

## If "Class Hatred" Grows Out of the Existence of Classes, Abolish the Classes

### THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

The teamsters' strike continues to be the all-absorbing subject of interest in all industrial circles. Any one moving around among the different groups that go to make up "society," is astonished at the variety of opinions that are held as to the "rights" and the "wrongs" of persons, property and classes involved in the struggle that is attracting the attention of students of social life and industrial development in all parts of the country.

The struggle is viewed from three main standpoints: The capitalist, the trade union and the Socialist. The capitalists and their retainers very naturally view the whole situation from the standpoint to their "rights" to despotically do whatever will, in the long run, be most profitable, and most likely to perpetuate their dominant position in society. This class, though few in numbers, are strongly entrenched in their position; and owing to their control of the press, they are able to constantly keep the picture of the situation as it appears to them in front of the people who must look to the daily papers for information as to what is going on.

This little group of men are in "legal" possession of about all the property upon which the great mass depend for an opportunity to work, and produce the necessities and comforts of life. From their standpoint there is, and can be, only one issue, which they keep on repeating and reiterating through their spokesmen, the editorial writers in the capitalist press, the preachers in the pulpits, and the avenues of public information which they control.

From the "Outlook," with its feigned calm and judicial fairness, down to the disgusting, servile, screeching Chicago Journal, we are told that the only issue involved in this strike is: Have the employers the right to hire whom they will, to work under whatever conditions the necessities of those they hire may compel them to accept; and shall they be protected in that well-established "right" by all the powers of State, regardless as to what the consequences may be to the balance of the community? To the capitalist, and thousands of their office employees who retain the capitalist point of view, despite the fact that they are the poorest paid and most dependent portion of the working class, there is no other issue but the one just stated.

The viewpoint of the "pure and simple union man" is not so well defined. He is not so sure of his "rights" and standing before the law. He instinctively feels and knows that as an individual he is helpless and absolutely at the mercy of a grasping, soulless, inhuman system of conducting business which is merciless and without reason in its demands upon him. It is the consciousness of this fact, learned by long experience, that has induced him to unite with his fellow-toilers in an effort to secure some kind of relief and assert what he believes should be his "rights."

In theory all are equal before the law in this country. And this idea has been drilled into the minds of the workers in the schools and by politicians on so many occasions that the great mass of working people have come to believe it. Even union men have been shocked when they have been told that the workers were a class apart from the capitalists and great property-owning class, and that the government was controlled by and in the interest of the capitalist class. Thus it is that the average union man has never obtained a very distinct vision of his place in the social and industrial world.

Scattered throughout the working class, both in and out of the unions, there is an ever-growing number of men and women who are coming to see the whole social and industrial structure from the standpoint of one on an elevation, able to take in the whole situation and understand the nature of the struggle that is raging to-day from Siberia to California; in despotic Russia, as well as "democratic" America. These are the Socialists. They have no vague notion of "rights" and "wrongs." They have come to see clearly the class basis of all so-called civilized society and realize that the war that is being waged is a class war, and that there can be no permanent peace until there is only one class left which possesses any considerable amount of power.

The capitalist class view the situation from the standpoint of their class interest. Their every action proves that they are class-conscious. They seldom "scab" on each other or join with the workers during open ruptures between capital and labor. The Socialists are ever calling to their fellow-workers, in the unions and out of them, to come and take a look at things from their standpoint and get a clear vision of the real situation. Slowly but surely they are bringing the workers to see the great world-wide war panorama from the standpoint of the class struggle. There are thousands of workers in Chicago to-day who understand the class nature of the present struggle who little more than a month ago honestly believed there were "no classes in America." Every strike and every contest between the possessing capitalist and the producing class brings an ever-increasing throng of workers to view the situation from the vantage ground of the class-conscious, revolutionary Socialist.

When enough workers get a clear vision of what the struggle is about they will make short work of the small but cunning exploiting class. When they once see things from the Socialist point of view, they will proceed to take possession of the machinery of government, then take possession of the machinery of wealth production and distribution, and use it to build a real civilization upon.

Workers, come up on the Socialist hill and take a look at the situation from our point of view. From here you can see every weak point in the enemy's fortifications. The world and the fullness thereof may be yours to enjoy in a few short years when once you know your power and learn to use it intelligently.

### RIPE FRUITS OF CAPITALISM.

A sad condition of affairs prevails in Chicago at the present time. Human beings are fighting like brute beasts for a chance to live. The saddest part of it all is that the workers, as usual, instead of standing together and fighting for their common interests against their common enemy, are found fighting each other.

It is the battle for bread among the competing workers. What a pitiable spectacle it is to see one portion of the working class become the willing tools in the hands of the capitalist class to assist to further degrade those whose toil produces the wealth.

The spectacle that presents itself on angels weep. For a few dollars per

week we see workmen willing to assist in further degrading their fellows by strike breaking. For to retain their privilege of slaving from morning until night for an existence, even the intelligent union man who aspires to a higher life is felled to become a savage for the time being. And other workmen, for a "policeman's wage," will club his own brother, neighbor or friend. Thus does capitalism and competition make miserable mercenaries of us all. And all this where there is abundance for all if it were not made impossible of access by greed and the private ownership of the means of life.

When all the workers learn to cooperate instead of compete with each other, things will have a different face on them. Until that time arrives it

must be war, contest and class struggle.

Socialism alone offers any hope for peace and order.

The fortunes of the rich are limited only by the work and abstinence of the poor, and the more the poor work and abstain the more the rich possess.

One class raises food which another class eats; one class makes clothing which another class wears; one class builds houses which another class lives in; one class builds machines which another class owns.

If those who never work get a far better living than those who never do anything else, who's fault is it?

To keep slaves ignorant of their condition is necessary for the perpetuation of slavery.

### THE REAL STRIKE-BREAKERS

Workingmen should not overlook the fact that after all (notwithstanding all that Mayor Dunne has said to the contrary), the police have been the real strike-breakers since they were ordered to ride on the wagons of the Employers' Association. Without them acting as guides and messengers the private strike-breakers were worse than useless to the employers.

Now, Mr. Workingman, who was it who made it possible to use the men who did not know the city and in most cases could not read? It was Mayor Dunne's police riding on the wagons, acting as strike-breakers.

Who was it that sorted the parcels and read the addresses on them? It was the police, who were on the wagons by order of Mayor Dunne. The whole police force has been used as guides and messenger boys for the Employers' Association for the past three weeks.

Mayor Dunne, the "friend of labor," has proved himself to be the most pliant tool in the hands of the capitalists that has occupied the mayor's chair in Chicago for many years.

But, after all, Mayor Dunne is only proving true to his class. His servile actions only emphasize once more the necessity of the working class uniting at the polls and electing working men to all public offices. Mayor Dunne was a "friend of labor." What labor needs is not friends, but confidence in itself. Mayor Dunne's action will probably be instrumental in driving this truth home to the minds of the workers.

The capitalist papers that had the officers of the Wagon Workers' Union already convicted of the murder of Carlstrom last week are now announcing that they were only guilty of something else. Since it was proven that Carlstrom's death was due to pneumonia.

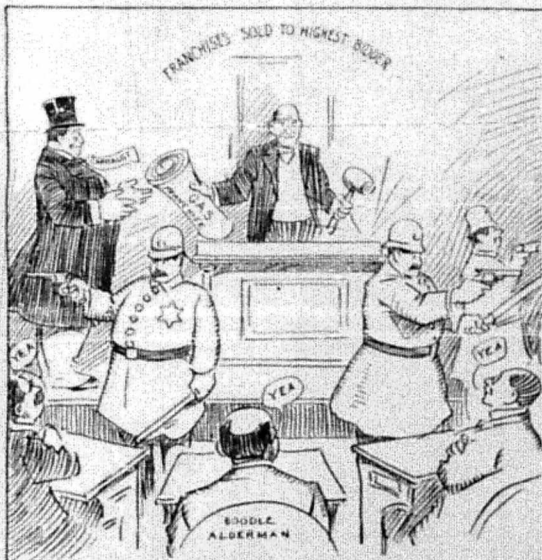
The doctrine of capitalism is that only robbers have the right to organize and combine; workingmen should submit; but the right of combination belongs as much to the producers of wealth as to those who appropriate wealth.

### CHICAGO.



The lawless employers of Chicago have filled the streets of the city with desperadoes armed with deadly weapons and instructed to shoot to kill, while the striking teamster and the strike-breaker have been ridden by one set charging conspirator and another set charging boycott—all under the mask of "law and order!" And while these things have been going on

### PHILADELPHIA.



here, Philadelphia has given the country the spectacle of protesting citizens, who are supposed to be the "sovereigns" of America, held at bay in their "own" Council chamber at the point of the gun, while a gang of beefy boddlers and paid mercenaries of capitalists gave away a twenty-five million dollar franchise—also under the mask of "law and order!" Let us sing: "My country, 'tis of thee!"

### IT WAS SOCIALIST NIGHT.

Last week Friday was Socialist night at the Commonwealth Club. There was an attendance of nearly 150 people, many of them "respectable" in a capitalistic sense, who came to hear what six Socialists had to say about Socialism.

Comrade Smiley outlined the history of the methods of production from the primitive communism of prehistoric times to the highly developed capitalism of to-day, and showed how collectivism had come to be the next inevitable step in the path of evolution.

Mrs. Thompson spoke of the double slavery under which woman has suffered through the ages, and pointed out how Socialism was the only force that could set her free.

Comrade Sissman analyzed the process of production for profit under capitalism, and explained the Marxian theory of surplus value in its relations to the present development of industry.

Comrade Winston discussed the various palliatives that have been and are brought forward by those who would like to find some way to stop the suffering due to capitalist exploitation, while still keeping the exploitation.

Comrade Stedman showed how the historical and economic causes stated by previous speakers had resulted in an intense class struggle, which can only end in the triumph of the working class and the abolition of the capitalist class.

Mrs. Brown showed how the material interests of every woman were bound up with the triumph of the Socialist party, satirized the absurd conservatism of a few men inside the movement who would like to keep women out of it, and urged women to accept the standing invitation of the party to join it on equal terms with men.

This was the last session of the club for the present season, but a few social reunions have been arranged for the summer, and regular meetings are to be resumed the last week of September. The rapid growth in attendance indicates a healthy interest in Socialism among brain workers as well as hand workers. C. H. K.

What is public opinion that we hear so much about these days? It is the opinion of Levy Mayer, the gentlemen constituting the Employers' Association, and the half-dozen men who inspire the falsehoods which are printed in the corporation controlled press.

Enoch Carlson was murdered by a negro strike-breaker, who was brought to Chicago by the Employers' Association. The people of the vicinity where the murdered boy lived are indignant and thoroughly aroused. They are forming vigilance committees to wreak vengeance on the negroes. How shortsighted the people are. The negro strike-breaker is a victim and perfectly natural product of the capitalist system. If individuals are to be punished for this murder the police should not forget that the gentlemen who constitute the Employers' Association are the real guilty parties that are responsible for the killing of their children by desperate strike-breakers they should not forget that the men responsible for their murder live in the aristocratic parts of the city.

The capitalist press keeps on telling the workers they can't win a strike unless they have public sympathy and public opinion with them. In the meantime the Socialist speakers and papers keep on pointing out that the Employers' Association does not depend entirely on public sympathy to defeat the workers. They are very careful to see that they are in control of the police force, the militia and the United States troops, as well as the public press, the law courts and the servile preachers.

The Employers' Association is once more loudly calling for State troops. How brave that little bunch of exploiters are so long as they have a lot of armed hirelings protecting them. When the workers get sense enough to see the necessity of electing men from their own class to direct the militia and the guns, the Employers' Association may find that there is "something to arbitrate."

To the Editor—It is my sincere hope that every Socialist in the United States will henceforth and forever boycott Montgomery Ward & Co., and not only themselves, but that each and every one will get his friends to do likewise.

Boston Iron Molders' Union, No. 109, will have as its guests in the Labor day parade the famous marching unions of Montreal and Toronto.

### THE SOCIALISTS' MESSAGE.

The only thing a Socialist can do during a contest between the working class and the capitalist class; one of those preliminary skirmishes to the great class war that must be fought out in the coming decade is to point out the sure way to final working class victory.

Why is it, Mr. Workingman, that all capitalist papers, preachers, politicians and political labor skates, with one accord warn you against Socialism and all that it stands for? Why is it that wherever you find a public speaker or writer who advises moderation on the part of the capitalists in dealing with unionism among workers that he always lifts a warning voice that, if the labor unions are destroyed, the workers will become Socialists? Why do they fear the workingman as a Socialist more than as a trade unionist?

Why is it that Socialism is the one grim specter that is causing the capitalists so much uneasiness?

Do you ever stop to think of an answer to these questions? Do you ever ask yourself why it is that all the agencies controlled by the capitalist class are moving heaven and earth to keep the people who produce the wealth from becoming Socialists?

The reason for this cry against Socialism is quite plain to any one who will think about it for a moment.

The Socialist movement and teaching is the only thing the capitalists fear, because it strikes at the very source of their power. The capitalists are to-day using the courts, the police and all the public powers to defeat the strikers. They realize that they are masters of the situation so long as the workers simply strike and pit their empty stomachs and pocketbooks against the accumulated millions and the public powers in the hands of the capitalist class. The capitalists know when it comes to a show-down they can win so long as they control these powers.

