insignificant.

Nobody unfamiliar with the work of the Teachers' Federation can realize the tremendous influence these women are exerting upon Chicago life and thought. The man who is opposed to trades unionists must feel appalled at the statement that more than three thousand of them are teaching in the public schools of Chicago to-day. And not only that, but trades unionists of the most enthusiastic order; for example an editorial published in the Federation's Bulletin for November, 1903, enjoined a boycott on all sweets not manufactured according to union regulations!

The most serious work that has ever

fallen to the lot of the labor movement has been done and is still being done by the organized teachers of the Chicago public schools. They have held a rod over the heads of the Board of Education; they have stormed the City Council; they have pleaded their cause in the Circuit Court, and when they failed to get justice there, they went to Springfield for it. "More pay, less work, shorter hours," was their cry, and they got all three.

As a result of five years' arduous work on the part of the Federation, the revenues of the Board of Education have been increased a quarter of a million dollars each year since 1900, and the teachers have derived the chief benefit therefrom.

Show me an organization of men that has accomplished anything like this in a given time!

But the Teachers' Federation is only one. Let me choose another at random—say the Retail Lady Clerks' Union, whose fifteen hundred members are employed in the big department stores on the West Side. Before this union was organized veritable country store methods prevailed; the owners ran their business as they chose, paying their clerks what they thought them worth (a maximum of \$4 a week) and keeping them at work from 7 in the morning until 10, 11 or twelve o'clock at night—just as long as customers continued to come in. But the union has brought about a revolution. Wages have gone up from 20 to 40 per cent. Hours have been reduced from 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m., except on three nights, when stores are open till 9 p. m.

"I suppose the Chicago Federation of Labor helped you a great deal," I observed to one of the leaders of this union.

"Bet yer life they didn't. We helped ourselves. We ain't indebted to no men except the teamsters. We're far

HIS LAST TRAMP.

Herman Schmidt had sought work in vain for weeks. He was starting out again, almost despairing.

"If I don't get work to-day," he said to his wife, "I'll finish matters. It's no use my looking for work any longer. I won't be a burden to you another day. I guess they're right old lady," he added, with a forced smile, "your old husband is no good. He is too old to be any use, his light is growing dim, and it had better be put out."

But he had so frequently spoken of suicide that Mrs. Schmidt set but little store by these ominous threats.

For the last time the old man started out on his weary tramp, and called on an old employer.

"Work for you? No, Herman, you're too old."

So he turned homeward, stopping at a friend's house to borrow a revolver.

Mrs. Schmidt was preparing the frugal evening meal as he came in, but he did not greet her, and walked into the bedroom, closing the door behind him. A moment later two sharp reports rang out in rapid succession, and, rushing into the bedroom, Mrs. Schmidt found her husband lying upon the floor, with two wounds just below the heart.

He looked up and smiled feebly. "You wasn't worry, old lady! It's all right; only I'm afraid I've made a bungling job of it, after all!" He could scarcely speak, and fairly gasped for breath between the words, while with every effort the life blood gushed from the dark wounds.

"A boss," he gasped, "a boss—he told me today—I was too old! Same old story, dear—reckon he's right—better off—out of the world!"

And Herman fell back—dead.

more valuable to Dold than he is to us," was the emphatic reply.

"Brutus," I said, "it is surprising to me that these forty-three thousand trades unionists do not become Socialists. They would be for us a tremendous moral power, energetic, intelligent and honest as they are. And they can't help seeing, surely, that Socialism offers the only satisfactory solution of the woman question."

"No doubt, no doubt," said Brutus thoughtfully. "All we have to do is to teach them the principles and they can't help being enthusiasts."

And so I started out, spelling myself in capitals—a Woman with a Mission. There were numerous surprises in store for me.

I didn't expect, of course, to hear much about the old-fashioned subjects of "womanly gentleness, sweetness and virtue." But I was a good deal taken back by the wholesale elimination of the genus husband from their future plans of these vigorous young women.

"There ain't no good husbands but dead ones," said one leader.

"Out of the hundred and seven members of our union, half are grass widows," said another.

With the great majority of these feminine unionists "the possible husband" is forgotten in the struggle for bread and butter. "We've got to work out our own salvation," was the consensus of opinion. "The men have no use for us except as we can make ourselves of use to them." Isn't that according to the doctrine of Marx that "each class must work out its own salvation?"

The next surprise in store for me was the large number of women unionists, who were as familiar with the writings of Marx and Engels as the average Socialist. Most of the leaders have taken up the question and thrown it aside.

"O Marx and the Bible are all right to read on a rainy Sunday," said a highly intelligent "lady" boss with a German accent. "But what we are interested in is the here and now, not in some possible future state."

"But Socialism, once it is established, will be for the here and now," I protested. "And it promises complete economic and political freedom for women as well as men."

"Pooh," interrupted a teacher, "there is absolutely nothing in the Socialistic theory itself that warrants such an assertion. I have listened to Valeria Hortensia Simons and Virginia Portensia Brown. They make from the Marxian theories certain logical deductions. The parts of the Socialistic programs which concern women were forced on the party by a handful of the leaders."

"And the rank and file of the Socialist party have no more sympathy with the woman's movement than have the rank and file of the Democratic party," interrupted a striking garment worker.

Another teacher finished. "Many new political parties in times past have inserted a so-called 'woman's rights' plank in their platforms. Fifty years ago the Abolitionist party did so in Massachusetts. But the women of New England are as far from equal rights to-day as they were then. And what assurance can you give me that the Socialist party will not do the same when they come into power?"

Meekly I gathered up the fragments of my mission and tugged the twelve baskets they filled home to Brutus.

"Well," said the person who was appointed by nature to cast my vote for me, "two conclusions only may be logically deduced from your experience, Portia. If the trades unionists are correct in their deductions and surmises, why, then, what we need is a revolution inside the Socialist fold itself. If they are wrong, what we need is a radical change in the propaganda methods we employ."

"I've long thought so," I rejoined, trying to assume the air of judicial calm that sits so well on Maria Flaccia Miller. "What we need is an apostle to the Gentiles."

"That," concluded the lord of the household majestically, "is just what Marcus Tullius Winston and Horatius Flaccus Lloyd have long been urging. That line of talk that Julius Caesar Stedman puts up does very well in the First Ward. He's like the Puritans, of whom Macaulay says they were so narrow that they had an edge. But if the movement is ever to get big enough to include brain workers as well as manual toilers—"

"And really earnest women," added he, in his enthusiasm forgetting for a moment his ancient masculine prejudices.

"Why, then," I finished, "it's time Julius Caesar et al. were broadening a bit. He might talk Socialism in his dogmatic way from now till doomsday without bringing a thoughtful wrinkle between—well, say Margaret Haley's brows. She's too foxy a girl to be taken with vague generalities. She's not seeking philanthropic enterprises for the benefit of the human race. She's looking out for the best interests of the organized teachers. And if you can really bring her to believe that the men of the Socialist party are made of different metal from men of other parties which have endorsed woman suffrage—why then she and the three thousand teachers will endorse Socialism. My observation, Brutus, has taught me to realize that working women and emancipated women everywhere are as prone to be suspicious of men as men are apt to be jealous of women."

And old Tabby raised her motherly face from my lap as she purred, "And in the light of history, can you blame them?"

THE INDIVIDUALAND SOCIETY.

No individual can justly set his claim against the claim of society. Where a social necessity arises, the individual, who would be nothing without society, might well waive his claim. Take, for instance, an oasis in a desert. Suppose that I get there first, and put up my sign "Keep off the grass"—and you come along ready to perish of thirst. I can charge you \$5 or \$1,000 for a glass of water. If it is mine I have a right to charge what I please. Individual ownership implies that right. And if you have no money, I have the power of determining whether you shall live or die. If individuals have a right to own and hold any part of the earth's surface against the interests of society, they have the right to hold it all; and society becomes a mere pensioner upon the bounty of the individual. The man who owns the necessities of life is the man who controls everything. Society must own the land as well as capital. There is no middle ground.—Jas. F. Carey.

A BARBARIC SOCIETY.

The society represented by our best families is essentially barbaric—in America and elsewhere. And the reason is that it has ceased to PRODUCE and now ONLY CONSUMES.

It lives on the labor of others. The thing which does not serve—that has no use—is a burden to somebody—continued.

The self-appointed superior class is an awful handicap to civilization.

Our best society DESTROYS, CONSUMES and LAYS WASTE. The child slavery of the South, the sweat shops of the cities, and the mauling toll of most farming folk is a direct result of our best society—this so-called superior class!

There is a certain amount of work to do in the world, and the reason some people have to work from daylight clear into the night is because others do not work at all. If you consume more than you produce some one must labor to make good the deficiency.

Our best society is intent on honoring the man who wastes and consumes. In fact, if you are a mere producer, and nothing else, the best society does not deign to notice you, much less admit you into its charmed circle.—Elbert Hubbard.

NO GOOD AND NO BAD.

The principle known as good can make headway against the principle called evil only as the intelligence of humanity rises to the height at which these principles can be discerned under the various shifting forms in which they are constantly finding residence.

Every soul seeks what it believes to be good for itself. Napoleon believed it to be good to conquer Europe. The burglar believes it for his good to rob your house.

There are no good men and no bad men; there are only intelligence and ignorance.

The military genius can express itself only as it finds absurd individuals who will wear cheap buttons of brass, walk together in the mud and fight for they do not know whom, for they do not know what.

The genius of exploitation can express itself only as it finds equally absurd individuals who are content to starve in a world of plenty, and give up the needed things they create to those who do not know what to do with them after they receive them.

As we banish ignorance, Napoleons and Morgans and burglars, finding no opportunities for their talents in the direction of what is called evil, must perforce become expressions of the opposite principle, which is called good.—Franklin H. Wentworth.

THE TYRANNY OF THE DEAD.

"In religion nine-tenths of the race are under the despotism of the dead. Not one out of a hundred devotees of any religion can give any reason for his opinions and practice beyond this, 'Dead men did it.'"

"Our social customs are of the same character. Our ideas of property and economics are burdens imposed on us by the dead. What sane reason can be given for the inheritance of large amounts of property? Why should men who died a century ago dictate what teachings shall be given students at Andover to-day? Why should some men be so rich that they can not get poor, and others so poor that they can not get rich? Why should the heart of the national business life be a den of thieves and gamblers on our stock exchange? Why should machinery enslave men or make them idle when it ought to enrich them and set them free? Why in christendom are there 100,000,000 people who never have enough to eat? There is only one answer. 'It is our willing subservency to the tyranny of the dead.'"

"When we consider our so-called administration of justice, we find the conditions worse yet. We are crushed by the weight of the hundreds of dead men's laws and thousands of dead men's precedents with the complicated and cumbersome machinery of dead men, cause our courts to be the despair of all except the rich and powerful.—B. Fay Mills.

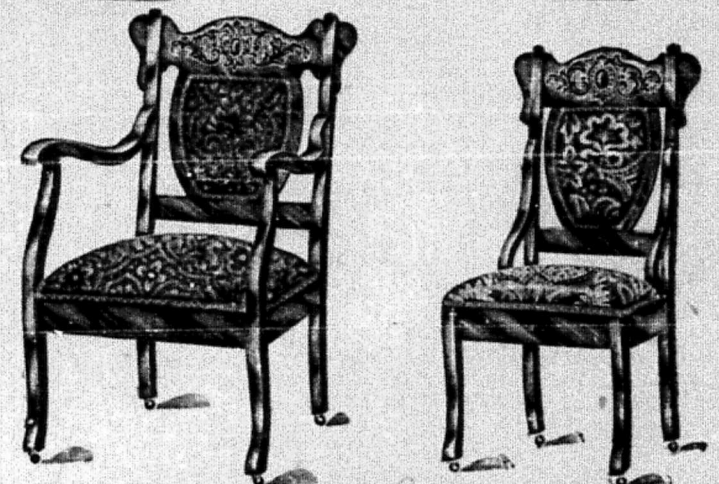
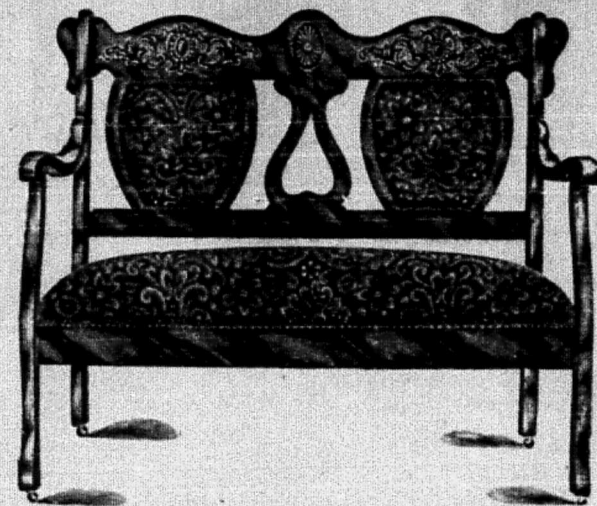
The big whaleback Columbus has been engaged for the grand boat excursion, Sunday, June 25. Tickets for round trip are \$1 and are now on sale.

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(Rakshashas in Hindu mythology are "powerful, energetic demons, malignant spirits, enemies of piety." They are fully cognizant of the nature of their work and the part they play in evolution.)

I am that monstrosity the Demon Competitive Industrial System. I am nothing tangible that can be laid hold of or killed by explosive bullets, but I am none the less real and terrible—a great, forbidding, ominous shadow, obscuring the sun of progress. I am the terrible "dweller on the threshold" of civilization, and I rejoice thereat. I seize you in my loathsome embrace and almost stifle you. You long for a way of escape, but there is none. So you go on, doggedly, sullenly, sometimes—but with me, with me.