It is when the workingman, who has studied Socialism, comes among his fellows and begins to point out that the workers should get control of the police clubs, the courts and all the public powers inherent in the control of the machinery of government that the capitalist class see the possibility of the end of their power. Labor unions may bother the capitalists and cause them much trouble, but Socialism threatens their very existence as a class. They know how to deal with labor organized only on the economic field; but labor organized both on the economic and political field they realize they would be powerless against. The workingman who grasps this truth will readily understand why every minion of the capitalist class lays every-thing that is bad at the door of the Socialist. They know, even though the workers have not yet realized it, that the one power that appears on the horizon that is capable of coping with capitalism is the organized political power of the workers united with their economic power.

During the past few weeks the workers have learned a lot of things. They have seen the Mayor their votes elected order the police on the wagons to act as strike breakers. They have seen the judges their votes elected issue sweeping injunctions against them and deprive them of their constitutional right of trial by jury.

Now, Mr. Workingman, the Socialists' message to you is: Vote your own class into control of the police clubs. Vote yourselves in control of the law courts. Vote your own class into power, where it will have the ordering of the State militia. Unite and vote the power to wield the "big stick" you hear so much of into the control of yourselves. Do this by uniting with the Socialist party, the political party of the working class.

It is because the Socialists are preaching this simple, straightforward message to the workers at all times in every possible place that the mention of the word Socialism causes the capitalist press to hiss and froth at the mouth when they hear it.

Socialism is the only hope of the toiling millions; it is the only power capitalism fears.

### 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.

What disinterested solicitude the members of the Union League Club are showing the last few weeks in the welfare of the working class. It is touching to hear their earnest pleas for the "right to work" for their professional strike breaker. The fact still remains that no worker has any "right" to work under the capitalist system until he secures the permission of the private owner of the tools of production and distribution of wealth. When the means of life are the collective property of the whole people, then, and not until then, will the phrase the right to work have any meaning or intelligent significance to the workers.

# THE CLASS STRUGGLE

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

There is trouble at Covington, Ky., in several iron works, and structural ironworkers, sheet ironworkers, etc., are requested to give this place a wide berth.

A movement is on foot among the office and freight house clerks of the various railroads entering Boston to secure a Saturday half holiday during June, July and August.

Twenty-two firms at Boston have signed the scale of the expressmen. The agreement called for an increase of \$1 a week and an hour a day deducted from the working time.

Garment workers in New York are preparing for general strikes in July for recognition of the unions and a new wage scale. The largest of the organizations is the Cloakmakers' Union, which has a membership of between 11,000 and 12,000 in New York.

Broommakers locked out by the Lee Broom and Duster Co., at Everett, Mass., are going to start a factory. The Lee Co. runs a scab shop at Lincoln, Neb., and Davenport, Ia., and is also employing prison labor. A good combination.

Machinists on the Boston & Maine Railroad system have signed an agreement for 4 1/2 hours, except on Saturday, when eight hours will be worked the year round, with the exception of July and August, when five hours will be the limit.

Representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers and the Republic Iron & Steel Company at the bi-monthly wage conference agreed on an advance for puddling of 25 cents a ton, making the rate \$5.37 1/2. About 15,000 are affected by the advance.

Attorney General Moody, in answer to the Panama Canal Commission on the application of the eight-hour law to the employes on the canal, rendered an opinion that the law applies to all employes. Secretary of War Taft got "off the lid" long enough to convey to Mr. Moody his disapproval of the opinion and returned it for further consideration. It is hard sometimes to understand what is the use of having an Attorney General.

Last August a lockout was forced against the carpenters of New York

by the Building Trades Employers' Association. This lockout was made much of as an item of news by the daily newspapers. But last week a contract was signed up for 100,000 union carpenters; it calls for the closed shop and recognizes only members of the United Brotherhood. This last item escaped the notice of the metropolitan dailies, because it lacked sensation.

The great octopus known as the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, which has its tentacles around every shoe manufacturer in the United States, has filed new articles of incorporation with a capital stock of \$5,000,000. The company is incorporated to manufacture and deal in all kind of tools, machinery, implements and mechanical devices and contrivances in connection with the manufacture of boots, shoes and footwear, either in leather or rubber goods.

We have received information from several sources, and are able to say, says the Cleveland Citizen, and our statements are based upon the most reliable authority, that the various union-smashing associations are working out plans on an elaborate scale to establish employment bureaus and strike-busting organizations. The success of Parley in street railway fights has caused the leading Parryites to consider a number of schemes to perfect their machinery to check the growth of unions or destroy them when a struggle occurs.

At the convention of the American Manufacturers' Association, just closed, at Nashville, Tenn., B. W. Hunt, of Eatonton, Ga., in discussing the needs of immigration in his section, said that every mill had a labor shortage. He declared that with cotton at 6 cents the only person who could make a living cultivating it was the man who lived in a cabin, ate scanty food, had scantier clothing and worked hard on a little patch of land.

The Australian Parryites are in the smash game, too. Recently the employers' associations in that country held a conference and decided to demolish the labor party. They adopted a ten-plank platform, pledging themselves to raise a defense fund, to maintain "freedom of control," to smash

industrial and Socialistic legislation, to smash the union label, to restrict the suffrage, to smash the eight-hour day, to employ coolie labor if they choose, to smash the arbitration law and a few other things that they don't like. Meanwhile the labor party is reported to be growing in all the Australian States at a remarkable rate, so much so that the politicians are becoming thoroughly aroused to the danger of losing their grip on the reins of government.

### THE REAL HEROES.

Prof. William James, of Harvard University, relates that, upon a certain journey, he was questioning with himself whether or not the higher heroism of life was passing out of human society; and that, at the very moment, he looked from the car window and suddenly got sight of a number of workmen performing some task on the dizzy ledge of an iron construction at a great height. This at once brought to his mind a sense of the everyday bravery of men in everyday occupations. It flashed upon him, on the instant, that the true heroism of life is found not only on the day of battle and in desperate adventures, but also in building every bridge, or in the ordinary day-by-day service of the world, whether of the sailor upon his deck, the brakeman upon his train, the lumberman upon his raft, or whatever else men are at work. "As I awoke to this idealized heroic life around me," he says, "the scales seemed to fall from my eyes, and a wave of sympathy greater than I had ever before felt with the common life of common men began to fill my soul."

### WILL RECOGNIZE CLASS STRUGGLE.

Noting the certainty of failure for the teamsters' strike, Eugene V. Debs had this to say in connection with the struggle:

"The strike at Chicago shows to what extent the interests of the capitalists and workers are identical. Not only this, but all strikes of any consequence during the past two years have been flat failures, showing that the power of the capitalists has been organized and is used against the working class by defeating their strikes and breaking up their unions, all of which simply proves that the old form of unionism into which the workers are divided into a thousand different unions, is no longer adequate. Hence intelligent workers have concluded to follow the example set by the capitalists and combine their forces in one great industrial union so that all may

## CIVILIZATION AND SOCIALISM.

Society will not be civilized and must retain its present semi-barbaric condition until every industrious and useful man can secure a comfortable living, and enjoy the full socially-due share of his toil without injury to any other useful and industrious man.

So long as men are scourged to their work by the fear of want, no high nor true civilization can be attained.

So long as the means whereby useful and industrious men can alone obtain a living are clutched and cornered by capitalist cormorants, the hope of the working class for relief and emancipation from its present slavery, while pitiful to contemplate, is the worst of all delusions.

So long as some men have more dinners than appetite, while others have more appetite than dinners, will there be a division in society—an irrepressible class struggle.

The labor question involves the establishment of a balance between appetites and dinners. Our progress is the progress of madness, and the hope which some people, including wage slaves, have that the insanity of capitalism can be cured by the superficial legislative panaceas of capitalist politicians, and which result only in legalizing wholesale larceny and sanctifying wholesale starvation, dissolves in disappointment and despair.

A "civilization" that keeps the useful and industrious in beggary and rags, or permits them to live only on terms imposed by the private owners of the means of employment, is condemned by reason and by the record it has made.

THIS "CIVILIZATION" SOCIALISM COMBATS. E.

at all times work together in harmony for the good of all."

"Intelligent workers have decided to follow the example set by capitalists and combine their forces into one great industrial union, so that all may at all times work together in harmony for the good of all. The old unions were organized to promote harmony with the employer—that is, to harmonize the interests of the employer and the employe. The new national organization which we are to bring into existence in Chicago on June 27 will be based on absolute antagonism of the two classes. It will recognize the class struggle and will use all its power to overthrow the capitalistic class and abolish the wage system."

### RESULT OF OPEN SHOP.

There has been a transformation in the clothing industry. In the place of the bright, healthy-looking Scandinavian girl, who formerly was the predominant factor in this group of workers, can be seen the Italian girl. Many of these Italian girls carry big bundles as they leave the workshops. These bundles contain unfinished garments, which they are carrying home to work on in the evening.

Go among their homes of an evening, and you will find them busy. In poorly lighted, ill-ventilated rooms they are stitching far into the night. Where the union workers were paid 15 cents for finishing a pair of pants, these Italian girls are doing the same for 8 and 10 cents a pair. Where under the union scale operators were paid 18 cents, these girls are doing the work for 14 cents. And the cut has only started. Without a union prices will go still further down, for there is no limit to human greed and rapacity.

The clothing manufacturers say they do not want the use of the union label. They cannot get the use of the union label unless they agree to pay fair wages and grant fair conditions of employment. Rather than agree to that, they discontinue the use of the label. Who is responsible for that? The very men who are now proclaiming aloud in their union meetings the justice of the garment workers' strike. They sympathize with the garment workers, but they do not sympathize the right way.—Luke Grant, in Inter Ocean.

A prosperity in which only a few participate, from which the creators of wealth are excluded, is a delusion and humbug.

# THE GREAT WHITE PLAGUE

BY CHARLES L. BRECKON.

Popular Science Monthly: "It is with a very real sense of melancholy that one contemplates the long death roll of those of the world's great men and women who have succumbed to tubercular bacillus, which has been through countless generations by far the most potent of all death-dealing agencies. John Paul Jones, Stephen Crane, Robert Louis Stevenson, Schiller, John Keats, Artemus Ward, Henry Kirke White, Henry David Thoreau are but a moiety among those of the world's nobility whose precious lives were cut off in their prime by the 'Great White Plague.'"

Of all diseases common to man, consumption is the most widespread and the most deadly; the worst scourge of mankind.

George W. Webster, President of the Illinois State Board of Health, says: "Illinois, because of her commercial importance, her political prestige, her commanding position in general and medical education, her wealth, her superb history, because she has within her borders one-fifteenth of the population of the United States and one of the largest cities of the world, and because of her leadership of the great Middle West, should lead, and not follow, in all matters pertaining to public health."

"Sociologically, economically and medically, tuberculosis is of greater importance than any other disease which affects the human race." It is the cause of deaths annually:

In the world 2,000,000  
In the United States 150,000  
In the State of Illinois 4,000  
In the United States daily 4,000  
In the State of Illinois daily 29

It is the cause of as many deaths in Illinois every thirty days as there were deaths in the tropics in a year.

It causes more deaths each year in the United States than were killed on both sides at the battles of Gettysburg and Waterloo.

### ECONOMIC LOSS.

Dr. Homer W. Thomas, Chicago, has estimated that the loss of money in deaths by consumption to the State of Illinois is as follows:

Children under age of 20 years \$ 1,187,800  
Loss of those sick and unable to work 20,000,000  
Loss of savings of those who die before producing age 5,123,000  
Cost of care of sick 225,000

Total cost to State each year, \$38,533,000. The correctness of these figures being assumed, this disease costs the State \$700,000 a week, each inhabitant \$7, each family \$25, and the city of Chicago at least \$15,000,000.

At \$1,000 each this would build 26,000 homes each year in the State; it would add more than \$100 to each member of organized labor in wages each year; it would build and main-

tain a splendid system of sewage; it would construct in the drainage canal a power house that would lift big burdens from the back of labor; it would, properly expended, move every one of the sweatshops and disease-breeding hell-holes called homes from the Ghetto, Little Hell and Goose Island.

The 8,000 who die yearly in Illinois are lamented by the powers that be in terms of dollars and cents. They count only the economic loss. That 8,000 homes are invaded yearly and loving ones carried forth to the grave is of no moment. That 8,000 homes are grief-stricken—fatherless, motherless and childless—each year finds no word of sympathy or commiseration. That 8,000 men, women and children die prematurely owing to unhealthy, disease-breeding tenements finds no word of censure. Eight thousand lives each year cost the state thirty-six million dollars. Horrible! Never mind the sorrow, never mention the flower of youth cut down, and the homeless, homeless and starving ones left without a provider. Never see that all this \$36,000,000 loss came from the magic of one word—profit—private profit. What sorrow, what tales of the ages and of the generations of suffering poor, all drive back and rest upon this Gibraltar—this age-long power to kill, destroy, and to justify such killing and such destruction—profit. In it have countless thousands been consigned to an eternal hell of burning brimstone or a kingly heaven of empty bliss and streets of gold with walls of Jasper. Profit—private profit. What crimes have been committed in thy name—what sufferings and sorrows lie buried under this stumbling stone of all-past history.

But, you ask, from whence came these 8,000 tuberculosis patients? Surely they are but the results of their own filthiness and inherent love of dirt—they are an ignorant lot, and this disease is all because of this fact. They saw beer and indolent and a mere herd of beer guzzlers. They would not do better if they could. They are happy in their diseases and in their ignorance and filth. Let us see. From fourteen city blocks in Chicago—on Clark, Desplaines, Madison, State and Van Buren streets—came 679 patients to the Dunning asylum for the poor—Cook County's hospital for consumptives. It is to be remembered that the people included in this list are not all who are victims of consumption in the blocks mentioned, but simply those who went to a single hospital for care, and that hospital is an institution which is sought only when every other resource is exhausted.