I have my feet firmly planted at the four corners of the earth. I threaten the lives and happiness of millions of people. I menace the existence of governments—your government, too. Morally I am like a compound of the fetid hippopotamus, the repulsive wart-hog, the ingrate hyena and the ferocious tiger. The whole earthly atmosphere is tainted by my exhalations.

Into my cavernous, rapacious jaws are thrown the best brain and blood of the nation, to emerge many of them mangled physically and perverted morally. Children of tender years are fed to me, that the fetich of private ownership may continue to be worshipped by those "conservative" persons who can imagine nothing better or nobler than my immoral, disease-breeding system. (Ah, they are my friends, those "conservatives.")

My wrecks are everywhere. I yearly spew forth thousands of them; to harass and menace society, instead of their being cared for—as they should in justice be—by the persons in whose interests they were exploited and their lives wasted.

For my sake there are two sets of morals, one to teach on Sunday and the other to practice on week days. Do you doubt it? Those who are not in "business" may possibly doubt it. My dear victim, you are taught love and brotherhood one day, but on the other six days love and brotherhood are manacled and gagged. Children are taught certain great ethical truths, only to unlearn them in my school when older, unless they be of exceptionally strong moral fiber. They are told by the "shrewd business man" that "there is no sentiment in business." And that is true; if there were sentiment in "business" it would interfere with my functioning.

Oh, I make your civilization a roaring farce to the onlooker, but a relentless and sickening tragedy to the participants, especially to those underneath in the struggle! I laugh at the distress and woe of the great Ninety-seven Per Cent who fail in "business." Nothing is sacred to me. Ask them! I assure you comfortably-situated people who talk platitudes and philanthropy from a safe distance that the thing you call "business" is inconceivably rotten.

And after all I am really an illogical creation—a scarecrow that could be easily set aside by my great army of gulls. This fact is my stupendous joke. A few see this clearly and raise their voices against me. The sound of their warning does not reach far; it is drowned by the roar of "business" and the jeers of the heedless and the ignorant, and ascends with the despairing wails of my millions of victims. But occasionally it reaches and opens the ears and eyes of one of my followers, and then he is forever lost to me. The number of these clear-eyed ones is growing rapidly.

Afar I can hear the rumbling and muttering of coming Democracy. Its upward pressure is tremendous. My time is drawing to a close. But I will give you a memorable battle, Democracy. I will leave deep scars on you before I yield to that evolution which is the will of One who is over and through all.

FORREST S. GREEN.

CONTRACT REPUDIATED.

The tieup at the Jerome Park Reservoir, N. Y., is unchanged, writes Jos. R. Buchanan. There are 3,200 men on strike. With the exception of 40 men who are engaged under Sub-Contractor Dudley at the extreme north end of the job, no men are working.

Ten non-union men went to work, but the strikers induced them to quit the job before noon. The only disorder that has grown out of the strike since its beginning occurred over the employment of these ten men, and there were no serious results in that case.

A large force of Pinkerton men employed by the contractors are on duty, but there is little for them to do.

It is surprising that so little interest by the public is manifested in this trouble. One would think that the strike, involving delay in the completion of New York's water plant, would interest every citizen.

There is another reason why the cause of this strike should cause general attention. That cause embraces betrayal of the public as well as of the men who were employed on the reservoir.

The City of New York allowed McDonald & Ouderdonk, the contractors, the sum of \$1,400,000 additional to the original contract price for constructing the reservoir, so that they might work their employees only eight hours a day and observe union conditions. The contractors pocketed this extra money, but have failed to comply with the conditions under which it was given.

Had McDonald & Ouderdonk kept faith with the City of New York and observed the terms under which they applied for and received the additional sum of nearly half a million there would not have been a strike.

There is another reason why the public should be interested in this matter. The contract calls for the completion of the reservoir on or before October 1, 1904. That limit has already been exceeded by nearly eight months, and competent judges of such work say it will be three years more before the reservoir is ready for delivery to the city.

The workmen have laid their case before the Aqueduct Commission, and have been promised that everything possible will be done to see that McDonald & Ouderdonk comply with the terms of their contract, so far as the eight-hour day and union conditions are concerned.

Appeal has been made to the Mayor, who has been asked by the Central Federated Union to annul the contract with McDonald & Ouderdonk and give the completion of the reservoir to contractors who will comply with the conditions laid down by the city.

Nothing so far has been done by the city officials, and McDonald & Ouderdonk answer the protestations and claims of the union men by refusing to grant union conditions, by attempts to use non-union men on the reservoir and by the employment of an army of Pinkertons.

Meanwhile the Jerome Park reservoir, so much needed in the city's water system, is at a standstill; it is more than three years behind and is slipping further back every day.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

The following is a dispatch that came into one of the largest broker's office in Chicago one day this week. It is needless for us to state that it was not intended for publication. However, since it came into our possession, and has a tendency to point out to the workers the hopelessness of securing any relief from the reign of capitalism and trusts so long as any branch of the government is controlled by the powers of "high finance," we give it to our readers for what it is worth:

"President Roosevelt and several of his cabinet have again emphasized the administration's opinion on the question of railroad rate legislation, so that there can hereafter be no mistaking their position on this subject. There is, however, great confidence felt here that the representatives of the country's welfare in Congress will not permit any injurious legislation to be enacted, and if a bill is passed conferring powers on the Interstate Commerce Commission, it will be of a most moderate kind and of a character suggested by those in a position to know what will be most beneficial to all interests directly and indirectly concerned."

Mr. Workingman, do you realize the

full significance of these few words sent by one interested capitalist to another? Are you capable of understanding the relation of a part to a whole? If so, you will see the logic of the Socialists' fundamental position when he tells you that governments are simply the expression of the dominant interests of the ruling class. The railroad interests control directly about \$15,000,000,000 of the wealth of this country. Do you suppose for a moment that Mr. Roosevelt or the Congress they control will do anything that will be detrimental to their interests? They will no doubt make a few bluffs and grand stand plays to fool you again. Will you let them do it? Study Socialism.

PENLIGHTENE THE LAWYER.

"I presume, my good fellow, you're a laborer?" said a lawyer to a plainly dressed witness.

"You are right. I am a workman, sir," replied the witness who was a civil engineer.

"Familiar with the use of the pick, shovel and spade, I presume?"

"To some extent. Those are not the principal implements of my trade, though."

"Perhaps you will condescend to enlighten me as to your principal implements?"

"It is hardly worth while. You don't understand their nature or use."

"Probably not," loftily, "but I insist on knowing what they are."

"Brains."

The Social Democratic Herald prints a list of thirty-one bills that were introduced by the Socialist members of the Legislature and killed by the capitalist majority in Assembly and Senate.

There will be the merriest crowd of the year on the big boat Columbus, Sunday, June 25, when the Socialists have their annual excursion. Tickets now on sale; round trip, \$1; children, 50 cents.

The Forum

A POINTED REBUKE.

To the Editor—The insane or idiotic policy of the laboring class marching up to the polls by the million and voting for the candidates of capitalism and then within sixty days going out on a strike indicates an assinnity that is pitiful if not reprehensible. It shows that what are termed men have not the intelligence of some of the lowest orders of the animal kingdom. Even a brute has enough intelligence to stay out of a place where it has been abused, but the American voter will rally to the ballot box every election with sublimest faith in the two old parties and then go out and kick worse than a mule for the condition he has brought upon himself. If there is any class that deserves to be punished it is the class that has the power to correct political conditions in their own hands and then fail to do it or go out on a strike against economic conditions they have produced.

If they would expend as much sympathy on themselves as they do upon others they could own the earth.

If the laboring class would attain freedom they must proceed in an intelligent manner. Brute force avails very little compared to organized intelligence or a galling gun. If the laboring class expect to get any favors from the two old political parties they will be badly disappointed.

HARRY HIGGINS.

WHY MILLS DECNESE.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 7, 1905.
J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary
S. P. U. S. of A.
Dear Comrade—There are many very important matters connected with the international relations of our party which ought not any longer to be neglected. Our relations to the movement in other countries, our parliamentary standing in the International Congress, the means by which immigrants to this country may be put in direct connection with our work on their arrival here and return immigrants and visitors from this country be, in the same way, fully informed of the opportunities for going at once into the propaganda work in their new homes, or places of sojourn, are all matters of importance; but to deal with any of these matters will require not a little of time and strength.

My own engagements are at the present of such a nature that I have been obliged to refuse a nomination for membership on the national committee and must now decline to be voted for as international secretary. Later I hope not to be so situated as to be required to make such a request, but for some time yet my obligations to my creditors in connection with the several terms of my training school and the heavy expenses connected with the publication of "The Struggle for Existence" leave me no choice but to serve the party only where whatever strength I have will bear on the payment of bills as well as on the making of Socialists.

Will you therefore thank for me whoever was responsible for my nomination and publish this note, together with other matter connected with this election, in order that I may not seem to the comrades to be needlessly refusing to serve to them. Fraternally yours,
WALTER THOMAS MILLS.

THE SEISMOGRAPH

We hereby take off our editorial hat to the honorable Chief of Police. As reported last week, the Seismograph caught his secret order No. 711, and thereby enabled us to frustrate his plan to bottle us up; but he has seriously hindered us in an unexpected way.

When convinced that his grand subterranean raid was a failure he called off most of the force, but left about forty fat policemen to watch the district.

They are still standing around from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. like sleeping sentinels. And therein lies our trouble.

If half of them would keep moving it would be all right, but when all of them stand still they seem to absorb all terrestrial vibration and the Seismograph is robbed of its news.

On the evening of May 10 we expected great things and kept the vibrant co-ordinator focused on the banquet of the Iroquois Club.

Hour after hour passed and not a word was printed.

This may seem strange to those who read the flood of epigrams and persiflage in the various shades of yellow the next morning.

We do not wish to suggest a particle of doubt but that every word printed next morning was spoken at the banquet. But they were words without thoughts and didn't jar the earth.

But about midnight the following appeared:

"Why don't you submit this matter of the teamsters' strike to arbitration?"

"There is nothing to arbitrate; we

are strong enough to win; and we prefer one big fight to a long list of little ones."

"Admitting all that to be true, still, why don't you arbitrate? You can win all of your points just as certainly, much sooner, and at less expense by arbitration than by fighting. Mayor Dunne is with us. Governor Deneen is with us. Either of them will appoint an arbitration board of your friends. Every arbitrator will be an employer of labor, or some cue who is directly dependent upon your bounty and dares not incur your ill will. As I pointed out some months ago, it is essential that our class retain the ascendancy. Our last defense against open revolt is the principle of arbitration. Unless we make an occasional show of our confidence in that principle, the day of our peaceful control of the working class is at an end."

"But, Mr. President, there is one point in this contest you seem to have lost sight of; there are quite a large number of the Employers' Association who have taken the part of the teamsters; and a continuation of the strike seems the best means of whipping these traitors into line."

"You are right. I admit it. Dissension in our ranks must be punished severely. Continue the fight at whatever cost. You can depend upon—"

Some outsiders seem to have joined the party at this point, for no more coherent writing was obtainable.

SEISMOGRAPH EDITOR.

NOTICE.

All persons having contribution lists for the Bohemian daily paper enterprise are requested to send them in immediately to Filip Sedlacek, financial secretary, 676 South Jefferson street, Chicago.

Socialism in Sentences

The only way to lift up industry is to strike down interest and production for private benefit.

The man who is too intellectually lazy to understand Socialism is often industrious enough to lie about it.

The law calls the profits of labor property, and the creator of property (when he has none of it), a pauper.

The idle are rich and the industrious are poor, and Mr. Roosevelt says this country will never be governed by a plutocracy.

The lives of workingmen are the dull, est, their leisure the shortest, their opportunities the fewest, and their rewards the scantiest.

It is not fashionable for bankers to wear overalls, but as the case of Bigelow shows, they do lots of "dirty" work, just the same.

Criticism of government is always frowned upon by capitalists; but would they have any use for a government they did not control?

Trades unionism may have its faults, but there is more real justice practiced in the trades union than in all the highest courts of the land.

The capitalist class has great faith in the ignorance and stupidity of the working class; the only thing it fears is that the working class will some day vote right.

The control of government is not in the hands of the working class because the control of industry, of production and distribution, is in the hands of the capitalist class.

Buckle says that real history is a history of tendencies, not of events; and when you come to think of it the function of the "radical democracy" is to make laws to check tendencies.

You have seen the fact demonstrated in Chicago during the past six weeks that capitalists have the necessary preparations made to put down mobs—but the ballot box is still open.

Socialists do not believe that capitalism can be demolished by a stiletto, a bomb, or a "torch"; the effective weapon is the ballot in the hands of organized, disciplined and intelligent men.

Roosevelt's claim that this country is not controlled by plutocrats is all true enough—provided all evidence to the contrary is ignored; the real governors of the United States are the capitalists.

The means of wealth production and distribution in any country are the

means of life to the people of that country; the people not being in control of such means, suffering is inevitable.

The wage system enables the employing class to appropriate all the surplus value created by the working class; this is the main support of capitalism and the only remedy is Socialism.

Labor has about the same "equal rights before the law" in this country as a helpless child in the grip of a ferocious beast; labor will get its rights under the law when the working class makes the law.

There is only one way under the sun for the working class to secure prosperity for themselves and their children, and that is first to secure to themselves possession of the means of production and distribution.

When you can succeed in getting this well lodged in your mind you will have started on the road to a "liberal education." The real cause of poverty and hard times is the private appropriation and ownership of social wealth.

Trades unionists of Chicago, keep a cool head; do not be misled by the claptrap that puts the "torch" before the ballot; no matter what injustices there are, your security proceeds by capturing the powers of government and the ballot is your mightiest weapon.