It is the poor who suffer from the terrible scourge of tuberculosis. It hardly worries the rich. It is a pre-

ventable disease, and the rich have the means to fight it. This is strikingly shown by a diagram by Dr. Reincke, of Hamburg, by a leading St. Louis specialist. It shows the relationship between tuberculosis and income, figured in marks, the German mark being worth about 25 cents. It is based on official figures. Among the poor, over 63 per cent die from consumption when once affected. Among the rich, not 20 per cent die; in some cases, not 5 per cent. When a poor man gets consumption the chance of its killing him is six times greater than if he were comfortably well off.

Robert Hunter, in "Poverty," says, page 343: "Two other indications of poverty are important. Both are closely associated with the evils of wretched living, long hours and low pay. It has been observed in the cities of this country and abroad that the density of population and the death rate from tuberculosis increase with the increase of poverty. A careful investigation shows \* \* \* that the density of population increased with the decrease in wages, and that overcrowding was greatest where wages were the lowest. \* \* \* The other indication of widespread poverty is the death rate from tuberculosis. An eminent German specialist gave it as an axiomatic almost that this disease is a sort of social yardstick by which one can measure misery. \* \* \* An excessive death rate is invariably associated with poverty and the evils incident to poverty. The death rate from the disease in New York greatly exceeds that in London. And this is true in spite of the more favorable climate in New York."

A report to the State Board of Charities on food conditions among the inmates of the industrial schools of New York city says that of 10,000 children involved in the inquiry it was found that, through poverty, 439 began the day's studies frequently without breakfast. 908 with insufficient food, and 2,445 upon breakfasts consisting only of either tea or coffee or bread. The great majority of the children were anemic for lack of good and sufficient food.

### CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE.

The Illinois State Board of Health says: "Consumption can be prevented; it can be cured, if taken in time, before much lung tissue has been destroyed."

Dr. Frank Billings, dean of Rush Medical College, says: "A patient suffering with tuberculosis in its early stage may have his case so managed, provided he can command the essentials of treatment—that is, pure air, sunshine and a plentiful amount of good food—that he will recover."

The fundamental requirements in the rational treatment of tuberculosis

are fresh air, nutritious food and rest, the first two all the time. Milk, eggs, meat, vegetables and fruits should be liberally provided.

The Illinois State Board of Health in a recent bulletin says: No spit, no consumption. Don't spit on the sidewalk. Keep your body clean. Bathe frequently. Exercise daily in the open air. Walking, rowing, swimming, cycling, golfing, horseback riding or other exercise causing deep breathing are all of advantage.

Overcrowding is one of the chief factors in infection. In rooms where no sunlight enters it is to be found the greatest dangers.

Have plenty of fresh air always in living rooms.

Avoid mouth-breathing—breathe through your nostrils.

Live out of doors as much as possible. Don't be afraid of night air—it is the only air you should breathe.

No spit, no consumption.

Consumption is a house disease.

### POVERTY PRODUCES PLAGUE.

Yes, consumption is a "house disease." In these days of the rapid centralization of wealth and the ever-increasing exploitation of the worker, in order that the exploitation may be the more complete, it is necessary to have large numbers of workers housed in small districts. They thus fall an easy prey to poverty's pinching pains—40,000 such men housed on a single acre in the city of New York. But, let the result. His very cheapness as a wage worker is conditional upon his miserable surroundings. These same conditions, while ideal in furnishing the cheap wage slave, breed conditions of ill health through lack of pure food, good housing, etc. His very poverty, his awful exploitation, does two things for him—gives him tuberculosis, and spreads the disease to other sections of the city. "This Great White Plague" knows no reverence for boundary lines. The spittle from the "dirty" poor dries and infests the air with millions of bacteria, and, lo! the "Clean and Cultured" rich man, his son and his daughter, fall a prey to the disease bred by the father's fierce exploitation. Then laws are passed making it a crime to spit on the sidewalk. The Board of Health cries out loud, "No spit, no consumption," and in the very next breath tells the patient not to swallow his sputum, but "spit, or he will surely die."

Academic articles are written, and published, all of which point the great loss incident to the "lingering" sickness of the workers, who do not obligingly die quick, and whose poverty compels sanitariums for their care, not from altruistic motives, but because the disease will spread, and because the "beggary poor" will cause a loss

of thirty-six million dollars in earning power each year in the State of Illinois. Horrible!

These learned men know how to cure the disease. Yes, sure. When you get infected, go to them. They will prescribe diet and quality of room and surroundings that will cost more per day than the average worker gets in wages per week, and then there is his little family demanding every dollar of that. There is nothing left for him to do but to crawl off into his miserable shack and die, and in thus dying to have his bereaved ones read that his death costs the State thirty-six million dollars a year. But it costs some children a loving father, some wife a tender husband, and the community a man, and the individual a life.

Whence comes this disease? From poverty. When can it be banished? When poverty is banished. From whence came poverty? From exploitation. Poverty will go when exploitation ceases. Consumption, and ten thousand other plagues, all of which flow in the wake of poverty, will cease when poverty is no more. A healthy people is an impossibility with poverty. All means to eliminate ill health and retain poverty are misnomers. All the hue and cry of the reformers and the sentimentalists about sanitariums and hospitals is but the empty cry of the man who mourns because he cannot eat his pie and have it also—because he is loth to admit that his comforts of life are purchased at the expense of the health of the community, and because he is also loth to admit that the injury of one is the injury of all.

Consumption is a curable disease. Consumption is a preventable disease.

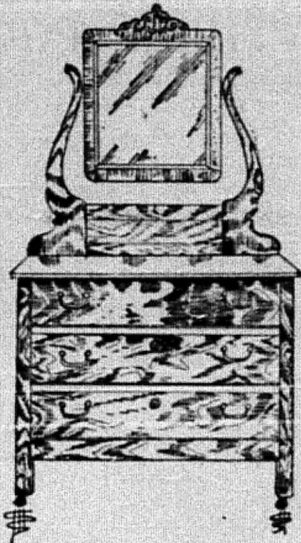
### ITS ONLY PERMANENT CURE.

But it can neither be permanently cured or prevented unless the very derelict causes that produce it are removed. This can only be done by the abolishment of poverty—in the owning and controlling by all of the people of the entire tools of production—when there shall no longer be rich and poor, sick and well, exploited and exploiter, but when every man shall sit down under his own vine and fig tree. When God's good sunshine and the freedom of the fields shall be the common lot of all. When the right to commune with Nature shall be the heritage of all, and when each and every man, woman and child shall be religiously, industrially and politically free. When no longer the cry shall be "No spit, no consumption," but rather "No poverty, no consumption."

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# The Economics, Ethics and Politics of Socialism

BY OUR STAFF OF CONTRIBUTORS

## THE CURE FOR APATHY.

Just a diversion from the series of articles on organization: From all over the country comes the information of a very great apathy having set in in the Socialist movement. The information shows that this condition is not common to Chicago or to any particular local center. It cannot be caused by the act of any one man or a set of men, therefore we must look elsewhere to find the cause of this rather unprecedented condition in the Socialist movement. Is it occasioned by one of those recessions, which, wavelike, simply falls back that it may find force for a far greater onrush in the next move forward than was ever experienced before? Or can it be that we have been growing too fast and that the time has come for a halt, that we may become more mature ere we go on to the next stage in our remarkable career?

But I do not care to try to analyze this fact so much as to call attention to it. Not so much to find from whence it cometh or whether it goeth as to find out some of the things that should be done here and now for the making of this condition a stepping stone for the next great advance movement. Some great change is certainly working out in the social mind, and one can hardly believe but that it must result in the betterment of that thing in which we proletarians are so much interested.

In times of great extremes of weather it is necessary for one to exert himself heroically when it is cold to overcome the tendency to chill and frigidify. Likewise when it is excessively hot it becomes necessary to find a way to relax efforts and thus bring the pressure down below the danger point of bursting the boiler. We are all fully persuaded in the necessity of teaching the proletariat, of organizing him and training for the great task of fitting himself for the democratic administration of the affairs of government. What better time to redouble our energies than at the time the tide is running low and when so much clear ground is before us?

Just now the whole social mind is torn as it has never been before. Chicago has been the scene in the past several weeks closely bordering on civil war. Men have been shot down in our streets and little boys playing on the sidewalks have been killed by the bullets from the weapons given into the hands of armed strike breakers from the South, and these of the blood and color that only a few years ago had our fathers fighting for their rescue from chattel slavery. Charges of rioting in the streets have been largely found to be made of missiles coming from the offices of the great downtown buildings that give employment to thousands of people, whose function it is to protect the interests of vested rights and to promote the profit of capital. While added to this cry and these missiles has been heard the cry of the school child in the land by the thousands, which says that it cannot possibly longer sit in its seat and listen to the rattle of seaboat coal going into the basement of the building by a strike breaker.

Surely the hour of our greatest opportunity has come. What Socialist can longer sit still? Up and at it as never before. This mighty army of the discontented, from Sammy Gompers to President Shea, and from Mayor Dunne to Levy Mayer, from the weakest of the men in the battle to the strongest, must the truth as it is in the science of Socialism be made known unto them all. Not because of a great wave of altruism possessing our minds, but because unless these are taught and trained and come to the knowledge of the economic interpretation of history there shall be no hope for any of us ever enjoying the fruits and blessings of Socialism. We are a militant organization, and we must learn how to fight for the things we want and must have. We must learn how to spread our propaganda into every nook and corner of this great land, and instead of wasting our talents in fruitless and endless arguments with those already fully convinced, let us get new ways and new methods into our heads that will show us how to utilize each and every atom of our energies for the advancement of the general economic intelligence of the mass of mankind.

A great writer has truly said that the only reason why we have problems is because the great mass of the men of the world, who do its work, do not think. Mere abstract thinking is not what is wanted. Men must be taught to think the class struggle. Who shall teach them? Well, don't deceive yourself in the belief that capitalism will teach them or that the break-up of the monopolies is going to make Socialism. Socialism may be the child of capitalism and all its class antagonisms, but that don't spell the bringing in of Socialism by any manner of means. Socialism will be here only when the proletariat is organized to take it, and he will only be able to reach this point when he goes out and gets his brother informed by any or all of the means at hand.

Get a new subscriber for the paper every day. Not because you want to

help the paper to pay its printing bills or because the editor or owner may sing you some army patriotism, but because it is the very best possible way of making your political enemy your friend. A man cannot be converted to Socialism in all that you or I can say to him at any one or a dozen conversations. He may be fortunate enough to steal with him, but the paper going into his home each week—all of them, for they are all necessary in order to give the reader the wider scope to his thought and the great grasp on the situation—will do it.

If you can get him to read the paper you can get him to become a member of the party, and when this is done you have got him where you may give him a high school education and make a real, genuine class conscious Socialist out of him.

The next impelling wave is going to be a mighty forward one. If we would be at all prepared for it we must get ourselves organized and our forces in shape to do this work, and to do it well.

The hour of the great influx toward the Socialist movement is almost here, and we shall have to be very much awake or it will surely swamp us. Make every corner of this grand old city ring with the efforts of a militant party organization. C. L. B.

## ORGANIZATION AND EDUCATION.

BY ELLA NEEVE COHEN.

"What is most needed in the Socialist movement to-day?" Wherever this question is asked of Socialist workers, all along the line, invariably the answer comes: "Organization and education."

True enough; but too often automatically repeated by individuals, who relate into their usual peaceful rest—expecting the "organization" to be administered to them from some outside source—possibly from a national organizer. "Why not? That's his business."

The prevalent idea in the Socialist party to-day seems to be that a national or State organizer is a person of supernatural endowment. First, he must be capable of going into a strange city or town, and know by instinct just what comrades can be found, and this supernatural quality is taken for granted in so many instances that the man is not furnished with a single address or clue by which the members can be located. And when, as often happens, he is expected to lecture in that town the evening of

## TRADE UNIONISTS OF CHICAGO.

Is it not clear to you that so long as industry—the production of wealth—is conducted for profit, the people who must be the chief sufferers will be the working people? You will continue, as you now are, to be the chief sufferers, because the capitalist system requires you to work for wages, and it is a necessary feature of the wage system that there must be a profit in the employment of labor for the capitalist or employing class. If there were no profit for the private owners of capital, industry would come to a standstill. You are able to get work at all only on condition that the man, firm or corporation employing you makes a profit by so doing.

Again, the working people will continue to be the chief sufferers because, when they get work the wages they are paid will not buy back the products they make. The surplus values created by labor—which may be called the withheld "wages" of labor—flow steadily to the private fortunes of the rich and are either squandered in luxuriant living or transformed into more capital to enable them to still further exploit your class. Thus, the wage-earning people are forever toiling and moiling in an industrial treadmill from which there is no escape until they resolve to unite and organize their labor power on the basis of production for USE instead of profit.

Socialists, then, want industry organized throughout the nation on the co-operative principle. They want production carried on, not for the advantage of a few, as it now is, but for the advantage of all the people. Socialists want wages and profit eliminated from industry. Instead of mills and factories operated by private owners, they would have mills and factories operated and owned by all the people, working together for the good of all who work, and the things made in the factories and mills would be made for USE and never for profit. You know that the city of Chicago does not run a fire department for profit, but to protect property; and you know that the United States is not maintaining a lifeboat service to make profit, but to save life. Very well, but the chief interests of the people are centered in the shop, the mine, the mill, the factory; it is there they labor for the wage pittance that enables them to exist, and there they are doomed under the wage and profit system to a form of slavery, the most cunningly devised of any the world has known since Labor with the knotted hands began to think and grow conscious of the paramount problem of the world—the Labor Problem.