The contention that is frequently made that the administration of industry by capitalists secures the welfare of the people is a capitalist lie; on the contrary, it is just such administration that renders insecure the welfare of the most important section of the people, the working class.

A man who has property or an employer who exploits labor, arms private detectives and murders the people he has robbed, may do as he pleases with his own; but a man who works and has nothing but his labor power may not strike without being enjoined; and this is called "equal rights before the law."

Grown folks, like children, never imitate a thing they would not like to be; the predatory rich are not half as much "stuck" on the "stars and stripes" and "a schoolhouse on every hill" for your "brats" to learn their "a b c's" in, as they are in imitating kings and princes by having "subjects," and the workers are the subjects.

It is not the fellow who talks about torches to destroy things who is the best friend of the working class; the best course for the working class is to take possession of the government, by the ballot, and then proceed to get possession of things; to have things and enjoy them is better than applying the torch and destroying them.

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 SPECIAL BRANDAN'S MOULDER'S SHOE \$2.00

REVEALS ANIMUS OF EMPLOYERS.

"You are hereby notified that at a regular meeting of Local Union, No. 61, United Garment Workers of America, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, many merchants of the city of Chicago are employing non-union teamsters to take the places of our brothers of the Teamsters' Union; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the members of L. U. N. 61, U. G. W. of A., that we will refuse to accept any goods purchased by any of us if the same are delivered by non-union teamsters; and be it further

"Resolved, That we commend this action to all fair-minded American citizens and to all members of unions."

These resolutions are self-explanatory. One of the replies received from the heads of a "peace-loving and law-abiding" house to whom the resolutions had been sent is as follows:

"Go to hell! We employ FREE labor and run our own affairs. We would help pull the rope any time to put some of you flannel mouths on a telegraph pole."

The reply shows the animus of the employers. From the beginning of the strike, and at every change in the struggle, it has been evident that the lawless element was the employers themselves. They have ever been ready to encourage violence or put the man who wore a union button on a telegraph pole.

The capitalist press wants to hang all the officers of the Wagon Workers' Union because it is alleged one man lost his life in a struggle between union men and strike breakers. Supposing it would apply the same rule of reasoning to the officers of the railroad corporation which unlawfully kill a Chicago citizen almost every day on their grade crossings? It may be possible that once in a while during bitter labor struggles that unionism is responsible for the unlawful taking of a human life, but we know that organized capitalism, for dividends and profits, keeps up one long continuous wholesale slaughter of men, women and children of the working class, and the capitalist press never gets the least bit excited or hysterical about it. Socialism will remove the motive which is the impelling force behind all forms of brutality and inhumanity. The competitive system is the fruitful mother of most all that is disgusting in our present society. Co-operation is the only remedy.

Do you like the eight page paper? If so, send in a few subs and don't fail to send the money.

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ORGANIZATION:

For a Working Class Political Party.

Every Man a Duty—Every Task a Man.

NATIONAL PLATFORM, 1904.

"Socialism comes to organize industry and society, so that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of belief, thought and action depends. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies into the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Socialist Party."

In the above extracts are set forth the declarations of the Socialist party, and its ever reiterated demand for working class political organization. In every book, pamphlet and leaflet this fact has been set forth and its urgent need emphasized. In every speech and oration, from a thousand street corners and from tens of thousands of minds have flowed this same thought. All about us is the picture of organized capital, and the power of a minority to maintain supremacy over the producing class. The propaganda of capitalism rings true to its class interest. From every newspaper, pulpit and platform goes up one grand and mighty propaganda for the divine right of private property. It is a most complete and perfect working machine. Its commands are law. Failure to obey brings quick retribution. Any man or set of men who fail to bow before the dictates of the autocracy of capitalism is at once made to acknowledge the perfectness of its organization and forced to bow the knee in humble submission.

Politically this class has built up a system of wards, precincts, townships and districts. It has set the whole judicial, legislative and executive branches of the government hard at work making metes and bounds that in turn are but the cog wheels, pinions and shafts of the gigantic machine of exploitation. In its own feeling of security and through its party whip it attempted to make a law that would shut all others out. For Chicago it brought into existence a thing known as the "Primary Law." It built around this law a high fence, but the revolutionary party of Socialism jumped the fence last fall, and landed square in the pasture of a "legal" party.

What weaknesses in our Socialist party organization were revealed when we attempted to man the primaries. We learned then that our organization was a mere skeleton, lightly held together, and very imperfectly doing its work. In almost every ward some heroic comrade was compelled to take upon his shoulders quite the entire load. When the 212 primary districts had finally been legally written down, then the comrades discovered that capitalistic law had laid the foundation for a plan of organization, which, if taken advantage of, would lead from the present imperfect organization to one of concrete, systematic effort, that will spell success in large letters as soon as perfected and put into operation.

To this end a new constitution was drawn, and a spe-

cial meeting has passed upon it. This document has now gone out to the referendum, and in due time will become a law. This constitution provides for the organization of one branch in each ward, with as many subsidiary branches or clubs as there are districts in the wards. It will provide for a ward captain, district captains, and precinct captains, with such other officers of the branch as may be necessary. This plan makes possible a local organization in every part of the ward. I can become greatly interested in a club in my district, but it is difficult to carry local interest in a ward that is six miles square.

Each member of an organization can perform and will perform a very large amount of work if he is intelligently directed. As a precinct captain, with a dozen cards in my hand, and specific instructions given me, I can easily perform the task outlined. But set the individual down in a district composed of seven precincts and 2,000 voters, and the magnitude of the task appalls and stupefies. Nothing is done. The secret of success of any organization lies in the fact that each individual unit must have work to do, and must realize that on the faithful discharge of these duties hinges the success of the entire organization. Only in this fact being fully realized is it possible to maintain interest and to perform the necessary work. In this connection the comrades are urged to study well the plan of organization by districts. These latter being subdivided into precincts, over which some faithful comrade should have charge. It will at once become apparent that his duties are to know his precinct; get acquainted with the voters therein; keep on file names and addresses; get them to subscribe for our paper and read our literature; get them into the branch as working units in industrial emancipation. Absorb the idea until it takes hold of you, then find place in this plan and begin the work that must be accomplished.

The details of this work I will set forth in my next article. Remember, comrades, we have this one tool of production which we control—organization. All that is needed is to turn on the steam, and this tool will produce a product that will win us full and complete powers of government. Do not misunderstand one most important fact, you are the power, you are the machine, and each and every act hinges on you and your faithful performance of the tasks that fall to your lot.

THE DIMINISHING DEFICIT.

This Week's Receipts Reduces Amount Under Five Hundred Dollars.

The receipts for the past week to the campaign fund deficit amount to \$47.42, about \$15 less than last week. The total balance due last week was \$511.34. The receipts this week reduce that amount to \$463.92. The first note given by the county secretary falls due on May 25. This will require receipts of about \$80 this week to meet this note. Shall this be done? You must answer. Let me urge upon the members of the party in Cook County that they must not cease in their efforts to cover this deficit until the last member has contributed.