Socialism proposes the solution of that problem. The solution is the passage from capitalist production and distribution to social production and distribution. It is necessary to the reorganization of industry upon a Socialist basis that the small (Capitalist) class now possessing the means of life and, because of such possession, having the power to exploit the world and keep the working class in chains, it is necessary that this small class be dispossessed.

We, therefore, want land, which is mostly held by a landlord class who will let you use it for Rent, and machinery, which is held by a capitalist class who will let you use it for Interest, we want these things changed from private to public or Social property.

Do you not think, honor bright now, that Socialism proposes simply the right use of things? Things are what Labor produces. Capital has to its credit the production of no single thing in this world. If, then, Socialism wants a system based upon right-nessness, the right use of things created by Labor, is there in it anything to prevent a man of the laboring class from uniting with other men of his class to put an end to a system that destroys individuality, destroys the home, fosters vice and crime and makes it impossible for the masses of the world's workers to rise to those elevations of enlightenment and freedom which humanity may attain when it throws off the galling fetters of Capitalism? E.

his arrival, the name and location of the hall in which he is to speak is unknown.

Organization implies that members with different functions are operating in harmony for a common end; in other words, systematically united for growth and progress.

In developing the different functions of the individual parts of the whole organization, we find, then, the answer to our question, "What is to be done to perfect our organization?"

If a man is a good hustler for subscribers to papers, he will most likely do good work in securing new members, but not necessarily be a good secretary. Too often have we witnessed the tragic spectacle of a local unanimously electing a new member to a most important office, when by no possible means could it be known what his particular function or talent might be. This accounts for the terrible inefficiency of some literature agents and secretaries, who might do good, effective work as agitators or on executive committees.

A man or woman who can devote their whole time to reorganizing sleeping-locals, to developing new material, and one who is skilled in setting other people to work, is absolutely necessary to a live organization to-day.

In the selection of the permanent organizer lies the secret of ultimate success.

The effective organizer should be a man of quick perceptions, initiative force, able to visit trades unions and other organizations and present the principles of Socialism to them in clear, forcible terms. He must have executive ability in arranging meetings, planning campaigns, skilled in manning the outposts with the right men.

Do such men exist? In many places, but their powers have been wasted on account of the indiscriminate selection of all officers for party work.

The other part of "the greatest need" of our party is "education."

The need of a broadcast circulation of literature cannot be overestimated. No public meeting should ever be held without literature being sold or distributed.

The writer, recently holding a meeting in entirely new territory, found a coal miner who had in the previous two weeks secured twenty subscribers for the Chicago Socialist.

If teachers are needed as agitators, they must first be students of our science and of our methods. Is it not absurd to expect to develop a vital Socialist movement in this country when we are so careless of the very heart of things? Let us all get down to doing things, instead of crying in impotent helplessness, "Organize!" Let us begin to "systematically unite" for a common end—a victorious working class political party—which will overthrow the present capitalist system and inaugurate the Socialist Republic.

The interests of capital and labor are identical—identically different.



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## SOCIALISM IN CURRENT LITERATURE.

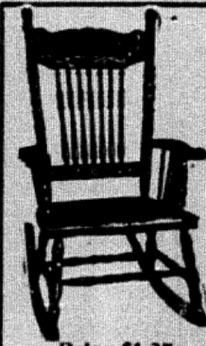
ARTHUR M'EWEN IN MUNSEY'S.

The system of corruption must break down, or society will; and society is much too rugged to succumb to a disease which everybody feels is preventable.

Socialism is a word of horrible import to the property-possessing class, and as the gentlemen of the trusts have more property than anybody else they are proportionately severe in their disapproval of tendencies which betoken a departure from the strictest form of individualism in the world beyond their own sphere. Yet in their present unrestrained the trusts stand for the most forbidding and injurious kind of Socialism—a Socialism not for the public good, but for private profit, the "communism of hell." It is obvious that that sort of Socialism cannot be enduring in a democracy. A force which has overturned thrones, not nobility out of date and given the race the now rooted idea of the government for the people instead of the people for the government, is not to be thwarted by aggregations of mere men of business, who are neither planted in the soil, nor buttressed by tradition, nor blessed by the church, nor stayed by the superstition of the ages. The trust has no crown on its head, no order on its breast, no garter on its leg, no venerable coat-of-arms on its couch or safe. It is as new as the telephone, and no more sacred than a ton of coal.

The trust itself points the way to its conquest. By demonstrating the power of associated social effort—enforcing the need for the extension of the domain in which society as a whole should supplant the individual and the corporation.

This evolutionary revolution is inevitable. For what is the alternative? Is it thinkable that a democracy armed with the ballot, and energized by the instinct of self-preservation, will sink into lethargy and accept poverty for the mass and opulence for the few? The trust itself is the pillar of fire by night and pillar of smoke by day which reveals the road out of the economic wilderness in which the harassed and confused democracy, for the historical moment, finds itself.



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**SOCIALIST  
ACTIVITIES**

**STATE  
NATIONAL  
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**GENERAL NEWS.**

Oklahoma City Local cleared \$60 from Debs' recent lecture there, and with the money paid off its spring campaign debt.

Eugene V. Debs is announced to speak at Akron, Ohio, June 8, and June 10 at Youngstown, Ohio, under local Socialist auspices.

The State convention of Ohio will be held at Columbus, Monday and Tuesday, May 29 and 30. It is expected to be the largest convention the State has ever had, with every local represented.

By a vote of 24 to 17 the National Committee declares Victor L. Berger's seat in the National Executive Committee vacant. Now let us have a term for propaganda, with everybody working.

The May number of the International Socialist Review contains many articles of value, among which we mention "The Judge's Oath," by Marcus Hitch, and a review of a "Jesus's Attack on Socialism," by A. M. Simons. A debate has been arranged for at Fostoria, Ohio, between H. F. Titus and a local representative of the W. C. T. U.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox returned from the West a few days ago and says: "During two months recently passed in California I was somewhat startled to find the tremendous growth of Socialistic thought since a previous visit in 1903. People who at that time had severely criticised Socialism (or certain phases of Socialism) to-day are out and out avowed Socialists. Men and women in high social positions, people of wealth and education, as well as the laboring classes, are included in the list."

**OHIO.**

The Socialist party of Cincinnati has just issued an address to its members, warning them against identifying themselves with the Cincinnati Referendum League, municipal ownership, and "Reform" movements in general, as designed to disrupt the Socialist party. The address says: "The Socialist party is not a non-partisan organization, but is strictly partisan. Political jellyfish, who are single taxers one day, 3-cent fare shouters the next, direct legislation leaguers the next, and municipal ownership reformers the next, have never accomplished anything, and never will. They have no scientific knowledge of society, or they would not chase the rainbows they do. The forces that cause society to progress are not behind their efforts. The necessity for adoption of any of their schemes is not sufficiently felt. Like all reformers, they treat each separate symptom of disease as a disease itself, and the patient is dead before they know what is the matter with him. Remember this, that the only purpose a non-partisan movement ever serves is to divide the workers."

**MONTANA.**

Butte Local has expelled Alderman Silas Wainwright for violation of Socialist principles.

Mother Jones will enter the State June 1 at Billings, and will make twenty-one dates in Montana. All locals desiring a lecture from Mother Jones will write the State Secretary at once, as dates are rapidly being filled.

D. Burgess, of Washington, will fill a few dates in Montana during June.

About the last of July Ida Cronch Hazlett will enter the State by the Great Northern route from the East.

There are prospects of a few new locals being organized in the near future, and quite a number of locals have thrown off their lethargy and are preparing for a good summer campaign.

State Secretary Jas. D. Graham makes an appeal for funds to pay off a balance of \$75 of an old debt against the State organization.

**WISCONSIN.**

Alderman Seidel, Socialist member of the City Council, introduced the following resolution relative to Milwaukee's absentee Mayor:

"Whereas, The Hon. David S. Rose, Mayor of the city of Milwaukee, has, during his present term of office, absented himself from the city the greater part of the time; and

"Whereas, Such absence necessitates that his duties be performed by the President of the Common Council; and

"Whereas, Equity and justice demand that salaries be paid only for services performed; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Mayor's salary be and the same is hereby reduced by deducting from it for the period commencing May 1, 1906, during which he has been absent from the State in pursuance of his private business, and be it further

"Resolved, That the sums deducted from said salary be set aside to be used towards the purchase of public playgrounds."

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Salaries.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

The annual conference of the Independent Labor party of England was held at Manchester, April 24-5. Philip Snowden was in the chair. There were 101 branches, represented by 152 delegates. The year was shown to have been financially prosperous. A warm discussion took place over the unemployment crisis.

the proposal of a Minister of Labor with cabinet rank was discussed. The woman enfranchisement bill was supported by Keir Hardie and Stanton Coit, and a resolution to adhere to its support was passed. There was a warm discussion over the proposal that no member of the party should work in conjunction with the Free Trade League, Keir Hardie opposing, but it was carried. The next annual conference will be held at Stockton.

The twenty-fifth annual conference of the Social-Democratic Federation of England was held April 21-23 at Northampton. Seventy-four delegates attended and sixty-eight branches were represented. Several important matters received consideration. A plan for holding joint yearly conference with the Independent Labor party (Socialist) looking to common action by the two parties, was defeated, it being held by Hyndman and others that such a conference would tend to develop differences instead of bringing the two parties to a common ground. A message of encouragement was sent to the comrades in Russia. A contest between Northampton and Burnley branches as to which election district should be contested by Hyndman was decided in favor of Burnley. Resolutions were adopted against alleged sweating carried on by the Salvation Army and Church Army, and the facts to be published. During the time of the conference public meetings were held in Northampton, at which the Countess of Warwick, Hyndman, Quitch and others made addresses.

**JAPAN.**

The war has had the effect of nearly crushing the Socialist movement out of existence. However, the Japanese comrades repeat in their publications that the real sentiment towards Socialism is growing constantly and feel sure that the close of the war will see a rapid growth.

**TRAUTMAN "CALLED DOWN."**

In an open letter to the National Committee, dated May 11, Comrade T. J. Morgan defends G. A. Hoehn, of St. Louis, against the attack of W. E. Trautman, in which the latter sought to make it appear that Hoehn, as delegate to the International Socialist Congress in 1891, proved recreant to his trust. The communication is too long for publication in these columns, but a perusal of it shows clearly enough that Hoehn discharged his duties as delegate with credit to himself and entire satisfaction to those who sent him to Europe as delegate and paid the expenses incidental to the trip; and among the latter was Comrade Morgan himself.

**TO PROPAGATE SOCIALISM.**

An address is being circulated among college men throughout the country by an association to be known as the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, the members of which purpose promoting "an intelligent interest in the cause through the formation of study clubs in the colleges and universities." Miss M. R. Holbrook, P. O. Box 1663, New York City, is temporary secretary, and among those who have attached their names are Upton Sinclair, Jack London, William English Walling, Oscar L. Triggs, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Thomas Wentworth Higginson and J. G. Phelps Stokes.

**NOTICE OF PENSION.**

The Board of Directors of the Comrade Co-operative Co. have decided to discontinue publishing the Comrade with the April issue, on account of insufficient support. The unexpired subscriptions will be filled by the International Socialist Review. Chas. H. Kerr & Co. will exchange share certificates of their company for share certificates of the Comrade Co-operative Co. upon payment of \$5.

The Comrade Co-operative Co. will sell its stock of literature on hand at reduced rates during the next few weeks. Send for price list to No. 11 Cooper square, New York.

**SOCIALISM AT CORNELL.**

In the contest at Cornell University for the Woodford Prize in Oratory, held May 5, the first prize was won by Robert P. Hunter, who had for his theme: "Socialism: What Does It Offer?" Of the six orations delivered, four dealt directly or indirectly with Socialism and its tendencies. Mr. Butler, among other things, said:

"The Socialist movement aims at a release from economic slavery through a peaceful political organization and reform. It would mold public opinion, not with an iron mace, but with intelligent discussion. It would express that opinion, not through the medium of revolt, but by intelligent use of the ballot. It would humanize the State by making it an instrument in the hands of all for the welfare of all. It aims not only at economic and political freedom, but at economic and political equality."

The anti-boycott law that is causing much bitterness in Colorado, and which some laborites declare they will defy, takes effect on July 23. Violation of any of the provisions of the law is punishable by a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$250 or imprisonment in the county jail, or both.

**A TRUST SONG.**

The following song was on the program for an entertainment by students of the Chicago University at Mandel Hall last night. Up to the time of going to press we have not heard whether Harper let it go:

A trust is a thing which all must agree is to make the rich richer, it's as plain as can be, And its workings are simple as A B C D. In its wonderful, wonderful way.

And if you will listen to what I say now, And not be impatient, then I'll tell you how The financier does it, without raising a row, In a wonderful, wonderful way.

He takes some old stock and waters it well, And Bess it nice so no one can tell That it has been doctored, and then it will sell In a wonderful, wonderful way.

The people come flocking to buy at his price, They sit round expectantly and wait for a rise; The stock never rises—it's out in two twigs, In a wonderful, wonderful way.

Now some folks declare that a trust runs the "U. S.," But I trust you can see that this isn't true; For whenever it's mentioned our Prexie says "Pooh!" In a wonderful, wonderful way.

But the man that is backing it made all his rocks, By judicious handling of Standard Oil stock; And the door is e'er opened when our Prexie knocks, In a wonderful, wonderful way.

**CHORUS.**

The trust is a wonderful thing; To a few it will riches bring; The stockholder suffers; God help the poor sucker, For the trust really can't do a thing.

**"INDEPENDENT WORKMEN"**

BY FRANK A. HILKER.