The following is the list of donors, with amounts, for the past week:

L. River, 31st Ward	2.00
Fred Kistman	1.00
T. J. Vind, 8th Ward	3.00
B. N. Daniels, 25th Ward	4.00
Otto Schneider, 29th Ward	1.00
H. Trebblesing	1.00
Mrs. John Youngberg	.50
Ayer and Lund	.50
L. Christensen	1.00
L. A. Larson, 12th Ward	6.50
A. S. Edwards	1.00
A. B. Hyatt, 7th Ward	2.75
Chas. Straberg, 12th Ward	4.25
John Karmen	1.00
P. J. Riordan, 15th Ward	5.77
15th Ward	1.00
Alex. Nicholson	1.00
H. O. Stohr	1.00
P. J. Riordan	1.00
Han Sandbick	.50
Chas. Smith	.25
E. Rosensteln	.25
Chas. Gold	.50
P. Cohn	.75
Geo. Greenwood, 31st Ward	1.00
Hungarian Branch	3.00
Geo. Mitchell	.25
County Committee collection	1.44
J. Jacobberger, 6th Ward	.50
R. Waddell, 6th Ward	1.00
Total for week	\$47.42
Deficit last week	\$511.34
Less above	47.42
Balance due	\$463.92

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

Adopt Statement on Strike Situation—No time Work Accomplished.

Applications for membership to the number of 150 were received. Peter Sisman and P. J. Riordan were elected to Executive Committee in place of M. Kaplan and M. Bartlett, resigned.

On recommendation of Grievance Committee Wm. Johnson, of the Thirty-third Ward, was expelled.

A new Entertainment Committee of nine members was elected, composed of the following: W. C. Benton, Jas. S. Smith, Thos. J. Morgan, Wm. Leinke, Chas. Hallbeck, H. H. Valentine, Andrew Laffin, Mrs. Wm. Behrens, Com. Gretsche.

The following was then introduced and endorsed after some debate:

We, the delegates of the Socialist party of Cook County, in regular meeting assembled, desire herewith to express our sympathy for the struggling garment workers and teamsters in their battle on the economic field for recognition of their organizations:

That we commend the sympathetic strike of the latter to aid the former in preventing the return in all its hideousness of the sweat-shop and its whole train of evils. That we tender to all members of organized labor our moral aid and sympathy in their battles in the great class struggle, but wish we thus commend and sympathize we must also call attention to the greater fact, namely, that so long as the employing class possesses the powers of government, injunctions will be hurled into the teeth of labor,

deputy sheriffs will be sworn in, and thugs will be armed; therefore we urge these, our brothers, while so nobly battling on the economic field not to forget the victory they may win any day on the political field, and then, instead of looking to a Mayor to be kind to them and a Judge to be lenient, they may have members of their own class in all offices, under their control, and instead of a mere recognition of their organization, they may sit in the seats of power and administer all affairs in the interests of themselves and their class.

Same was ordered spread on the minutes, sent to the daily press, teamsters' locals, Chicago Federation of Labor, and published in The Chicago Socialist.

CHAS. L. BRECKON,
 County Secretary.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Receipts—Stamps, \$32.60; delegate dues, \$8.85; campaign fund, \$47.42; literature, \$8.85; balance last week, \$30.75; total, \$134.87.
 Expenses—Stamps, \$25; postage, \$1; agitation and organization, \$12; literature, \$33.50; secretary, salary, \$20; balance on hand, \$43.37; total, \$134.87.
 Stamp Account—On hand last week, \$18; purchased, \$20; total, \$38; balance on hand, 144.

NOTICE.

Announcement is made by the entertainment committee that the phonograph was won by Mrs. Nettie Behrens. A number of articles yet remaining on hand will be disposed of June 25, on the boat excursion.

The members of the Employers' Association and the capitalist press assume to be greatly astonished and shocked at the report that many of the policemen are in sympathy with the striking teamsters in their unequal battle with the Employers' Association. It would be strange if this were not the case. Many of the policemen were teamsters before they went on the force. Their brothers, neighbors, chums and friends are the men who are on strike. It is no more astonishing that the police should be in sympathy with the striking teamsters than it is that Mayor Dunne, Judges Brentano and Kohlman and other public officials give all their sympathy and support to the capitalist class. After all the policeman is only a working man dressed in a capitalist uniform.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York has decided in favor of the Social Democratic party in the case brought by representatives of the Democratic organization to deprive the party of the use of its name on the official ballot.

Strike-breaker Curry says he likes unions because when they are on strike he makes \$1,300 a day. This figure is probably greatly exaggerated, but even so, do you suppose he would be foolish enough to vote against a system which pays him so well? Then why shouldn't the wage-slaves on strike vote for a system that will be as generous to them as capitalism is to Curry?

New club rooms have been opened by the comrades at Springfield, Mass.

DIFFERENT GRADES OF THIEVES.

In London, it is said, when the thieves want to ply their calling, they assemble and two of them pretend to engage in a brawl, while the rest of the gang go to pickng pockets. Then when a sufficient haul has been made, the cry of "police" is raised and the gang scatters to meet again in some nearby cellar to divide the spoils. So it is with the political parties in this country. Every four years they meet, pretend to wrangle, get the crowd excited, gather in the swag, and then holler police, disperse the multitude and divide the loot.

The labor movement has for its object the abolition of poverty, the uplifting of humanity, to abolish the condition which makes it necessary to weep and toil, to manhood the millions of some god with clay feet and

clay soul, who, when you have created, you take books from him when he has robbed you of beef. If a thief robs you, he stands a chance of going to jail; but if a J. Pierpont Morgan robs a million men of a million dollars, why he's just a millionaire.

The millionaire considers the horse, the mule, the factory, the workshop, the mill, the mine and the workingman by numbers; and if the workingman and the mule should die, he feels sorer because of the mule, for the workman can be replaced at less cost. Every power that money can obtain the millionaire possesses himself of. The government, the press, the pulpit, are all fast becoming tools to obey his will. You workingmen have no chains about you. Oh! no, You are too tame to need any. Why waste money in chains? The master knows that you will come back in the morning.

State Secretary Gardner's financial report for April shows receipts of \$233.01, expenses of \$2,231, and a balance of \$74.24, as against \$112.54 on April 1. Of the income, \$197.25 was for dues, indicating a membership of nearly 2,000, of which over half is in Cleveland, Cincinnati and Toledo.

The Socialist vote in the city election at Baltimore, shows an increase of 40 per cent over the vote cast for Debs last November.

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One year \$0.50
Six months25
Five yearly subscription cards, \$2.00. Money must accompany the subscription. To Foreign Countries, \$1.00 per year. Special prices made on bundles.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To secure a return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed. The fact that a signed article is published does not commit The Chicago Socialist to all opinions expressed therein. Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good-faith.

Editor, A. W. Mance; A. S. Edwards, Associate Editor; Business Manager, A. Blaesmann; State Secretary, J. S. Smith; C. L. Breckon, County Secretary.

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

A REMARKABLE DOCUMENT.

Probably the one incident of the present industrial struggle in Chicago that will be remembered when the teamsters' strike of 1905 has long been forgotten, will be the remarkable address presented to President Roosevelt by the committee from the Federation of Labor, protesting against the use of federal troops for the purpose of assisting the employers' association in crushing organized labor at this time.

The written address or protest presented to President Roosevelt, for the purpose of calling his attention to the facts that led up to the struggle now raging so bitterly in the streets of Chicago, will in all probability become a historical document that will be heard about for generations to come. The fact that it was in writing precludes the idea that the sentiments expressed in it were the result of any momentary oratorical outburst of passion in an unguarded moment. The document was carefully prepared and subscribed to by all five members of the committee representing organized labor in Chicago; and no doubt the full purport of the wording and the probable effect of so important a statement was carefully considered.

The document as a whole is hard to understand. What makes it such an enigma is the injecting into it of what has generally been interpreted as a veiled threat on the part of the representatives of organized labor in Chicago, that in the event of President Roosevelt yielding to the clamor of the corporations for the federal troops to assist them in crushing the teamsters' union, the outraged workers would resort to physical violence as a counter to the physical force appealed to by the employers' association.

The rank and file of the unions of Chicago are wealth creators; they spend their lives and energy in building up the means to make our civilization, such as it is, possible. And any man or committee that would even suggest that they have so little intelligence as to deliberately threaten, in the event of a momentary defeat (even through the use of the Federal troops by the employers' association) that the

workers would so lose their heads and good judgment as to wantonly destroy the property their labor has created, entirely misrepresents the real aim and character of the organized workers of this city.

The union workers have long passed the stage of development when the destruction of property formed any part of their policy or hopes of ultimate success. All this silly talk about applying the torch to dwellings and factories and reducing towns to "sheep pastures," is the silliest kind of nonsense and belongs to an age that is past and gone forever.

The working class is fast learning that it is because they have paid too much attention to such men as drafted that questionable document that they are now in a position where they are compelled to plead and protest to the power; that be, instead of ordering and controlling those powers in their own interests.

It is no veiled threat of applying torches that the employers' association fear. So long as the workers continue to vote the powers of government into the control of the tools of the corporations, like Mayor Dold, O'Neill, Richter and the fiery T. P. Quinn may be able to get up.

What the workers most need to learn is that they need not be pleaders and protesters only so long as they remain divided on election day. Let the workers unite at the next election and elect men from their own class to the offices of Mayor, Governor and President, who represent the interests of the workers. If they will do this, along the lines that the Socialist party is pointing out, it will not be long until it will be a committee from the employers' association that will be doing the pleading and the protesting, and making idle threats that frighten no one. Working men, use your reason, your good judgment, and your common sense; don't let them fool you any longer. Vote the political powers into your own control. Then the world that you have created will be yours. It may be done. Will you do it?

Policemen's clubs are "hard" lessons. It is to be hoped they will not be forgotten.

Under Socialism we shall not have strikes. When the wage workers get the full social value of their labor, what would be the object of striking?

If any man ever wanted to see the public thoroughfares of Chicago bristling with bayonets and military ruler-ship established in the city, that man is Levy Mayer, attorney for the Employers' Association.

Some capitalists, no doubt, honestly enough think that organized labor is a menace to their interests. But all sane men think that the arming of all sorts of out-of-work with authority to shoot to kill, on slight provocation, is a greater menace.

Bigelow, the bank swindler, of Milwaukee, thinks he ought to be allowed to retain out of the wreck about \$350,000. In other words, the conditions of his disgrace should be in keeping with his former greatness. This is what the "morality" of capitalism taught him.

The Parasites of Chicago, in undertaking to crush the organized labor movement here, have proposed to themselves more than they can accomplish. They can't "deliver the goods," even with the blind help of such astute diplomats as Levy Mayer and Fred Job.

John D. Rockefeller got his money and his firm grip on the world by us-

ing improved and up to date business methods. The policy of Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Company has been the policy of all successful business men. If the church is to "investigate the moral quality of all the money that is poured into its coffers by the big and little exploiters and retain only that portion that has been secured according to the standard laid down by the great carpenter teacher, there will be a lot of so-called preachers of the gospel looking for a job cutting ice this winter. Business simply means the most effective method of getting the other fellow's money. Mr. Rockefeller has made a success of it.

In ordering the police to ride on the wagons with the strike breaking drivers last Monday morning, Mayor Dunne abandoned the last semblance of fairness and neutrality between the striking teamsters and the Employers' Association. When a union teamster sees a "municipally owned" policeman riding along side of a strike breaker he will begin to realize the truth of what the Socialists told the working men before election. That is, before the working class reap any benefit from municipal ownership, the working class themselves must control the municipal offices from the mayor down. Every policeman sitting alongside of a strike breaker going through the streets of Chicago is making splendid Socialist propaganda.

A system which is maintained by greed, fraud and brutality, is necessarily productive of desperate and brutal deeds.

PROGRAMME FOR STREET MEETINGS.

Provide good solid stand, with good light, and a banner advertising "street meeting Socialist Party Proletarian Ward." Have all this paraphernalia on the proper corner at least thirty minutes before time set for meeting. This will serve to draw the crowd, and when surrounded by a number of comrades will excite curiosity, which, properly followed, will make good propaganda. Always endeavor to start meetings promptly on time. Never fail in having a supply of literature for free distribution, and a supply of "Chicago Socialists" and sub-cards. Many corners offer a good field for the sale of small books, and it is well to have a supply of these from 5 cents to 50 cents.

With all the above provided and the hour for opening the meeting at hand, the following is offered as a plan of procedure calculated to produce the best results:

1. Opening address to draw the crowd and get them ready for the principal address.

a. Announcement of plan of organization, and appeal for membership.

b. Announcement of "Chicago Socialist" and appeal for subscribers in sale of cards.

c. Purpose of meeting and need of the workman becoming politically organized.

d. Introduction of principal speaker.

2. Address by advertised speaker.

a. Collection, with explanation of purpose, need and application of funds.

b. Distribution of free literature and personal solicitation for subscribers and sale of literature.

3. Questions by audience.

These should be answered by the speaker, who has been given a little breathing spell during the taking of collections. Care should be taken that questions do not degenerate into "rag-chewing" matches, but kept as general as possible, and seek to draw out queries from all parts of the audience so as to widen the interest.

4. Announcement of next meeting. Adjournment.

The Mayor of Waukegan stopped Comrade Walter Huggins from speaking on the street last Saturday evening, so the comrades of that town have engaged a large hall for this week Saturday, the 20th, for demonstration and mass meeting. Huggins is the speaker, and subject: "The Reason Why the Mayor Does not Want a Socialist to Speak."