The capitalistic press, with cartoons and editorials, would have their readers believe that the public sympathy is entirely with the employers.

While I see the struggle of the teamsters with the Socialist eye and my hearing is bounded by that of the working class—the majority of public opinion—I have yet to hear an individual to express sympathy for the employers. I have traveled many streets in the downtown district recently, and heard remarks and discussions, but they were adverse to what the capitalistic press would have you believe.

There is one class of persons, however, who take the matter indifferently; perhaps you know them, a class who have enough of the world's productions, and are never affected by a little thing like a strike. They view with indifference any labor struggle and laughingly and jokingly discuss both sides of the controversy with as much merriment as they would the chorus girls at a folly show.

How different the countenance and expression of the worker who chances to mingle with the throngs on streets where the placarded wagons meet his view. "Injunction! Injunction!" in big black letters meets his gaze.

As some of these wagons passed along the street recently I heard a woman remark: "The scabs, the dirty scabs!" It might have meant to her that the \$12 or \$15 of last week's wages her husband earned as a teamster was almost exhausted, brought about by lawless strike breakers—"Independent workmen," the Journal styles them. Dependent would be a much better term. They are dependent upon the employer, police, city, railroads who brought them here, and so on.

Unions, if you had capital, what could you not do? You could buy all the "Independent" workmen the employers should ship into the city. If you paid them enough, they would flock to your side as readily as they now do to that of the employer. You fight the gigantic odds, against you with the puny weapon at your command. Take the power of government into your own hands and turn the tables that are now against you.

Every strike breeds a new flock of "Independent" workmen. You offer them fine opportunities when you drop your work and let them step in. They get twice the wages you get for a period and find it easy work, for the boss can't rush them. They do about as they please, and when the strike is over wait with patient fortitude until the next one "comes off," when they can repeat their previous performance.

A final word, and that regarding the negro strike breaker. I do not consider that he should be blamed any more, if as much, as the white independent workman.

He is after the same kind of money, and the inducements to him are fifty times greater than to the white man. The white man, with his boasted intelligence and superiority over the negro, ought to pity more than censure him. Enlighten him. He need not be your social equal, nor does he care to be. I see many negroes wearing the union button here in the city, and I have no doubt they are just as good union men as any other teamster.

**Books That He Shuns**

"Think of the thousands upon thousands who sweat and toil in the darkness and the grind and the blazing heat of the mines and the furnaces of Pennsylvania for Mr. Carnegie to build libraries out of the result of their toil and to eat his bread in the sweat of other men's faces. For my own part, I'd rather not read books that are paid for in that way." Rev. Wm. H. Van Allen, Boston.

**G R A F T**

**BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT.**

The secret relations between business and government are plainly indicated in a great deal of congressional action; but it is only under extraordinary circumstances that the individual transactions of Congressmen with business interests become known, and we are treated to spectacles such as the trials of two United States Senators and a former Representative for grafting, while at the same time a great number of Congressmen in both houses are formally charged in an official report with grafting on the postal service. The pension system has long been a favored field for congressional grafting, and the railway mail service another. When one considers that some \$38,000,000, or about one-fourth of the total revenues of the Postoffice Department, is yearly paid to the railroads for hauling mail; that the rate per ton per mile is about twenty-five times as much as that for freight, and that the yearly rental paid for each mail car is considerably greater than the cost of the car, he may understand how valuable must be the graft involved in this service. Even petty graft is not beneath congressional dignity. The bill introduced by Representative Gillett, of Massachusetts, in February of the present year, abolishing clerk hire, mileage, and stationery allowances, and adding \$2,500 to the congressional salary, was an acknowledgment of current abuses in these charges, and an attempt to correct them.

The graft in the various departments follows closely upon, and is generally associated with, congressional graft. The Postoffice Department has been a rich field for the grafter since long before the days of the Star Route frauds. The railway-mail-service graft, already referred to, is a conspicuous instance. But the recent disclosures following upon the Tullioch charges have shown that no pent-up Utica contracts the powers of the postal grafter. The whole, the boundless ramifications of the service are evidently his. And though because of the dismissal of certain officials, and the trial and conviction of some among them, the assertion is now made that graft has been eliminated from this department, the public waits only some now unapprehended circumstance to bring before it a fresh series of disclosures. The Navy Department has had its armor-plate swindles, and more recently its naval supply-fund scandals, and the odor of embalmed beef yet clings to the War Department. In certain bureaus of the Interior Department, particularly those of public lands, pensions, and Indian affairs, graft has long maintained its hold. Within the last year a new scandal was brought to light—a gigantic series of frauds in the acquirement of several hundred thousand acres of public lands under the Forest Reserve Lien Land act of 1897. On top of this it was shown, in the report of Commissioner Richards (November 1, 1903), that unlawful enclosures of land have been made during the previous year to the extent of more than 2,600,000 acres. —W. J. Ghent in "Mass and Class."

**THE STANDARD'S LAST PROP.**

When church people say the Standard Oil men are not respectable the last prop of the latter is gone.

The greatest bulwark of the Standard Oil Company has been the church. Most all of the Standard Oil men are "decent." They always contribute heavily to the expenses of churches and charities, and that in their opinion is righteousness. Ever since the company has been in operation on a large scale these men have endured attacks in silence and have allowed their exemplary private lives to argue silently for them.

Now, when members of the churches come forward and say the money the Standard Oil men have made is not clean enough for acceptance, the Standard Oil men are bewildered. If the people on whom they have depended for their claims of respectability—the church people—say they are not respectable, then their last prop is gone.—Ida M. Tarbell.

**PACER'S ICING GRAFT.**

Joseph Horner, connected with an ice company at Grand Rapids, told the Interstate Commerce Commission that he iced refrigerator cars for the Armour Company in the fruit season for \$2 to \$2.50 a car. The investigation proved that the Armour charges were from \$13.50 to \$37.50 a car. The cost of icing cars was proved to be not over \$2.50.

**SOCIALISM AND ABILITY.**

We are often asked how genius and ability and invention will be rewarded under Socialism. When we have that dead level of existence which is such a horror to the dwellers in any one of our large towns of to-day—with the delightful variety of its working-class dwellings; the charm and artistic beauty of its streets; the individual freedom of its factory hands, with their various and picturesque dress, their choice of meal times and of foods—what extra reward shall we be able to give to the man or woman of exceptional ability when we are all at one dead level of equality? It is nothing that then everybody will have sufficient of all the necessities and comforts of life; that want and poverty will be unknown, and that there will be the reward of a brighter, happier and nobler life for every one than any have ever before been able to experience. Genius and exceptional ability want something more than that, it being clearly understood that under existing conditions there is always an exceptional and special reward for genius and inventive ability. Thus, it has come about that so many inventors have died in poverty and misery, although their inventions may have enabled many an exploiter to make his fortune. Thus it comes about, too, that Pachelbel, the composer, whose songs have delighted thousands, and have been the source of large profits for publishers, was permitted to die in a pauper lunatic asylum, and but for the charity of friends would have been interred in a pauper's grave. Rent of ability, indeed! The only ability which can command a high rent in modern society is the ability to rob or to job.—Justice.

**NO CLASSES, INDEED.**

Whatever determines the attitude of man toward man, says Charlotte Teller, becomes doubly significant when one considers some of the words of a public speaker who said recently in an address to college students: "What should be the attitude of the men of this university toward workmen, toward labor? In every way that of brother and of friend. The university men must, with their clearer vision of

the justness and rightness of the aims of labor, through all changes of course and of action, say: Every workman is a man and a brother for all that."

The society which has so far crystallized into classes that any one feels it necessary to call to the attention of a group of men the fact that the men of another group are still brothers has become as truly a caste society as that of India. Where there is a difference in race or in custom it may be necessary to emphasize the brotherhood existing between the different races, between savage and civilized, but that a speaker before young men and women should ask what was to be their attitude toward other men of the same country and customs, that should be unbelievable.

**GLUT OF EDUCATED MEN.**

The number of learned failures is alarming, and the discontent touches the top of society, says Austin Bierbower in the Chicago Tribune. Wealth is taking the lead in American life which learning once controlled, and the abler minds are not appreciated like those which can make money.

Traders have more power to-day than lawyers, clergymen, or professors. A man is measured by what he can do more than by what he knows, and by what he can do in business rather than in discovery or authorship. The United States Senate is filled with millionaires who have no training in statesmanship any more than in scholarship. Eminent men speak contemptuously of the literary class. "Anybody can write," said a prominent butcher, "but it takes a great man to run a commercial business." And he thought his life more beneficial than the poet's or philosopher's, because he paid more men wages.

Owing to the large amount of matter dealing with current events, and to the demands of the practical propaganda work, the articles of Comrade Untermyer on the posthumous volumes of Marx's "Capital" will be permanently discontinued. Those who are interested in this subject will be glad to hear, however, that Comrade Untermyer will publish this series in pamphlet form, leaving out the controversial matter and stating the entire Marxian theory in a condensed form.



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## EVERY SOCIALIST AN EDUCATOR

The Chicago Socialist comes mighty near being an ideal newspaper now, don't it? Of course you have noticed how its columns sparkle with all manner of bright things. Could you imagine a better piece of work than in securing readers for this paper? Suppose you were to become one of the hustlers for this paper from this on, and suppose you were to confine yourself in your efforts to get subscribers on the basis that this would be the best possible means of aiding you to get the thing you want—Socialism.

Get away from the idea that in hustling for this paper you are going to help the business management out, but rather that you are going to help yourself out.

If there can be secured as subscribers to this paper 40,000 of the 400,000 workers in the city of Chicago this would be the surest of all means of electing the Socialist candidate for Mayor two years hence.

Forty thousand readers for the Chicago Socialist in Chicago would mean at least ten thousand members of the party and that number would simply mean an unconquerable army of workers before whom all opposition would have to bow down.

There is no more difficult a problem in all the range of problems connected with the Socialist party movement than the problem of how to teach the proletariat.

If every one of the present membership were a trained pedagogue, still the problem would be a most difficult one from the fact of the economic condition of the scholars which gives little or no time for study and less of physical inclination toward it after the arduous toil in a twentieth century work shop.

But look which way we may, the fact remains that an immense amount of teaching has got to be done and the proletariat has got to teach the proletariat. What better, cheaper and more direct way than the way of the paper?

Every member of the party in Chicago has at the least calculation a class of thirty pupils. Go out and secure the last one of this thirty as a regular reader of this workingman's paper and you will then have a weekly delivery of lessons in social economics—a sort of correspondence course that will tell mightily in results at the ballot box. Buy sub. cards and begin work now.

## Woman's Column

(CONDUCTED BY PORTIA.)  
SOCIALISM—A DREAM.

I stood and looked at the sunrise;  
I stood in the warmth and light,  
And I saw a race of people  
Arise with a wondrous might,  
A wondrous beauty of body,  
A wondrous power of soul;  
And I cried aloud from the hill-top:  
"Oh, comrades! I see the goal!"

My comrades toiled in the valley;  
Their bodies were bent and sore;  
They delved in the mine and quarry,  
The smoke of the mill hung o'er,  
I went down into the valley;  
I sang of the sunrise gleams;  
The people paused in their toiling  
To murmur: "Thou dost but dream."

Ah, come to my dream, my comrades;  
I will lead you through hours of night  
To stand on the sunlit hill-top,  
To drink with your soul the light,  
Look up from your toil, my comrades,  
For time will its fruit afford,  
But the dream you keep in your hearts be  
Loved,  
Will live, will live in the race.

MARY O'REILLY.

### AN ETUDE IN B SHARP.

Brutus and I came home in high spirits from the last meeting of the Plenty-for-All Club Friday night. The success of the club has been quite phenomenal, and the closing dinner, to which one hundred and fifty guests sat down, was the most enthusiastic of the year. The club is a valuable institution, partly for propaganda purposes, and also because it affords a common meeting ground for exchange of ideas and sympathy among the Socialists themselves. Great credit for the club's success is due to its founder, Marcus Tullius Winston, and his co-workers. Marcus Tullius is fortunately a man of more than one idea. Would that he were triplets!

With Brutus came one Titus Aurelius, an intelligent and able labor leader, foreman for a linotype company, I believe. Brutus has great hopes of making a most useful member of the party out of Titus.

"Just the sort of man we need in the movement, Portia; broad-minded, you know; enthusiastic, without being bitter. Has the courage of his convictions, but won't spend his time in railing at everything under heaven, you know."

"He will do more good with his manifestly fair and open mind," I agreed, "than a whole bouquet of inflammatory spouters, who repel the intelligent worker, manual or intellectual. Let us have more logic and less eloquence. The child has outgrown its swaddling clothes."

Titus was eager to discuss the program of the evening. "That first speech on the 'Historical Aspects of Socialism' was masterly," he said, "and I liked the moderate and impartial tone adopted by the speaker. An address that is manifestly partisan is never so effective; you are always making allowance—too much allowance, usually—for the speaker's bias."

"True, quite true," assented Brutus. "What did you think of Tamora Vitella's 'Woman and Socialism,' Portia?"

"I was proud of Tamora, and I agreed with nearly everything she said. It was unfortunate that lack of time prevented her from clearly making some points that— But you aren't interested, Titus Aurelius, in what are most vital questions to half the adult population of this country—"

Titus raised a protesting hand. "You are mistaken in two points," he said. "First, you attribute too much generosity toward your sex on the part of your masculine comrades. Socialism promises far more to women than do the Socialists, who are broad on one question only. In the second place, you give too little credit to other parties and movements. I verily believe that the people in this University Con-

gregational church over here are more liberal and tolerant in their views on things in general, have a higher regard for woman's ability and influence, and are less the slaves of petty conventionalities than—"

"O, I agree with you perfectly on that point," I was compelled to admit. "We Socialist women realize that we have the same fight against masculine prejudice and jealousy as have women everywhere—"

"It is perfectly true that the Socialist women in their fight against industrial slavery have a harder proposition than have the men," was Brutus' interruption. He has grown suddenly and wonderfully lenient to our sex since he has known Maria Octavia O'Reilly. "You see, when we men fight we can back up against the party as we would against a wall. But if a woman tries to use this aforesaid wall in the aforesaid way she's altogether likely to get stabbed in the back."

I omitted to call Brutus' attention to his little plagiarizing of Maria Octavia's talks, and picked up the thread of my discourse once more.

"We Socialist women have this great advantage over other woman suffragists, however. There can be no question that the economic and political emancipation of women is a logical deduction not only from the theory of Socialism proper, but from the materialist interpretation of history. Now you must know that the narrower a Socialist is, the more prone he is to argue from authority. Therein lies our salvation. Woman suffragists outside the fold have no authority whatever on which to base their arguments; if they turn to the Bible they are confronted with the truth that Eve was made from a rib, and 'Wives, be in subjection unto your husbands'; if they turn to the writings of the early fathers, Tertullian slaps them in the face with 'Woman, thou shouldst ever go about with ashes on thy head; by thee came evil into the world; woman, thou art the mouth of hell'; indeed, the whole temporal and ecclesiastical history of twenty centuries reeks with the moral stoning to death of women because of offenses which men commit every day with impunity!"

As I paused to catch breath, Brutus took up the thread of the argument:

"Moreover, at the present time the Socialist party is the only one in whose organization women may take an active part; women pay dues, vote on all important questions, and sit as delegates."

I was amused," commented Titus, "at Virginia Portentia Brown's little story of the man who said, 'Oh, give us industrial freedom, and we'll take care of our women.'"

"Oh, that attitude is common to men everywhere," was my calm observation. "Only the other day a man said to me, 'I can't understand why my wife and daughter should be discontented; I give them everything they want.' For answer I merely pointed to the poor little thrush in the window frantically beating against the walls of its gilded cage."

"To what," inquired Titus, indulgently, "do you attribute this—er—ungenerous attitude of our sex to yours?"

"First, to a sense of the loss of dominion; the Southern planter doubtless felt the same way after the liberation of his slaves. Second, to wounded vanity. Women, I admit, have been indiscreet. For instance, at Cornell University, after having forced themselves into the classes, they were indiscreet enough to carry off half the honors, when they constituted but one-eighth of the total number of students. Small wonder the men were annoyed at—"

The Cornell students could not possibly have looked more annoyed and discomfited than Brutus and Titus as the former changed the subject.

"I liked that talk of Publius Popilius on 'Surplus Values,'" he said.

"The subject was scarcely conducive to eloquence," chimed in Titus, eager to steer away from the former topic.

"For which," said I, "let us be duly grateful. Publius Popilius aimed to convince the reason, rather than persuade the will or arouse the passions of his audience. The momentary effect of such a speech is not great, of course, but it lasts longer and does more permanent good. I fear, however, that a careful student might pick flaws in Publius Popilius' reasonings, however logical they may appear to the beginner."

"In my judgment," cried Brutus, purposely ignoring the last part of my remark—have you never observed that no man likes to have a woman pick flaws in even another man's logic. "In my opinion, a speech like that of Publius Popilius is of far more value than one like that of Julius Caesar, who always discounts himself in advance by the bitter personal feelings he is unable to conceal."

"Julius Caesar is an orator. If his speech had been delivered late at night, the men who were to vote early next Monday, before their aroused feelings had time to cool—"

"There would have resulted fewer Republican votes," finished Titus.

"Marcus Tullius' faults were of omission, rather than commission," he went on. "It was a clear and impartial statement of facts he gave, but the whole story of palliatives in the past is evidently a closed book to him."

The mention of Marcus Tullius' name brought upon us an angry swarm of reynegad mosquitoes from his undrained swamp, and to escape their vicious capitalistic attacks I went indoors to hunt for the pin that was sticking into the baby.

### A FABLE.

Methusalem sat up and looked dazed. They had just elected him to the bench that week.

"Your honor," began the State's Attorney, "the prisoner at the bar is charged with housebreaking and disorderly conduct. The witnesses here will testify that he is probably insane. He entered this man's house through the window, this man's through a basement door, and in several instances he bored through a thick stone wall to get in, although in each and every case it would have been easy for him to go in at the front door."

"He never attempted to steal anything, your honor," urged a benevolent bystander, "he only desired to preach a new and strange message with which he is on fire."

"We should all gladly have listened to his message had he but come up to our front door and quietly stated his mission," chorused the witnesses.

"Everybody likes to hear new ideas, but the man frightened and repelled us," said one of the women, as the judge in perplexity wiped his spectacles.

"Judge Methusalem," spoke up a bright young man who had traveled much. "This is a case for judicial clemency. This man comes from a remote rural settlement where the people dwell in tents all made alike. The door of every one of these tents is in precisely the same place. The prisoner became so accustomed to entering at one point that when he came to the city where the houses were unlike each other and different from his native tents—"

"I see, I see!"

A great illumination passed over the face of Methusalem. "It is clear to me now," he said. "When the prisoner came before a house and failed to find the main entrance at the point where he expected to see it, he bored through the wall, needlessly alarming his hoped-for audience."

"And what disposition," asked the State's Attorney, "will your honor make of this case? The prisoner is evidently not insane; he is merely a man of one idea."

"The court orders him sent back to the village whence he came," said the judge. "However lofty his message he will bring discredit on it when he tries to talk to men of more than one idea."

### THE HORROR OF IT.

While several hundred American cotton-mill owners were recently enjoying an expensive sojourn in the mountains of East Tennessee, thousands upon thousands of little children who should have been in school were in the mills from ten to fifteen hours a day grinding out the money to foot the expense account. These owners represent unnumbered millions of capital, but the helpless little tots, physically weak and mentally deficient, with no chance of bettering their condition, are compelled to add more and more to the unearned wealth of their masters. The awful day of reckoning will show where the responsibility lies, and who unto him who is found guilty.—Nashville Labor Advocate.

### ABOUT ARMY DISCIPLINE.

In the Arabian Nights there is a story of a traveler who, being cast upon an uninhabited island, found a little old man with withered legs sitting on the ground by the side of a stream. The old man asked the traveler to take him on his shoulder and to carry him over the stream. The traveler consented; but no sooner was the old man settled on the traveler's shoulder than the former twined his legs round the latter's neck and would not get off again. Having control of the traveler, the old man drove him

about as he liked, plucked fruit from the trees and ate it himself, not giving any to his bearer, and abused him in every way.

This is just what happens with the people who give soldiers and money to the governments. With the money the governments buy guns and hire or train up by education subservient, brutalized military commanders. And these commanders, by means of an artful system of stupefaction, perfected in the course of ages and called discipline, make those who have been taken as soldiers into a disciplined army. When the governments have in their power this instrument of violence and murder, that possesses no will of its own, the whole people are in their hands, and they do not let them go again, and not only prey upon them, but also abuse them, instilling into the people, by means of a pseudo-religious and patriotic education, loyalty to and even adoration of themselves—that is, of the very men who, keep the whole people in slavery and torment them.—Tolstol.

### WHAT THE CENSUS SHOWS.

The census of the decade 1890-1900 contains among other instructive figures the following data:

The total increase of the population of the United States during that decade was 20.7 per cent; the total increase of the total value of products in the United States during that decade was 39.1 per cent; the total increase in wages paid in the United States during that decade was 23.2 per cent; the total increase of the number of laborers in the United States during that decade was 25.2 per cent.

The total increase rate of laborers was about 8½ per cent greater than that of wages.

This solid fact is painfully emphasized by the following figures: The average wages in 1890 were \$444.83 and in 1900 only \$439.09. That means actually \$6.88, or 1.5 per cent less in 1900 than in 1890. According to Dun's Index the prices of 350 articles mostly used by the working class averaged during that time an increase of 1.8 per cent. If we deduct this increase of prices from the rate of wages we will get a reduction of 3.3 per cent in real wages, or the purchasing power of a day's work. The decreased purchasing powers of a dollar alone during that period would indicate a decline of 2 per cent in actual wages.

Let us now take into consideration the corresponding data of the previous census for the decade 1880-1890:

The increase of the number of laborers from 1880-1890 amounted to 55.61 per cent, while the total wages paid to them increased to 99.5 per cent.

The aggregate wages for that decade increased 79 per cent faster than the number of laborers. Dividing the total wages by the number of total laborers from 1880-1890, the average wages increased 28½ per cent. Moreover, the purchasing power of a dollar rose 8 per cent, making an increase in real wages of more than 38 per cent. Comparing now the data of the two censuses we are forced to the conclusion that there was a remarkable fall in actual wages during the last decade, a fall amounting, according to the most conservative calculation, to about 2 per cent in the decade 1890-1900 if only the purchasing power alone would be taken into consideration and the rate of wages would be assumed as stationary. In order to be fair we will glance at the figures expressing the state of economic growth of production in the country in general.

The comparison of both censuses in that respect shows that the increase in the total product was both actually and relatively greater from 1880-1890 than from 1890-1900, the increase being 39 per cent for the last as against 74.51 per cent for the first. In proportion to the population, the wealth product in 1880 was \$107 per capita, in 1890 \$149, or an increase of \$42 per capita, in 1900 it was \$170, showing an increase of \$21 per capita. So it appears that the product per capita increased just twice as fast in 1880-1890 as in 1890-1900.

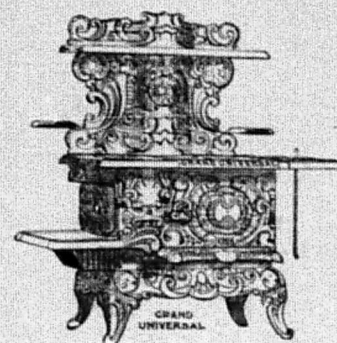
The intelligent reader will find in the above data enough food for thought and draw his own conclusions.

The Employers' Association never will be satisfied until they see the streets of Chicago bristling with bayonets. Nothing short of a massacre of a lot of striking workmen will ever appease their wrath. It is said that whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. If this holds good in all cases, it looks as though the dainties were going to put a lot of capitalists out of business. All the union men asks for is a chance to work under living conditions. He is willing that the capitalists should receive the greater portion of all he produces. The foolish actions of the capitalists in their insatiable greed are fast making Socialists of the union men. As fast as they become Socialists they see that the workers are entitled to all their labor produces, and that the only rational thing to do with capitalism is to abolish it, and that the only rational thing to do with individual capitalists is to put them to doing some useful and productive labor. The Employers' Association are conducting a great Socialist propaganda in Chicago this spring. Let the good work continue.

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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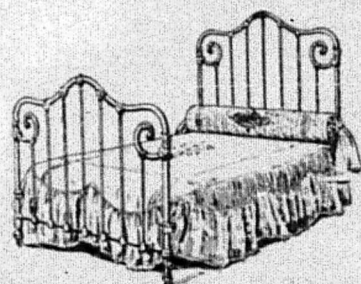
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Men's all-wool worsted suits, neat plaid effect, made with durable serge lining in the new four button Rugby sack style, sizes 34 to 42.. \$12.45



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IT PAYS TO TRADE AT  
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 Spring Styles Now Ready  
 COMRADES SHOULD GO TO THIS STORE  
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 4 rooms; furniture, sewing machine and a good piano, cheap on account of sickness, sold with or without piano. JOHN KLEINER, 15 Temple Street, 3d floor, rear.

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**Clothing, Shoes, Hats and Furnishing Goods**  
 All the New Styles for Spring Have Arrived  
 SPECIAL BRANDAN'S MOULDER'S SHOE \$2.00

**STREET MEETINGS.**  
**SATURDAY.**  
 North and Western—Sam Robbins. Thirty-fourth and State—B. Berlin. Belmont and Leavitt—C. E. Kirkland.  
 Milwaukee and Center—Charles L. Breckon.  
 Chicago Heights—A. W. Mance. 6th and Halsted—Len Butten.  
**SUNDAY.**  
 Clark and Walton Place—Walter Huggins.  
 Milwaukee and Powell—Mrs. I. Forberg.  
 California and North avenue—C. L. Breckon.  
 Western avenue and Madison—W. C. Benton.  
 1929 W. Van Buren—W. C. Benton. Thirty-ninth and Cottage Grove—Geo. Koop.  
 Center avenue and Ohio—L. Dalgaard.  
 Fraternity Hall, 225 E. 64th and Stony Island avenue—230 p. m., Steadman, Lenthal, Copeland, Morgan.  
 Forty-third and Cottage Grove—Andrew Laffin.  
 Division and California—Jas. Ouel and Sam Robbins.  
 Belmont and Sheffield—Charles L. Breckon.  
**WEDNESDAY.**  
 Lincoln and Belmont—L. Dalgaard. Clark and Ohio—Chas. L. Breckon. Price's Hall, 6854 Stony Island—J. H. Copeland.  
**THURSDAY.**  
 Congress and Center—Andrew Laffin.  
 Thirty-seventh and Wentworth—Jas. Ouel.

Will the comrades whose names appear in the above list kindly fill the dates, and will the ward organization surely see to it that they have box and papers on hand early. All work together for successful meetings. Each see to it that there are no failures.

The teamsters' strike now raging is only one of the preliminary skirmishes to the great class war that must be fought out to a finish in the coming years. The class war between the wage slaves and the capitalist exploiter is on. There is no longer room for these two classes to exist, the useful one must eventually triumph.

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 General Merchandise  
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**FOR BOOTS & SHOES**  
 GO TO  
**COMRADE**  
**SOFUS ANDERSON**  
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**FIRE INSURANCE**  
 Established 1872. Membership 10,700. Applications for membership every Tuesday between 8 and 10 p. m. at Trades Union Hall, 55 N. Clark St. Apply to A. HOFFMANN, 1155 West 12th St. The safest and cheapest fire insurance in the U. S.



**THE CAMPAIGN DEFICIT.**  
**A Big Stamp in Receipts the Past Week—County Finances Reviewed.**  
 The past week was the "worst ever." The receipts slumped down as never before, and by the time this issue reaches you the first note for \$100 falls due. At the hour of writing this account the County Secretary can see no way of meeting this note—but for all that it must be met. Comrades, this is your battle. I am only your executive. Never before has so little money been raised in a campaign as in the spring of 1905. In the face of that fact stands another, that through the primaries our comrades received several thousand dollars in fees as judges and clerks, of which amount there came back to the county office on the day the primary was held less than \$15. The question is up to you. There are easily 1,500 of you in this city. Less than 50 cents each will wipe out this deficit. Will you not make a tremendous effort in this direction? Bring the matter up in your branch meeting. Read this aloud to the comrades there gathered, and open again your subscription list. The literature for which this money is due has all been received. Shall our credit as a party go by default? Shall we earn the name of not paying our bills? By no means. Then let us urge upon those who read these lines to remember that the bills can only be paid when you do your full share. It will not do to dismiss the matter by saying that some one else will pay the bills. Up and at it, comrades, let us get this matter cleared off the slate at once. The fine weather is now here. A great summer's campaign is to be carried on. Let us clear the decks for action, and get this town aroused as never before. Everybody give a good big lift, and give it now.

The following are contributions to the campaign fund for the past week:  
 O. Beselack, 16th Ward ..... \$ 2.00  
 Thos. Kipping ..... .50  
 W. C. Pierce ..... .20  
 J. W. Pfeiffer ..... 1.00  
 Ed. Grallike ..... 1.95  
 Seymour Steinhilber ..... 5.00  
 Walter Huggins ..... 1.00  
 Geo. Greenwood, 31st Ward ..... 1.00  
 R. Jensen ..... .50  
 Total for week ..... \$ 14.95  
 Deficit last week ..... \$462.92  
 Less above ..... 14.95  
 Balance due ..... \$447.97

**CHAS. L. BRECKON,**  
 County Secretary.

**SECRETARY'S REPORT.**  
 Receipts—Stamps, \$96.30; delegate dues, 75 cents; campaign fund, \$14.95; literature, \$10.65; balance last week, \$43.37; total, \$135.42.  
 Expenses—Stamps, \$40; postage, \$2.25; agitation and organization, \$5; literature, \$7.50; secretary's salary, \$20; office expenses, \$1.15; balance on hand, \$59.52; total, \$135.42.  
 Stamps purchased, 400; on hand last week, 144; total, 544. Stamps sold, 450. Balance on hand, 94.

It has been discovered that there is a law in Connecticut which can be stretched very nicely in such way as to make picketing and boycotting misdemeanors, with maximum penalties of \$100 fine and six months' imprisonment. The Republican bosses who forced through the anti-boycott laws of Connecticut and Colorado can shake hands with the Democratic bosses of Alabama, who can boast of the same victory.

**WHAT HAS THE FUTURE IN STORE?**

"The man who can live on least and do the work sets the standard scale of wages in the work that he is competent to do, and the economist has adduced from this what he calls the iron law of wages, that they tend always to the lowest point upon which the workman can maintain his life and strength sufficient to do the work.

"Think of workingwomen. Some of them support themselves by their labors. Others go out to work to earn pin money, and not being dependent on what they earn for a livelihood they can afford to work for much less than those who are working for a living. Therefore, they are cheaper for the employer, and they set the standard of wages in their particular line of work. Do you wonder that every year sees, what every year does see, an enormous sacrifice offered by Mammon to Venus, a long procession of those who are unable to support themselves by the wages they can earn, and who therefore, turn to that trade, the only one, I think, where novices are better paid than experts?

"For every case of poverty caused by drunkenness there are 10 cases of drunkenness caused by poverty. We are so afraid of paternalism that we have no old-age insurance. Employers today don't want men over 40 or over 35. White hairs are barriers to a man getting employment as a wage-earner in these days. What has the future in store for the young man who is going to be an old man if he lives?  
 Rev. Wm. H. Van Allen, Boston.

**ILLINOIS NEWS.**

**JAS. S. SMITH, STATE SEC'Y.**  
 A new branch has been organized at Bryant with twenty-three members. Fulton County is reaching out for first place.

The State Secretary is ready to supply first class speakers for Labor Day. Make your application at once and get the best.

A number of Italian Socialists of South Wilmington, Grundy County, have organized a club and applied for a charter.

Owing to the strike of the express companies' drivers, we could not ship the literature to the locals and branches as was intended.

Comrade Eugene V. Hebs will speak at La Salle on May 31st. Socialists of the neighboring towns are preparing to attend in a body.

Comrade Collins held a very successful meeting at Berlin on the 19th and had the able assistance of two Peoria comrades, Babannon and Miller.

Dulzell comrades have effected a re-organization of the old local and Comrade William Huettrmann tells us that they will stick now for keeps.

Comrade Pitts has tendered his resignation as joint organizer for Madison and St. Clair Counties and the comrades are on the lookout for a live man.

Comrade John Collins spoke on the streets of Lincoln on May 18th. His talk was received very favorably and the next day everybody was talking Socialism.

The labor organizations of Franklin County, will hold a monster picnic on June 3d, and have applied to the State headquarters for a good speaker.

Rain prevented one day's meeting of Comrade Collins, at Danville, though the other meetings were very good, both at that city and at Fairmont and Westville.

The Socialists of Highwood, Lake County, have organized a local with twelve members and there are more to come. This was accomplished

through the efforts of Comrade Eldridge, of Chicago.

Havana Local is holding large and enthusiastic meetings and interest grows. Comrade W. L. Hoerbering is an active and valuable member. Organizer Collins' visit recently was productive of good results.

The striking teamsters are having some fine weather to enjoy their holidays. Under Socialism, when the waste incidental to competition and rent, interest and profit is abolished, workmen will be able to take a holiday without going on strike or being laid off.

**THE TEAMSTERS' STRIKE.**

**A Chicago Teamster Asks His Brother Teamsters Some Fertile Questions.**  
 Fellow Teamsters, Brothers: I desire to call your attention to some facts of our everyday life. I am interested as you are interested, in the solution of the question of our bread and butter and how to get it in a sufficient quantity and of a kind that will make life worth the living. Have you ever stopped to consider how our courts are bowing down in reverence to the will of the capitalist class, furnishing them with injunctions that are more drastic than the rulings of any monarch of Europe? We find that preachers are furnishing them with loyal workmen (scabs), so that they may retain the good will of the capitalists when seeking funds for their bankrupted churches, and last, but not least, the public press, comprising every daily paper in Chicago, has done its utmost to prove its loyalty to the capitalist class, whose interests they represent. They have pledged themselves to their masters, the capitalists.

Now a word as to our position in this fight. What are our weapons against those of the capitalist class? What powers do we control? What can we do to win this fight? Let us see. The capitalists control not alone the law-making machinery, but also the law-enforcing machinery (the soldiers,

and again they also own the land, mills, mines, factories, etc., upon which our lives depend and without which we cannot live. Well may you say: "What the devil are we, men or monkeys, free men or slaves?" These are the facts, the plain facts. There is but one remedy—the working class must capture the powers of government. They must put their own class into every office, and use those offices so captured in the interest of their class the same as they are now used in the interest of the capitalist class.

This is Socialism. The Socialist party has always stood for this, but we would not listen to them. They warned us before every election and told us that he who is not with the working class is against them, and that a "business administration" will be a capitalist administration.

Now, brothers, let me again say, that the Socialist party has but one object in view, which is to capture the powers of government by the working class, with the purpose of making the land, mines, factories, etc., the collective property of the whole people.

Brothers, will you become Socialists and fight for liberty, or will you remain Republicans and Democrats, and continue to be slaves?

ANDREW LAFFIN,  
 Member O. W. U., No. 750

**BEFORE**

you make your purchases, investigate the advertising columns of the Chicago Socialist. Advertising is necessary for the paper and it costs you no more to deal with the merchants that are patronizing us.

The financial success of the paper depends on you entirely.

When you do your buying always take a copy of the paper along and call the attention of the advertising manager to it.

Do this and we can have clear sailing.

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 From an unusually long list of desirable bargains awaiting you in our store THIS WEEK

We have selected these few remarkable values as worthy of your special attention  
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 559, 561, 563 and 565 BLUE ISLAND AVE.

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 Warranted fast black, full seamless, sizes 5 to 9 1/2, best 1 1/2c value; per pair ..... **7c**
- Skirts, Waists and Suits**  
 especially marked for this sale
- Accordeon Plaited Walking Skirts**  
 Shirred at the top, full width, pretty shade of wine and peacock blue, actual \$6 value, your choice ..... **3.50**
- Ladies' Jap Silk Waists,**  
 White or black, made with pretty lace insertion, tucks and medallion trimming, actual \$4 value, only ..... **2.98**
- Ladies' Petticoats**  
 Made of good quality gingham, deep flounce, full width ..... **45c**
- Youths' and Boys' Caps**  
 In Autos, Norfolds, Golfs and Etons, plain and fancy mixtures, your choice at ..... **48c**
- Little Fellows' Suits**  
 3 to 10 years, Buster Brown, Sailors and Russians, of plain brown, red and blue serges and fancy mixed materials; this season's newest styles, your choice this sale, per suit, only ..... **3.50**
- A lot of Fine All-wool Dress Goods**  
 38 to 45 inches wide, choice of many new weaves and colors; during this sale, per yard ..... **59c**
- Full yard wide White Jap Silk**  
 Most desirable material for waists and dresses, regular 75c value, during this sale, per yard ..... **55c**
- Curtain Swiss**  
 Yard wide, white Curtain Swiss, figured and striped, regular 10 1/2c value, this sale, per yard ..... **7 3/4c**
- Imported French Silk Mull**  
 Beautiful floral designs, for waists and dresses; will wash, your choice, per yard ..... **50c**
- Cotton Voile**  
 For skirts, waists and suits, in all desirable shades of blue and brown, neat new designs, actual 22c value, during this sale, per yard ..... **12 1/2c**
- Lace Curtains**  
 A sample line of fine Lace Curtains, white and cream, worth up to \$5, odd pairs, per pair ..... **1.98**
- Up-to-Date Millinery at special low prices**  
 Ladies' and Misses' colored and black Chiffon and Straw Hats, usually sold from \$3.50 to \$4.50, your choice at ..... **2.75**
- Ladies' & Misses' Straw Hats**  
 For street wear, latest shapes of several different styles, some worth up to \$2.98, your choice ..... **1.89**
- Linoleum,**  
 2 yards wide, imported Scotch Linoleum, choice of pretty colors and designs, \$1.35 value, per running yard ..... **89c**
- Table Damask**  
 2 yards wide Silver Bleached Table Damask, beautiful new designs, \$1.00 value, per yard ..... **79c**  
 Napkins to match, per dozen, **1.50**
- Table Covers**  
 Pure Linen White Table Covers, 8-4 size, hemmed and open worked, reg. \$1.50 value ..... **98c**

# THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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

Telephone, Main 4484. Automatic, 8385.

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

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**  
 One year ..... \$0.50  
 Six months ..... 25  
 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. Eisenmann; State Secretary, J. S. Smith; C. L. Breckon, County Secretary.

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

## THE DAWN OF REASON.

Several incidents occurred at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor last Sunday which indicate that the delegates to that representative body are getting at least a portion of the wool that has blinded them so long pulled from their eyes.

All day Friday and Saturday of last week the whole capitalist press announced in flaming headlines and extra editions that the teamsters' strike had been "settled" and that the strikers had accepted the employers' terms. That this was a gross misrepresentation of the facts, issued and published with the sinister purpose of deceiving the rank and file of the workers who have no other means of getting information, no one acquainted with the facts will for a moment doubt.

The treatment that labor receives from the public press during labor troubles is in perfect accord with the general policy of the capitalist class to control all means of communication, and so write up the news and interpret it so as to make it a part of the general machinery of capitalist government to perpetuate the absolute control of the owners of the machinery of production over the class whose labor produce all wealth.

The two principal sources of power at present employed by the capitalists to control the masses of workers intellectually are the great daily newspapers and the public schools.

The mode of absolutely controlling the public press is very simple. A modern newspaper can't live without advertising patronage unless, like the Chicago Chronicle, it is conducted as a part of a general business, and the expense of running it is incidental to a long line of hold-up transactions that its proprietor is interested in.

The Socialists have recognized for a long time the truth which the delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor are just beginning to awaken to. That is: That the workers can't get a fair hearing in the capitalist press. Every news item that can by any possible distortion be so written up that it will prejudice the reading public against the workers is worked to the limit. The slightest disturbance is exaggerated into a "bloody riot" and every incident of the strike so distorted and misrepresented that those acquainted with the facts are amused when they read them.

It was announced at the Federation meeting on Sunday that in mere self protection from this source of misrepresentation the committee in charge of the strike had decided to start a daily paper to inform the workers of the progress of the strike and the interesting incidents connected therewith.

The other incident which occurred at the Federation meeting shows that the workers are awakening to an understanding of the workings of capitalism that has been persistently pointed out by Socialists for many years.

They are beginning to realize that the public schools are despotically controlled by the same clique that inspire the capitalist press. That the workers are beginning to see things in their true light the following resolutions, introduced at the Federation of Labor last Sunday, gives good evidence:

### INDOORS! SCHOOL STRIKES.

When the Committee on Resolutions made its report there was "something doing" almost immediately. The subject of the striking school children was brought up and the following resolution was read:

Whereas, The Board of Education, the Juvenile Court, and the trust press of this city have been strangely busy for the last week mistaking the trust reposed in them and have started on an illegal crusade to discipline, denounce, and disgrace little children in our public schools who have dared to protest against the hired thugs and "scabs" imported from the slums of Southern cities in violation of law to serve law-breaking masters for a short time; and,

"Whereas, Some of them have already, in furtherance of the conspiracy entered into with those who brought these murderers into our midst, brutally murdered a public school child; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chicago Federation of Labor most heartily indorses and commends the boldness, spirit, and humanity of the striking children and extends to them its hearty thanks.

Resolved, That we just as earnestly condemn the pseudo-plutocratic cringing of the Board of Education, acting as ignorant lackeys for their benefactors, as well as the system's newspapers that have joined in this outrage against the children of Chicago.

Resolved, That the Federation of Labor pledges itself to stand by these children, and, if necessary for their vindication, to hold ourselves ready to withdraw all our children from the corporation-controlled schools.

Resolved, That if these victims of servile and misdirected zeal are not immediately released we pledge the services of this organization to both children and parents who have been arrested or prosecuted by officials, who are so easily blinded to the deluge of sweat shops and trust factories, but who are so ready to cast a stigma upon the highest type of childhood to-day, and we promise to secure their freedom and their rights, even if it be necessary to go to the Supreme Court of Illinois to accomplish it.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President of the Federation, with power to take such steps as may be necessary to give effect to these resolutions.

These resolutions show that the "leaders" of union labor are making some progress. They realize that the press and the schools are in the control of "cringing lackeys." But they don't appear to have been up against the injunction and the Supreme Court quite often enough yet to realize that the "Supreme Court" which they threaten to appeal to for protection of their "rights" is also composed of "cringing lackeys" of the capitalist class.

A few more strikes and a few more years of experience going up against the complete bulwarks of capitalism will convince the workers that the only chance of bettering their conditions is in taking control of all the functions of government and through them control the schools, the courts, the police, and all other public powers.

What more consideration do the officers of the Federation expect to get from the Supreme Court than they are getting from the petty courts and the newspapers of which they so bitterly complain?

Labor, organized and unorganized, has voted the control of every public function into the power of the capitalist's "cringing lackeys," and until the workers get sense enough to vote their own class into power, resolutions and appeals to courts will amount to nothing.

Workers, unite under the banner of the Socialist party, the political party of the working class, and go take by the ballot and your strong right arms all the sources of power that the capitalist class are now using against you. Quit begging, quit pleading, quit resolving, act like men, and take possession of the world your labor has created; govern it and use it for the welfare of yourselves.

### MORE EVIDENCE.

The Employers' Teaming Company received 175 new men yesterday from Kansas City and Columbus, Ohio. Three hundred more are expected to arrive before night from several cities. These men are all white and a large number are farm boys.—News Item in Chicago Evening Post.

In another article in this issue we have shown that the police acting as guides under the direction of Mayor Dunne are the real strike-breakers. Let any candid person read the above news item and consider how much use those three hundred strange strike-breakers, "many of them farm boys," would be to the Employers' Association

if Mayor Dunne's police were doing nothing but "keeping the peace." Workers, how long will you be fools enough to get your information, and advice from your employer's attorneys? Don't be deceived any longer. The class lines are clearly drawn and the powers of government are in the hands of the owning class.

A union teamster told one of our comrades one day this week that he had heard a good many Socialist speeches, but had never been convinced that he should be a Socialist until he saw the police riding on the wagons acting as strike breakers. He said, "That was what fetched me. In the future I am with the party of the working class."

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Posters, advertising the boat excursion to Milwaukee, Sunday, June 25, are now ready and at least one comrade from each branch should make it his business to have posters placed in windows and other suitable places in his locality.

This is a very important matter, and should be promptly attended to in order to insure the success of the excursion.

Comrades are also urged to push the sale of tickets and make prompt settlement for same.

### LABOR DAY SPEAKERS.

Workingmen's organizations or Socialist locals contemplating the engagement of speakers for Labor Day are invited to correspond with this office. To avoid disappointment and enable us to make proper assignments, it is desirable that arrangements be made well in advance. JAS. S. SMITH, State Secretary.

D. M. Parry, at the Atlanta conference of the National Manufacturers' Association, said:

"The tendency toward Socialism is certainly not to be attributed to a declining sense of public morality. Rather, I believe, is it to be traced to ignorance of the fundamental principles of true liberty and to demagogic leadership that for its own ends would stop short of nothing."

Whereupon the Omaha World-Herald remarks:

"President Parry, if he only knew it, is himself representative of the most powerful of all forces that make for Socialism in the United States. Socialism is not the growth of demagoguery or ignorance, as he fondly imagines. No political party is made up of men who will average as high, in point of sincerity and intelligence, as do the Socialists."

John Spargo, for the Independent, has investigated the charge of Robert Hunter in his book, "Poverty," that there are from 60,000 to 70,000 school children in New York City who suffer daily from underfeeding. Spargo says: "It is not a question of 60,000 or 70,000 underfed school children in New York, but of nearly 3,000,000 children in the United States unfed and suffering in consequence from underdevelopment, physically and morally. Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, Jersey City, these and scores of other cities are equally, in proportion to their size, confronted by this grave problem."

### LESE MAJESTE.

Two good stories relating to the German Emperor are told by Sir M. Grant Duff in the concluding portion of his diary, which has just been published. A man was waiting to see the Emperor pass in procession, and remarked to a friend: "The donkey has not come." He was arrested, but explained that the donkey was his brother, asking the police whom they could have thought he meant. Another time two men were discussing politics in a brasserie, and one said to the other: "The Emperor is a damned fool." He was arrested, but explained that he was talking about the Emperor of Russia. "No," said the official, "when people talk of an Emperor being a damned fool, they must mean the German Emperor."

Friedman for wines and liquors, corner Grand and Western avenues, Chicago. Itals to rent.

### HUGGINS WINS OUT.

Comrade Walter Huggins was advertised to speak in Waukegan last Saturday evening but the owner of the hall engaged by the Waukegan comrades refused to permit a Socialist meeting in the hall. Comrade Huggins at once interviewed the mayor of the town and got permission to hold a street corner meeting. A large crowd gathered and listened to a straight Socialist speech for about two hours. After the street meeting Comrade Huggins adjourned to the hall of the Finnish Society, by special invitation, and made a short speech which was interpreted by Comrade Alex. Halon. The Socialist movement is well started in Waukegan, the Finnish branch having 28 members and the English-speaking branch 15 members, all active workers, and altogether Comrade Huggins is well satisfied with the movement in Waukegan. C. H. H.

### THE SUCKERS.

There are only two great classes in the world, I say.  
 Fakirs and suckers.  
 The suckers do the labor and the fakirs get the pay.  
 The suckers do the voting and the fakirs hold the sway.  
 The suckers raise the crops and the fakirs fix the price.  
 They gamble on the markets and get the biggest slice.  
 The fakirs take the harvest and the suckers hold the bag.  
 The fakirs dress in broadcloth, the suckers chew the rag.  
 The suckers feed the cow and the fakirs get the milk.  
 The suckers feed the silk-worms, the fakirs take the silk.  
 The suckers build the mansions, the fakirs own the same.  
 The suckers make the fortunes, but are not in the game.  
 The suckers furnish wealth with which the fakirs buy.  
 The suckers are the bakers, the fakirs eat the pie.  
 The suckers make the fabrics, the fakirs run the mills.  
 The fakirs have the pleasure, the suckers foot the bills.  
 The fakirs have the feasts, the suckers get the crusts.  
 The suckers pay the prices and the fakirs run the trusts.  
 The suckers are the workers; the fakirs are the shirkers; the suckers are wealth makers; the fakirs are wealth takers. And this is why I say, Fakre are on earth to-day, Just the classes, And the masses, And the masses are the prey, Just the ones who do the toil, And the ones who take the spoil; And the spoliars do the toilers in the same old way. —The Essene, Denver.

### SOCIALISM AND EDUCATION.

At present education is the privilege of a few, and for this few it is not a training for humanity, but a preparation to exercise class rule. The great majority of the population receive only a shamefully perverted and insufficient education, and are systematically hindered in the development of their talents, since an educated people, a truly well-bred, cultured people, would not bear patiently the present tyrannous political and social condition. For education, true education—not the systematic perversion and doggish breaking-in that today is wont to boast the name of education—is the mother of freedom, jus-

lice and equality, and therefore not consistent with the existence of the present class state. Social Democracy would provide the highest possible education for each and all, free from instruction in the best possible common and high schools, academies and universities. It proceeds from the position that it is the end of the state to care for the physical and spiritual welfare of its members. The Socialistic state is therefore in its foundation a great universal educational institution.—William Liebknecht.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded at Chicago Aug. 12, 1881. At first it only had twelve local unions and 2,042 members. Now, in twenty-three years, it has grown to number 1,793 local unions in 1,275 cities, and has over 161,200 taxpaying members. It is organized to protect the carpenters' trade from the evil of low prices and botch work; its aims, to encourage higher standard of skill and better wages, to re-establish an apprentice system, and to assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a wife funeral benefit from \$25 to \$50; members' funeral benefit, \$100 to \$200, and disability benefit, \$100 to \$400.

The sale of tickets for the boat excursion to Milwaukee, June 25, has begun. Get in early and insure your passage on the Christopher Columbus.

The Flint Glass Workers' Union by referendum vote has decided to establish a number of co-operative factories.

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## BOOKS FOR SALE AT SOCIALIST MEETINGS.

Last week's issue of the Chicago Socialist contained an excellent suggestion regarding the sale of literature at street meetings. There are two good reasons why books should be sold at every open air meeting of the Socialist party. One is that the profit on sales is an important help toward paying the necessary expenses of the party. The other is that, while the innocent bystander at a street meeting is very likely to throw away any free reading matter that may be handed him, he is very likely to read any book or pamphlet that he can be induced to buy.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST has grown into a splendid propaganda sheet, and too many copies of it cannot be circulated on the streets of Chicago. But the CHICAGO SOCIALIST cannot in every issue go back to first principles and tell the whole story of what Socialism is. Yet an intelligent man wants to get this story before deciding whether to join us or not. The way to get it to him is to sell him a book.

### FIVE-CENT BOOKS.

THE SCAB, by Jack London, is the most timely of the booklets in the POCKET LIBRARY OF SOCIALISM for selling on the streets of Chicago just at this time. It is written in a style to hold the new reader and set him thinking. But it does not give any general summary of the principles of Socialism, and with it should be sold some booklet like THE MAN UNDER THE MACHINE, by A. M. Simons, or EASY LESSONS IN SOCIALISM, by W. H. Leffingwell. There are now in the Pocket Library 44 different booklets, all of which are kept constantly in print. While they sell for five cents each, we supply them at eighty cents a hundred to stockholders who call at our office for them. And it is easy to be a stockholder. The more active branches of Local Cook County already hold stock and sell our books.

### TEN-CENT BOOKS.

Two books which experience has shown to be needed are the COMMUNIST MANIFESTO and SOCIALISM, UTOPIAN AND SCIENTIFIC. These are not "milk for babes;" on the contrary, they are of the kind to be "chewed and digested." But whoever masters them will be pretty safe against being tempted in future to break away from the party for the sake of voting for "something right now."

A new book, popular in style and attractive in appearance, is SOCIALISM AND HUMAN NATURE, by Murray E. King. It is for the man who thinks Socialism might be very nice, only that to bring it in we should have to change human nature. This man will probably stop at a street corner to listen to our speaker next week, and it would be well to have Comrade King's book there to show him. And, by the way, it would not hurt the speaker to read the book himself. He might find some good points in it.

We still have MERRIE ENGLAND for those who prefer it. Over a million copies have been sold, and some Socialists call it the best of our propaganda books. All our ten-cent books are sold at four cents each to stockholders who call at our office for them.

### OTHER PAPER BOOKS.

CAPITAL AND LABOR, by a Black Listed Machinist, which sells for 25 cents and costs stockholders 10 cents, is an attractive and readable propaganda book. THE IMPENDING CRISIS, by Basil Blackford, is a valuable study of the United States Census showing the distribution of wealth between the working class and the ruling class. It is a large book on extra paper, sells for 35 cents, and costs our stockholders 14 cents.

### CLOTH BOOKS.

THE EVOLUTION OF MAN, which has been fully described in late numbers of the Chicago Socialist, would sell readily at street meetings. It does not say a word about Socialism, except in an appendix added by the publishers, but it gives the facts which prove the Socialists are right in taking a scientific instead of a theological way of explaining the history of man and in marking out his rational course for the future. It sells for 50 cents and costs our stockholders 25 cents. Other books at the same price, which are well adapted to being sold at meetings are BRITAIN FOR THE BRITISH, by Blatchford, AMERICAN PAUPERISM, by Ladoff, and THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION, by Kautsky.

These are only a few of the books we can offer. We have the largest stock of Socialist books in America. If you want Socialist books, either to read or to sell, come and see us. Our offices are on the fifth floor of the Garden City Block, northwest corner of 5th avenue and Randolph street. All elevated trains stop opposite the building.

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