FRANCE.

The unity congress has indeed been a triumph of unity, writes Bonhomme in London Justice—a triumph which can best be measured by the fact that the only point of difference which arose between the right wing of the Jauresists and Guesdists, Allemanists, and the left wing of the Jauresists, was finally settled by a compromise, to which both Jaures and Guesde gave their adhesion. An extreme Left was formed by the Federation of the Seine represented by the group of the "Mouvement Socialiste," which I am disposed to welcome, as it may guard against the party being carried too far by the enthusiasm born of the new found unity. In general, it may be said, however, that the ideas that prevailed in the laying down of the statutes and policy of the new party were those of revolutionary Socialism, and great care has been taken to uphold the control of the party over the deputies.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Socialist party held its annual congress at Easter. This was the twentieth anniversary of the party. The most important question discussed was that of an alliance with the Liberals against the Clericals. On this question the congress unanimously adopted a resolution proposed by Vandervelde—which while recognizing on the one hand the interests of the workers in the destruction of the Clerical majority, and on the other that the principal object of the party must be the propaganda of Socialism, confirms the decision of the congress of Guaregnon authorizing temporary alliances with parties supporting universal suffrage pure and simple. A discussion was also held on the best way to encourage the trade union organization—the Belgians being very backward in this respect, and it was determined to start a vigorous propaganda by means of the press, etc.

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LIBRARY OF SCIENCE FOR THE WORKERS.

This is a new series of books in handsome cloth binding at low prices, containing the latest facts in science from the point of view of the working class. The opening volume is "The Evolution of Man," by Wilhelm Boelche, translated by Ernest Untermann, which was fully described in the Chicago Socialist last week.

Six more volumes in the series are nearly ready for the printer, including four translations from the German and two original works by Ernest Untermann.

The time for publishing them will depend mainly on the Socialists of Chicago. The money required to bring out each volume is about \$400.

There are two ways to raise it. One is by the sale of books; the other by the sale of stock.

If eight hundred readers of the Chicago Socialist would call at our office and each pay 50 cents for a copy of "The Evolution of Man," the money would be available for publishing the next book in the series.

But most of our sales of this book are made at cost, 25 cents a copy, to stockholders, and part at least of the expense of bringing out the next book must be raised by the sale of new stock in our co-operative publishing house at ten dollars a share.

This stock draws no dividends, but the ownership of a share carries with it the privilege of buying all the company's publications at cost. Only one share will hereafter be sold to each subscriber, in order to insure the future control of the publishing house by the membership of the Socialist party. The stock may, if desired, be paid for in ten monthly installments of one dollar each.

Nearly all the capital thus far subscribed has come from outside Chicago. In this way, with practically no effort on the part of the Socialists of Chicago, the largest Socialist book-publishing house in America has been built up where they can take advantage of it. The question is whether they will now take hold and enable it to do a new work that is urgently needed.

THE CATHOLIC CHALLENGE.
In the International Socialist Review for May, pages 555-563, A. M. Simons describes a remarkable book by two Jesuit priests, lately put out by a leading Catholic publishing house in this country. It is the clearest and most straightforward attack on Socialism that has yet been made. It points out the materialistic conception on which Socialism rests, and takes issue with us there.

The issue is a fair one. There are just two logical and consistent views of the universe that can be taken today. One is the scientific view that accepts all the facts that have been discovered, and reasons from them to the thought that every human being is a part of the one universe-life, and that it is for men to unite in working out for themselves, regardless of rulers, the largest and happiest life they can conceive. That is Socialism. The other is the dogmatic view that the universe is the plaything of a man-like deity outside of it, who has in his wisdom put certain rulers in authority over the rest of men, and that the duty of the subject classes is to submit patiently, in the hope of a happier life beyond the grave. That is Catholicism.

Which is right? That is a question of evidence. Our object in publishing "The Evolution of Man" and the other volumes in the Library of Science for the Workers is to place that evidence within the reach of the workers who have to decide for themselves on which side they shall stand.

Do you want to be able to argue this great question intelligently? Then read "The Evolution of Man."
Do you want the laborers who are not yet Socialists to understand the issue? Then help us circulate this book and help us publish the later volumes in the series.

If you live in Chicago, come and see us. If not, write for a catalogue and a booklet telling of our co-operative organization.

CHARLES H. KERR & CO.
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UNDERWEAR SALE THIS WEEK

This is an exceptional opportunity to secure at a low price reliable underwear for men, women and children. Investigate even if you don't intend to buy. Get posted on our assortments and prices. It will be for your benefit as much as ours.

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OUR PREMIUM COUPONS GO WITH EACH 5 CENT PURCHASE. SAVE THEM!

100 doz. Ladies' White Vests
Straight, sleeveless, neatly taped; usually retailed at 10c, during this sale each **5c**

Men's Mercerized Underwear
Shirts neatly trimmed, drawers with double seat, plain blue, salmon or fancy striped, all sizes, actual 75c value, each **59c**

Men's Balbriggan Underwear
Plain or fine ribbed—shirts neatly bound, drawers with double seats, blue, brown or cream colors, sizes 30 to 46, at **19c**

Ladies' White Vests
Extra large sizes, sleeveless, neatly taped neck and armholes; regular 15c grade, during this sale each at only **9c**

Ladies' Fancy Ribbed Vests
In white, blue or pink, sleeveless, lace trimmed yoke; our regular 50c grade, our special price during this sale each **35c**

Men's Fine Ribbed Underwear
Clean combed cotton, plain blue or cream color, shirts silk faced, drawers with double seat, sizes 30 to 46, each **48c**

Men's Balbriggan Underwear
Fine combed Egyptian cotton, all finished with silk, sizes 30 to 50, shirts or drawers, each **98c**

Ladies' Shaped Vests
Extra large size, made with high neck, button front or low neck and half sleeves, extra good value, each **25c**

Men's Natural Wool Underw'r
Light weight for summer wear, well made and finished, sizes 34 to 50, shirts or drawers, each **98c**

Boys' Ribbed Underwear
Grey colored, shirts and drawers, extra well made, sizes 24 to 34, usually sold at 25c, during this sale each **17c**

Boys' Balbriggan Underwear
Plain blue, shirts and drawers; in all sizes from 24 to 34, the kind usually retailed at 50c, each **39c**

Ladies' Fancy Vests
Sleeveless; in pink, white or blue; lace trimmed neck and arm holes, regular 19c grade, each only **12c**

Men's Balbriggan Underwear
Cream color, drawers with double seat, sizes 32 to 46, actual 50c value, during this sale each **39c**

Men's Merino Underwear
Fancy striped, medium weight, shirts or drawers, in sizes 30 to 46, actual 50c value, during this sale each **25c**

Ladies' Ribbed Vests
Extra large and shaped, cream white, low neck and half sleeves, neatly trimmed, regular 25c value, this sale only **15c**

HUNDREDS OF OTHER SPECIAL BARGAINS THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE