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The State Historical Society of Wisconsin X Madison Wis

VOL. VI CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1905. NO. 342.

THE MISSION OF THE CIVIC FEDERATION.

There have always been two methods of meeting an enemy—diplomacy and war, the mailed fist and gloved hand, boxing or jiu-jitsu. So in the war between laboring and exploiting class in America we find the Employers' Association waging open warfare and we find the Civic Federation seeking to accomplish the same end through cunning and deceit.

There are still great masses of the working class who can be kept in bounds with the story that there is no war. They can be quietly led to slaughter, blindfolded by the tradition that they are moving among friends. To this class the Civic Federation addresses itself.

Making use of the new Japanese principle in athletics to let the exertions of the victim be his own destruction, they attempt to seize upon the very weapons of defense of the working class and use them to break working class resistance. Through the use of cajorery and the bribery of social distinction and flattery, they entrap those whom the least intelligent of the organized workers have elected as their leaders in the economic struggle. They depend upon these foolish leaders to maintain a state of social peace between the tiger and his victim.

With vampire-like cunning they fan the leaders of the army of labor with soft words, while they suck the lifeblood of the men whom he represents. Such an organization is infinitely more deadly than one that fights in the open. Even a thirteen-inch shell may be fortified against, but the poisoned dagger creeps within the defences and carries death even while the wielder breathes vows of friendship.

But the class struggle like every fact will not down. It is here, it is in the midst of us, it breaks through every subterfuge. When wives and children are suffering amidst plenty, men will demand more of the boundless product their toil creates. Profit taking greed will oppose these demands and the clash comes.

So it has come during the past year, but weakened and unnerved by an unholy alliance the unions have been to a large degree helpless in the face of their foes. To be sure they have made great resistanc. Never before have they seen their enemy so strong, so compactly organized, so ready for the fray. Nevertheless the workers fight with the forces of social evolution on their side, and they might perchance have won had their leaders not been drugged with Civic Federation wine and speeches, and their membership befogged with "identity of interest" clamor.

One body of men within ranks of the workers have from the beginning cried out against the danger when "Greeks come bearing gifts." They have pointed out that the forces that were behind the Civic Federation were the forces against which union labor must fight. Their continuous exposure of the assassin-like character of this organization has told. Its officials have sent forth screech after screech of pain at the thrusts sent home by Socialist writers, speakers and workers. So far has this gone that at the present time the principal energies of the Civic Federation seems to be turned against Socialism. This is as it should be. This forces the fight into the open. The dagger must now be exchanged for the bludgeon. The mask has been torn from the face of this deceptive organization. It now remains only to push the fight and the victory is ours.

A. M. Simons.

SOCIALISTS HOLD CONVENTION.

Adopt Platform Calling on All Workers to Unite at the Ballot Box---A Strong Ticket Named---Great Enthusiasm Manifested---$350 Subscribed for the Campaign Fund.

The Socialist Judicial and Sanitary convention was held at Brand's Hall Wednesday night. There were 300 delegates seated. The convention was called to order at 8:30 by T. J. Morgan, County Chairman. The call for the convention was read by Secretary Charles L. Breckon. There being no contested delegations present, all delegates who produced credentials were seated.

Seymour Stedman was elected permanent Chairman and C. L. Breckon permanent Secretary.

A committee on Platform and Resolutions was elected with instructions to report in forty minutes.

During the time the Commitee on Platform was at work the delegates and visitors listened to short, stirring addresses from Comrades Block, Stedman and Breckon. After listening to the speeches Comrade Breckon explained the necessity of raising funds to carry on the campaign. His appeal meet with a hearty response. Three hundred and forty-two dollars in pledges and collection was the amount the Chairman announced as the result of the appeal for campaign funds.

PLATFORM ADOPTED.

The following is the platform reported by the committee which was unanimously adopted:

1. The Socialist Party of Cook County, in convention assembled, reaffirming its allegiance to the principles of Socialism, as enunciated in the National platform of the Socialist Party of America, and as expressed in the program and resolutions of the International Socialist Congress, representing the Socialist movement of the World, declares its aim to be the abolition of private ownership of the means of production and distribution and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

2. WE DECLARE that laws and government play an essential part in the progressive evolution of human society. Therefore we recognize constitutions, laws and government as transient forms subject to constant change by the dominant political power in the State and Nation.

3. We DECLARE that while the constitution and written laws of this State and Nation are set forth in less than a dozen volumes their meanings have been hid in a mass of judicial decisions that fill over 30,000 volumes, a mass that is increasing by new decisions which fill over 1,500 additional volumes each year; that these decisions constitute the law which all the people are supposed to know and whose ignorance thereof is held to be no excuse or defense.

4. WE DECLARE that this class interpretation of the law enables the capitalist class to govern and exploit the people, and has been of more useful value to that class than all the physical power of the police, militia and army.

5. WE DECLARE that this judicial power has been used to nullify every legislative act intended to benefit and protect the workers, and has been used to enable the capitalist class to destroy the constitutional right of workers to a free ballot, to assemble peaceably and freely speak and publish their grievances and wants; to walk on the public highways, to give financial aid to each other, to express sympathy or to tender one another moral support; that it has been used to abrogate sanitary laws, to arm criminals and clothe them with authority to assault, arrest and kill peaceable men, women and children, to abolish trial by jury and deny the right of appeal.

6. WE DECLARE that by judicial interpretation judges elected and appointed by capitalist parties have but expressed the thought and the spirit of the capitalist class they serve; that these judges, both as partisan and non-partisan, have openly declared that it is their boast and glory that they have proved equal to the requirements of the day and the hour; that they have constituted themselves a restraining force ever available to nullify the written law by declarations of unconstitutionality or to issue injunctions to break a strike or protect a trust.

7. WE DECLARE that when this power has been used to close the mouths of the workers; to tie their hands and feet; to destroy their organization; to imprison their active representatives in bull pens and to deport them from their homes and confiscate the fruits of their labor, they have no right to complain of such treatment, while they continue to maintain that power with their votes.

8. The Socialist party cherishes no illusions as to the possibility of impartiality in a conflict between classes having such opposing interests as the workers and their exploiters. The Socialist party does not claim that its judges can stand aloof from this conflict. The Socialist party recognizes that in this struggle one represents progress, the other reaction; one is an essential social factor, the other a relic of an earlier industrial state. The So-

(Continued on Page Four.)

The Game as It Is Now Played.

The Game as It Will Be Played.

FOR A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION AND ORGANIZATION.

Just before us is the question of the issues of another campaign. Our primaries have been held. Our ticket has been named. There is left to us the great work of getting our platforms and its principles before the people, the voters, and again apprizing them of the necessity of voting their class interest in order that a better state of society may be ushered in. Everyone of the 231 districts of this city and county should be covered with our literature and from every dead wall should be heard the echoes of the voices of the proletaire as he argues and convinces his brother of the great economic and industrial problems of to-day. Such a campaign of education and organization should be carried on as will redound to a multiplied hundred fold increase in the ballots cast for the living principles of Socialism.

We must ever remember that this is an off year and that the old parties are not going to aid our campaign by stirring up the sluggish. That a small total vote is going to be cast cannot be doubted. That private property interests are indifferent as to who may be elected, as either one of the old party candidates will alike serve their interests. American politics are conducted on the idea of stimulating to vote by getting up a contest. That feature will be almost obliterated this year, and the hope of the old parties will lie in their "faithfuls" lining up on the safe side. In this inactivity on the part of the enemy lies our greatest hope. If we but take advantage of the tide in the affairs of men that shall lead on to fortune and to fame, or rather to gathering in our full strength. Never before in our history as a party was there as great need for intelligent and well directed effort in a campaign as this fall. Never as much to lose and as much to gain. Let us not deceive ourselves in the hope or belief that the late strikes have brought unnumbered thousands to our standards. They have been brought to a point where they are more accessible than formerly, but they are not Socialists and will not vote the ticket unless we by our united and co-operative effort shall go out in the highways and hedges and compel them to come in. We are going to do this very thing, and we are going to do it better this year and in this campaign than in any previous campaign in our history, because we come with the better and wider experience of the past.

Concurrent with this issue there has been mailed to every party member in Chicago and Cook County a circular letter setting forth certain facts and inclosing a bank for contributions to the campaign fund.

When you get yours don't lose a moment's time in circulating it among friends in shop and factory and getting upon it the largest possible amounts and send same into headquarters. The amount of work that your campaign committee can accomplish depends on the measure of your activity in the circulation of the lists. The limit of the expenditure in this campaign is the limit of the amount of money that you shall subscribe and secure upon your list.

Get going and get going right. We shall carry on a decidedly energetic campaign and we shall go out after the uncoverted and seek to make Socialists of them all. When the campaign is over every bill must have been paid and the result shall leave us in an ideal condition for the work that shall yet be before us.

If every man does his whole proletarian duty we will shake up the dry bones of the exploiters and gather in the results that shall be the reward of diligence.

He who would be free must himself strike the first blow. Each one now has a chance to strike a real blow for his liberty by helping to raise a grand judicial campaign fund. Begin now, the effort that shall crown us with success on election day—by electing working class nominees to the judicial bench.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.
per C. L. Breckon, Sec.

DON'T FORGET THE MASS MEETING NEXT SUNDAY, ULICH'S HALL

The Republican national campaign fund seems to indicate that the corporations are not above buying protection.

Now that the Czar has had a good drubbing and has had his wings clipped rather close, we can believe that he is sincere in his desire for international peace in spite of all the hypocrisy that events of the past few years demonstrate that he practiced at the latest Hague peace conference.

The investigations into the workings and methods of the insurance companies are revealing a lot of things that the smooth and gentlemanly agents did not mention when they wrote your policy.

The printers seem likely to be up against the development of the typewriter operator.

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TO THE WORKING CLASS---UNION MEN AND WOMEN.

(The following article is reprinted by requests from all parts of the country, and to fill ordered bundles containing it.—Editor.)

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.
528 Marquette Building.

John M. Glean, Secretary.

Chicago, Aug. 15, 1905.

Dear Sir:

You are not a member of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, and we earnestly desire your co-operation. The law exempting capital stock from taxation, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, the law authorizing insurance companies to insure sprinkler risks, and the law preventing bulk sales, benefited you either directly or indirectly. Many measures unfriendly to the commercial and manufacturing interests of the State were defeated through the influence of this organization. The work of its law department has been of great help to you. Its attitude on labor questions and its influence have been in the right direction.

We think that the principles of the organization ought to appeal to you. We give our time and effort at a sacrifice to our private interests, and believe that you will agree with us that the association should have the support of all individuals, firms and corporations interested.

Yours truly,

JOHN E. WILDER, President.
U. G. ORENDORFF, First Vice President.
WARD W. WILLIS, Second Vice President.
J. H. MURPHY, Treasurer.

Directors—John H. Pierce, W. R. Conkey, G. P. Roper, L. W. Noyes, Wm. Duff Haynie, A. B. Dick, Fred W. Upham, B. A. Eckhart, W. D. Brereton, C. H. Smith, F. H. Madden, J. H. Seiz.

Please read the above letter carefully!

Not only read it but study it, note what it says, note who says it, then read it again to yourself and to your fellow worker!

First, note that the Illinois Manufacturers' Association is composed of business men and that they appeal to members of their class.

They do not send these letters to working people. They are "class conscious."

Second, note what they have done through the control of the Legislature.

Third, note what they have defeated through the same means.

Fourth, note their attitude on the labor question.

Fifth, note who these men are.

(1) This letter proves the truth of the Socialist claim, that the interests of the laborers and the capitalists are NOT THE SAME. These men would denounce the Socialists for teaching that there is a "class struggle," but in this letter they not only recognize it, but they plead with those on the outside—"non-union" capitalists, so to speak—to join the association and assist in the fight to protect their capitalistic interests.

They understand the value of united action and we admire them for it.

(2) When they want something done they do not enforce their demands by physical force, "educational" committees or strikes.

They do it in a "legal" manner, that is, they make the laws, they interpret the laws, they execute the laws and they punish the "law breakers," because they see to it that MEMBERS OF THEIR CLASS ARE ELECTED TO THE LEGISLATURE, TO THE JUDICIARY AND TO THE EXECUTIVE OFFICES!

They do not go begging for legislation from members of the working class, but they order legislation enacted by members of their own class.

How different from the action of the working class! This class, in their ignorance, help to elect "business" men into power and then come "begging" for legislation, only to be sent away empty-handed or given a stone instead of bread.

And we pity our fellow workers for their ignorance.

(3) By the same "legal" means they defeat what would be harmful to their interests. For an illustration notice how they killed the "fellow servants" bill in the last Legislature, and in this letter they admit having defeated "many measures unfriendly to the commercial and manufacturing interests."

Now let some of our labor "leaders" explain how the "interests of capital and labor" are identical.

These capitalists know better and act accordingly.

From the above it will be seen, that "laws" are simply enactments, made by the ruling class to protect its interests, and any one who dares to oppose them will be punished, even though he may suffer under them.

Now let us reverse the case and suppose that the laboring men had sense enough, as they will some day, to elect members of their own class to the Legislature, to the bench and to the executive offices.

They would then enact laws favorable to their class.

They would defeat laws unfavorable to their interests.

And if any one dared to oppose them, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, for instance, he would be made to suffer the consequences of being "a law breaker."

It all depends on which fellow holds the whip.

Hitherto the workers have been content to be at the wrong end of the whip.

(4) The teamsters found this out to their sorrow, because the "attitude" and the "influence" of such men as the members of the Manufacturers' Association was exerted in the "right direction." The policemen's club, the repeating rifles and the injunctions were always pointed at the strikers.

If the working people had had the power to point these the other way there would have been no need of a strike.

A strike is a crude weapon and usually reacts on its authors. But with the control of the political powers in their hands, backed up by the police, repeating rifles, and injunctions, the workers would not need to beg, BUT COULD COMMAND!

Fellow workers, which shall it be?

(5) Note who and what these men are.

You will find than they belong to both the Republican and the Democratic parties, for "business" ignores party lines and either party is equally their servant.

Some of them are very prominent in this city and other cities of Illinois, and some of them are notoriously so, as, for instance, Conkey, the "scab" printer, and Seiz of prison labor fame.

Fred W. Upham is one of the leading Republicans, president of a lumber company, but his main business just now is to help corporations escape with light taxes, while the poor man's property is taxed the limit. No doubt he posed as a "friend of labor" when he ran for office. In this letter he shows his proper color and he also shows what the Republican party thinks of labor.

The leaders of the Republican party looks on the laboring men with utter contempt.

The Democratic party looks upon them as on a sponge to be squeezed. And the laboring men are themselves to blame.

This is not written in condemnation of the Manufacturers' Association. Far from it. These gentlemen know enough to take care of their own interests.

Would that the laborers, and especially the labor unions, would imitate them!

They would then quit their suicidal actions of supporting political parties, which belong to their enemies, and join with the Socialists to capture the political power!

Will the laboring class ever learn to use the ballot right? Have they had lessons enough or must they be clubbed, injunctioned and starved some more?

The fall election will show.

And, by the way, let me impress on my fellow workers this fact, that there is no more important election than a judicial. We have become a nation ruled by the court. And we ought to put our own men into power.

And let it once for all be understood, that any labor "leader" who will favor, or any labor union which will endorse, or any laboring man, except a fool, who will vote the same ticket with the above-named "gentlemen," are and ought to be denounced as

TRAITORS TO THEIR CLASS!

E. M. S.

THE NEW CHIVALRY.

A STORY, BY BERTHA S. WILKINS.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

"This is all so new to me," Burnham protested. "You must give me time before I commit myself."

She was looking down at the babe asleep in her arms. "See how her face is filling out!" she observed: "In a few weeks she will be plump—a beautiful child. When I see a sleeping babe I believe in guardian angels!"

"It was her mother's last word—a promise to guard her," Burnham said, intently studying the baby face.

Gertrude Gunther's eyes were filling again. "My instinct would be the same," she began, "but I've extended my motherhood to want all children guarded. Think of these tender baby arms doing twelve hours of hard work for a pittance; the baby desire for play and gladness, in harness to the call of 'Cash' or to the factory whistle at 5 o'clock in the morning. Doesn't it make your blood boil to think of this modern Moloch? We bury our little children in dungeons like those of the middle ages! Is chivalry dead? Does the green old earth bring forth no royal natures to-day?"

Burnham's hand supported his head; yet she felt that he was intent upon every word that she spoke.

"This industrial warfare of ours," she went on, "is a period like the dark ages of history. Our workers to-day are robbed of their very lives, our women are degraded bodily and industrially, our children have no food, no clothes, no joys; all the weak and helpless ones of the world are ruthlessly trampled down. But in these dark ages of capitalism, we see the dawn of a new chivalry. As the brave knights of old protected the weak and did battle for the defenseless ones, so the worker-knights of the new chivalry are preparing to make impossible the injustice and the cruelty of our day." She turned to the window. "Oh, it will be a glorious time when this diabolical struggle for the merest necessities of life is over. This barren country will be a garden, a park ringing with the activities of a race so noble that out highest ideals would jangle discords in their harmonies!"

"That's a beautiful dream, Mrs. Gunther," Burnham interposed, rousing himself. "You'd have to change human nature, and that is impossible."

"What do you mean by 'human nature'?" she asked.

"Well, it's selfishness—that's about the size of it," he answered.

"Why, that's the very cornerstone of our philosophy," she contended. "We don't intend to do away with selfishness. Upon the wise selfishness, or self-interest of the great producing class, the co-operative commonwealth will be builded as upon a rock.

"The civilization of competition is resting upon the selfishness of a hundred men—a small controlling class; the eighty millions are mere grist for their mill of death. But the selfishness of the few must yield to that of the millions—you think in dollars not in human lives. But the eighty millions are clamoring for recognition and capitalism must make way for collectivism. This is my solution of the labor problem, Mr. Burnham. What is your solution?"

"I've always contended for a carefully adjusted system of arbitration," he said.

"We've passed that 'Velvet Glove and Iron Hand' stage," she answered. "I realized the change on that dark night when Mr. Gunther was arrested on the street without a warrant. They raided our co-operative stores where we women were hard at work distributing supplies. It is the iron hand without the velvet from now on to freedom."

His eyes wavered as they met hers.

"On the night of his arrest, a comrade brought me a message from my husband urging me to leave town with baby. Before I could get things together, they were surrounding our house. They broke in the door and walked into my room. I can't tell you how it feels—this being at the mercy of ruffians. The comrade started down with me carrying my satchel. 'Allow me to carry this for her,' he pleaded, when the leader stopped him.

"'No, ———— you, this is a hen-party. You clear out!' When I had baby in one arm and my heavy satchel in the other, they marched me over the frozen ground toward the station. Other women joined me. We passed Sallie Morgan's cabin. She was about to become a mother. I knew, and I trembled as for the safety of a young sister. We had planned for her little one, together. I had given her all of my baby's tiny clothes and had promised to be with her as a trained nurse. Fred Morgan, her husband, had been taken to the bull-pen a few days before for the crime of working in a co-operative store—that was my crime, too.

"The cabin-door was open as we passed. Only Sallie's old father was with her. We heard the coarse jokes of the ruffians and the old man's pleading voice. Mr. Burnham, those hirelings of yours carried the dear child out into the snow on a bit of a mattress because your company wanted the house, they said. That night Sallie died. Her old father wrote me her last message. She had whispered it to him as she lay dying with her dead baby in her arms."

Burnham was looking out of the window, brokenly.

"Mr. Burnham," she went on almost sternly, "is that your solution of the labor problem? Then in Heaven's name let the streets run red! It's better for the workers to die fighting than rotting. As a tigress fights for her young, so could I fight for my babe; and not for mine alone, but for yours as well—for any child. I can feel the blood of my Teuton mothers rushing in my veins. I know how they felt facing their enemies by the side of their men. But times have changed. It was a fair fight then—we are disarmed to-day. Your men are armed and ready to use their guns. Mr. Burnham, what can we do, what is there left for us to do but to organize on the industrial and on the political field so that we may work together and so that we can vote together. We will vote that human life, its safety, its gladness shall be the foundation of our government. That property shall be man's servant, not his master. What will Fred Morgan do when he leaves your bull-pen a homeless wanderer? In one way, your experience and his were similar. The loss of the mother in your case was inevitable. All that science and human skill could do was done for your wife. But put yourself into Fred Morgan's place when he hears the farewell message which his young wife sent him as she lay dying in the cold, dark night."

Burnham groaned aloud as he turned to the window.

"Socialists do not stand for using dynamite," she went on. "We oppose all killing even by wholesale on the battlefield. But think of the self-restraint necessary for Fred Morgan to overcome the impulse to revenge the wanton murder of his child-wife and babe. Think of the patience we need to subdue the impulse to wild action and to let the great plan work out as a flower becomes a ripened fruit?"

Burnham's head was bowed upon his hand.

"They had freight cars for Denver on the track," she went on, with her story. "About twenty-five of the men to be deported were in one of these cars. With curses and insinuations too vile to repeat, we were hustled toward the car. A gray-haired Irishman held out his hands to take my baby.

"'I'm not afraid of men who strike for liberty and fair play?' I said. For this remark I received a stinging blow upon my arm. It turned me sick for a moment; then I thanked the kind fate which had protected my breast.

"A more gentlemanly group of men I have never met than were these rough miners, huddled in that freight-car.

"'This is not civilization, poor girl,' said the old man as I took my baby. 'This is divilization. Ther's not a mother's son of us but would have took your part when you was struck if it would have been our's to do at the risk of our lives.' He was right. It was more heroic for those men to restrain themselves than it would have been to act in a one-sided attempt at revenge. Those brave men of the mountains have faced danger with steady eyes every day in the mines, and of such stuff heroes are made.

"We women were taken off at Denver and left free to shift for ourselves. The men were taken on to Kansas and left loose on the prairie. I lived in a Denver rooming house nine weeks, until the glad night just twelve days ago when I was awakened by a gentle knock at my door. It was my husband, looking like a tramp. He had escaped from your pen!" She leaned back, smiling, her eyes shining up at Burnham, with a glad light in them. "He is mine again, well and loyal, and true as ever; more true—there used to be something between us!" she paused, smiling.

"And that was?" asked Burnham, fascinated.

"Tobacco," she laughed. "I was jealous of the Lady Nicotine," she went on, archly smiling. "Many times I had decided that it would be easier for Phil Gunther to get along without his wife or without his baby than without his smoking. You know, men can face cannons easier than give up such a habit. But you didn't offer him cigars in the pen as you do now. Then he would not have refused them, but now he says that as long as a child is hungry, the ten dollars shall feed a child each month. Do you understand now, why I did not care to live in your mansion, Mr. Burnham?"

He looked into her face with smiling eyes.

"I know that Gunther is the man of all my acquaintances, most to be enview—that I know," he answered, irreievantly. "Of all the men I know, rich or poor, Gunther is certainly the most to be envied!"

"Oh, I'm to be envied!" she said, her color rising. "I'm proud of my brave knight of labor!"

* * * * * * * *

At Burlington a messenger delivered a telegram to Phil Gunther. He opened it and read:

"Mr. and Mrs. Phil Gunther, Burlington train to Chicago:

"Dear Comrades: Will board your train at union station, Chicago. Received notice of your coming from a Denver friend. Quarters all ready for you. If you see an old white-haired woman that's me. Fraternally, Margaret Elliott."

"Isn't this splendid!" Gertrude exclaimed, when Burnham entered the car. "A comrade is to meet us at Chicago, and she has quarters all ready for us; an old woman she says she is. I'm so relieved to think of having a place to go to!" Her face glowed with enthusiasm, as she added, "Don't you see what this great movement means to us workers, Mr. Burnham?"

Gunther searched Burnham's face suspiciously, but he was puzzled. Burnham was either innocent of collusion or a consummate actor.

"Yes, Mrs. Gunther," he said, smiling into the pink face of his baby, "that word 'comrade' means something to you. Freemasonry isn't in it with your movement!"

* * * * * * * *

"The furniture and the piano in this little flat belong to my daughter," Mrs. Elliott was saying as she led the little family into their new home. "I pay the rent for her. It is eighteen dollars per month. This is Comrade Rose Clark," she said, introducing a pleasant, energetic young woman. "She has often helped me with my work and is willing to help you."

When they had gathered around the table to enjoy Comrade Rose's dinner together, Mrs. Elliott remarked, "By the way, Comrade Gunther, you said something about going out to find a job to-morrow. I want you to try this firm."

"Why, I'll be glad to; there's nothing to do here," Gunther said, quizzically. "I expected to hustle for just such a little place as this is, but with Comrade Rose here I am free to turn matters domestic over to the ladies and get right down to business myself."

"This is a very good firm," she said, passing him a card. "My boy Jack learned his machinist's trade with them some years ago when he was studying electrical engineering."

* * * * * * * *

Burnham called next evening. The two men were sitting on the back porch near the hammock, in which the two babies lay asleep.

Through the open window the two men could hear an animated discussion on the fine points of each of the babies as the dishes rattled gently.

"Well, I called at the office of the Michigan Iron Works to-day," Gunther began, "and I got an A No. 1 job!"

"Why, that's fine; what's the work?" Burnham asked, innocently.

"Never mind about that detail," Gunther said. "Of course, the lass is delighted. She's been singing all afternoon. She thinks Heath, the manager, was imbued with second-sight and that he saw my surpassing usefulness to his company shining from the very pores of my skin." He stopped, laughing. "I do enjoy a joke on that girl," he went on. "You've gotten ahead of her on tricks, Burnham, she's completely fooled. You've played your bluff to a finish—out you haven't pulled wool over my eyes!"

(To Be Continued.)

MASS MEETING

ULICH'S HALL

Sunday, September 24

Every party member in Chicago and Cook County is urged to be present at 2 p. m. Matters of extreme importance to the party organization will be considered. Plans will be submitted that will define a course of action calculated to put the Socialist Party organization solidly on its feet. Remember the place, 25 N. Clark St. Don't make any plans that will interfere with your being present. Only your presence there can explain the necessity of your observing this notice.

GRAND PRIZE CONTEST

The Chicago Socialist offers the following prizes to the parties sending in the most subscriptions for the period of

THREE MONTHS

From September 15 Until December 15

1st PRIZE	ONE MIRROR STAND	$85.00
2nd PRIZE	GENT'S GOLD WATCH	$30.00
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MELLER PLEADS GUILTY.

Is Accused of Being a Capitalist Spy — Attorney Stedman Says Meller's Plea of Guilty Is Part of Wagonmakers' Association Plot—Will Strengthen Accused Men's Case—Class Lines in Evidence.

Over in Judge Chetland's court there are twelve union officials and alleged sluggers on trial for alleged slugging during the wagon makers' strike. The trial has been on for several days, but owing to the fact that almost all the men called to act as jurors so far have been rejected by one side or the other for cause (prejudice) the task of selecting a jury has not proceeded far.

Wednesday while the attorneys were examining veniremen, Meller, the late president of the Wagon Makers' union, stepped up to the judge and announced that he wished to plead guilty to the charges in the indictment. His action caused a tremendous sensation in the court. But Attorney Stedman, the attorney for several of the defendants, stated that it was no surprise to him and that they had been suspicious that Meller was a spy in the pay of the Employers' Association from the beginning.

Attorney Stedman told a Chicago Socialist reporter that when they have shown up the character of Meller their case will be strengthened rather than weakened.

The work of selecting a jury in this case is very much impeded by the growing class lines. Most of the men drawn for jurymen frankly admit that they are prejudiced against either one side or the other. Thus it is evident that the class lines in society are growing stronger every day.

THE VOTE AT PRIMARIES.

Running Analysis of Socialist Vote Cast Last Saturday.

The city of Chicago and Cicero, in 214 districts, cast 2,917 votes, or an average of 13 to each precinct.

Seventeen county districts cast 340 votes, or an average of 20 to each district.

The general average per district throughout county and city combined was 14.

The grand total vote polled in 231 districts was 3,258.

In this the fall primary, the Democrats polled 5 per cent of their spring vote, the Republicans, 10 per cent, and the Socialists, 12½ per cent.

The Socialists lost in the city over the spring primary 1,123 votes, or about 26 per cent.

The highest vote in the city was the fourth district of the thirty-third ward, 69 votes, and the lowest, the first district of the first ward, 1 vote.

The highest vote in the county towns was the town of Proviso, second district (Maywood and Melrose Park), 66 votes; the town of Lyons (La Grange and Western Springs), polled only 3 votes, and was the lowest.

Now that the primaries are over and the decks cleared for action for the ticket that will be named at the convention, there remains for the party room for unbounded activity. We should so carry on our campaign as to reach the last man in Chicago likely to vote his class interests. The time for temporizing has gone by. Let us up and to action. If we stir not ourselves tremendously we will read on election day that our vote of last spring has gone back as much as our vote at the primaries, and that would mean a total vote of about 16,000. Let us not deceive ourselves in the thought that the workers have become class-conscious through the drubbing received in the Teamsters' strike. What we must do is make them class-conscious by the mental battle we shall carry into every precinct by leaflet and meeting, by individual effort and by the circulation of the Chicago Socialist.

A VOICE FROM THE BACK WOODS.

Comrades—You cannot put the Socialist movement into a straight jacket. The movement is too big and you are too little.

You cannot set the metes and bounds of the Socialist movement, because you cannot see far enough or walk fast enough.

Let us not err in confounding the Socialist movement and the Socialist party. They are not the same.

The Socialist party at most can only be the political representative of the Socialist movement, but if it is it will have to be politic, if not polite.

The Socialist movement is social. It requires every social factor in its evolutionary processes.

You can put the Socialist party into a straight jacket and you can set its metes and bounds. You can bind it with red tape. It belongs to you to do with it as you wish.

But, comrades, the Socialist movement belongs to the whole world of people. It is not owned by any fractional part.

Do not worry. The Socialist movement cannot be side-tracked by a few puny men. The party may be side-tracked, but not the movement.

Socialism will be born out of capitalism by man's necessity. It may be ashamed of its mother; I do not know, nor does it matter.

Social evolution is inconceivably strong. Men may find pleasure in its service, but it has not yet advertised for wet nurses. C. J. LAMB.
Drydon, Mich.

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PEOPLE ARE LAZY.

BY CHARLES H. KERR.

This is one of the undisputed things said in "such a solemn way" by the defenders of capitalism. They give it as a reason why the laborers should be kept in some kind of slavery.

I am calling it an undisputed thing, that is, I am admitting the charge. But not to be misunderstood, I will define what I mean by the admission. I mean that as a rule people prefer to get the things they want with just as little unpleasant exertion as possible.

I admit the charge because I believe it is true. I know I act in that way myself, and so do all my friends, so far as I have observed.

Moreover, all the history I have read seems to indicate that people always have preferred to act in that way—or at least the more intelligent people have done so.

For example, when a mowing machine was invented, the lazy farmers began using it, and after a while their competition brought down the price of hay to a point where the good, conservative, industrious farmers who had stuck to the scythe found they could no longer make a living with it, so they had to use the machine, too.

I can remember a time when all good, industrious women used to knit stockings for their relatives and deplore the laziness of the women who didn't knit, but the increasing cheapness of the machine-knit hosiery has made knitting by hand a lost art.

Always and everywhere, if there are two ways to do a thing, people finally settle on the easier way.

Machines, railroads, trusts, all have come to stay because people are too lazy to keep on doing things in the harder ways that were the fashion before the machines and railroads and trusts were invented.

But who thinks it is wrong to be lazy, and why does he think so?

It is the man who lives on the labor of some one else, either by owning him, or by owning the land he works on or the tools he works with.

The owner is like any one else; he likes to get the things he wants with as little unpleasant exertion as possible. Now to get them from the labor of some one else is an ideal way from the owner's point of view, and the more he can get from the labor of each slave, the better for the owner.

But now comes a conflict of interests. The slave wants things to eat and wear, and can only get them by working for the master. But the slave is lazy; in other words, he does not want to do any more work than enough to produce the things he needs. But if he did no more than that, where would the master come in?

So it is evidently for the master's interest to teach the slave that laziness is wrong, and that the only way to be happy in this life and after death is to be industrious. And as the masters control nearly all the means of education, they have made many slaves believe that laziness is wrong.

So the slaves have gone on working. They have worked so hard that they have made better and better machinery; they have learned how to use it so as to give the greatest results; they have made the owners so wealthy that it has become quite needless for them to do any work themselves; the slaves are supplying not only the muscle but the brain power to run the most effective means ever known for producing everything that everybody wants.

And now the slaves are beginning to think. They realize that they are filling the owners' warehouses with a perplexing surplus of everything to eat and wear, while they and their children are dangerously near starvation. They realize that they are working only two hours a day for themselves, and six or eight or ten hours more for their masters.

And as they realize this, their natural laziness asserts itself. They see an easier way to get what they want, and they are going to do things that way.

They are uniting all over the world into the International Socialist party, the object of which is for the people who do the work to take hold of the government of each country and run it to suit themselves.

The governments have been run to enable the owners to keep the workers in good order, teach them industry and economy, and live off their labor.

The governments are going to be transformed into co-operative establishments for combining the labor of all the workers as effectively as possible, and giving the workers all they earn.

When people get all they earn, no one will need to worry over whether his neighbor is lazy or not. There will no doubt be some who will prefer to work eight hours a day all the year round for the sake of extra material comforts. There will be others who will prefer to live more simply for the sake of a greater amount of leisure for the things they like best to do. Those will be questions that the people will settle for themselves, and not elect officers to settle for them.

But for the benefit of those who know that we can't change human nature, and who fear that if the laborers were made free they might do nothing but eat, drink and sleep, I want to tell of an actual experiment that was tried once.

In the fifth century before the Christian era, after the Persian fleet had been driven back from the coast of Greece never to return, the city of Athens became the head of a confederacy of Greek States intended to keep the sea clear of hostile ships. Gradually the confederacy became an empire; Athens furnished the ships and the men, while the other States put up the money. Athens rapidly grew, until it became a city of 90,000 free citizens, together with at least four times as many aliens and slaves.

There were freemen and slaves elsewhere, but usually the owning class in each city was a small one. The unique and interesting thing about Athens was that in this one city for about a hundred and fifty years there was a large body of citizens so situated that they did not have to work long hours and did not have to worry about where their food was coming from.

Now if the defenders of capitalism were correct in their theories, the result ought to have been that the Athenians would have become stupid and brutal. But as a matter of fact, in this one city at this one time we find the most intense intellectual life that the world has ever known. Models of literature and art were produced there and then that are still unequalled, and in the great open-air theater thirty thousand Athenians used to gather regularly to listen to tragedies that called for too much intellect on the part of the listeners to make them acceptable to any large audience under modern capitalism. That is the way the lazy Athenians used their leisure.

We are going to try the same experiment on a larger scale, with machinery and railroads in place of slaves and tributaries. If you are afraid you could not find a good use for your leisure, you will probably prefer to vote for the capitalists.

But the change is coming.

AMUSEMENTS.

"The Gambler" will be the attraction at the Columbus theater for one week, beginning Sunday matinee, Sept. 24. This play comes direct from its run at the Third Avenue theater, New York City, where it was witnessed by authors and managers and was pronounced to be one of the season's best melodramas.

Mr. Chas. N. Lum will handle the difficult part of Author Beaufort, "The Gambler," and will be ably assisted by Miss Laura K. Hill and a large cost of metropolitan actors.

Plenty of comedy and specialties are promised, the electrical effects are a wonder of splendor, principal among which are a snow storm and a raging ocean.

The play has an elaborate staging, which is under the personal direction of Mr. George Lund, who will handle the heavy character of the play.—Adv.

A 7-jewel Waltham movement fitted on a 20-year gold case, $8.00; a splendid watch. A. M. Conklin, McVicker building.

The Bartenders' and Waiters' Union last Tuesday night contributed $3 toward the Socialist party campaign fund. Same is hereby acknowledged.

According to the cable dispatches, the Pope has issued another batch of instructions to the bishops and priests of the Catholic Church to fight Socialism with all the resources at their command. Socialism is opposed by "the world, the flesh, the devil" and the church. In other words, the capitalists and their retainers. Nevertheless, Socialism is a sure winner. Economic Evolution has also issued a bull that is a hundred times more powerful than any that Popes, Emperors, Kings or Napoleons of finance can issue. Economic Evolution has issued a decree that all things should now work for the overthrow of the capitalist system. Time will soon demonstrate how puny and futile are the efforts of these latter-day Mrs. Partingtons to sweep back with their mops and brooms the oncoming, international tide of working class solidarity.

The Czar of Russia is calling for another peace conference. Well, this time he knows that he needs peace in his business. What wonderful things have happened since the last Hague conference.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The Democrats and Republicans announce that they will soon open the Judicial and Drainage Board campaign. They are devoting the most of their energies just at present devising ways to raise campaign funds.

The Republican Sanitary candidates have been assessed $2,000, $1,200 and $400 for the five year, three year, and one year term respectively. The Democrats have a cheaper lot of candidates. They will pay only $1,000 for five year men; $500 for three year men and $200 for one year men. It has not yet been announced what the Socialist candidates will contribute to their party's campaign fund, but judging from the past it is likely to be anywhere from fifty cents to $5 and no end of hard work.

The Georgia Legislature has again defeated a child labor law at the command of the cotton mill owners. The conditions under which the children work in Southern cotton mills is simply legalized murder and cannibalism in its most hideous form. The cannibals of savage times killed the babies at once and eat them. The modern Christian capitalist condemns them to years of torture and living death and eats and enjoys the result of the labor of these helpless innocents. Herod and Pharaoh were humane compared to the products of the modern competitive profit system.

It takes a capitalist newspaper reporter to write an intelligent report of a Socialist convention.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

Cut This Out and Save It for Reference.

The following table, made by W. J. Ghent, may be taken as a final and authoritative showing of the progress of Socialism at the polls in the United States from 1900 to 1904, as officially reported. Comrade Ghent has discovered and corrected several errors in tables heretofore printed. Readers of the Socialist are advised to clip it and preserve for reference:

States.	1900.	1904.	Per cent of State vote.	Per cent of gain, 4 yrs.
Alabama	928	1,853	99	1.69
Arkansas	27	1,816	6,626	1.56
California	7,572	29,533	290	8.91
Colorado	684	4,304	529	1.76
Connecticut	1,029	4,543	341	2.37
Delaware	57	146	156	0.33
Florida	603	2,337	287	5.94
Georgia	...	197	...	0.15
Idaho	...	4,954	...	6.82
Illinois	9,687	69,225	614	6.43
Indiana	2,374	12,013	406	1.76
Iowa	2,742	14,847	441	3.06
Kansas	1,605	15,494	865	4.77
Kentucky	770	3,602	368	0.81
Louisiana	...	995	...	1.84
Maine	878	2,106	139	2.19
Maryland	908	2,247	138	1.00
Massachusetts	9,716	13,604	40	3.05
Michigan	2,826	8,941	216	1.72
Minnesota	3,065	11,692	281	3.90
Mississippi	...	393	...	0.67
Missouri	6,128	13,009	112	2.02
Montana	708	5,676	701	8.80
Nebraska	823	7,412	800	3.29
Nevada	...	925	...	7.89
N. Hampshire	790	1,090	38	1.21
New Jersey	4,609	9,587	108	2.21
New York	12,869	36,883	186	2.28
N. Carolina	...	124	...	0.06
N. Dakota	518	2,017	289	2.87
Ohio	4,847	36,260	648	3.61
Oregon	1,495	7,651	412	8.48
Pennsylvania	4,831	21,863	352	1.76
Rhode Island	...	956	...	1.39
S. Carolina	...	22	...	0.03
S. Dakota	169	3,138	1,757	3.00
Tennessee	410	1,354	230	0.55
Texas	1,846	2,791	51	1.19
Utah	717	5,767	704	5.07
Vermont	371	844	127	1.62
Virginia	145	218	50	0.17
Washington	2,006	10,023	400	6.90
W. Virginia	268	1,572	482	0.65
Wisconsin	7,095	28,220	297	6.37
Wyoming	...	1,077	...	2.51
Total	96,116	403,321	319	2.98
Arizona	...	1,304	...	6.08
New Mexico	...	162	...	0.37
Oklahoma	815	4,443	445	4.79
Grand total	96,931	409,230	322	2.99

A MOVING CITY.

One explanation of the light vote at our primaries last Saturday is the fact that a very large number of our party members had moved out of the districts where they had registered and for this reason were not entitled to vote at a primary.

Comrade Robbins, of the 28th Ward, reports that he personally found that in four primary districts of that ward 26 of those who voted at the Socialist primaries last spring had moved and were not entitled to vote. In the fourth district of the 21st Ward, eight men who had moved into that district and had voted at the Socialist primary last spring, called at the voting booth to see if they were entitled to vote in the district where they now live without first registering. Similar reports come from many parts of the city.

So it appears that the light vote at our primaries last Saturday was not so much apathy on the part of the Socialist voters after all, but was largely due to the fact that they had been disfranchised on account of moving their residence since the last registration.

Some interesting information on the subject of the way the population of Chicago change their place of residence is furnished by the records of the gas company. These records show that more than 90,000 of their customers move during the month of May alone each year.

Socialists who were unable to vote at the primaries because of having moved since last registration should not fail to register in the district where they now live before the coming judicial and sanitary election. They should also urge all their acquaintances who voted the Socialist ticket and have moved since the last registration to do the same.

NEW ENTERPRISE.

National Organizer Geo. E. Bigelow, personally known to thousands of Socialists in nearly every State in the nation, has organized a mail order business in company with Comrade Thos. E. Lunn, with headquarters at 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago. They are putting out a limited number of very neat catalogs of general utility goods and everyday household supplies, a copy of which will be sent on application, disclosing their plan in full. They are catering specially to the Socialist trade, and are offering special inducements to all comrades. The success of their plan will give an undreamed impetus to the educational work of our cause.

נעמט אין אכט!
דאנערשטאג, דעם 19 אקטאבער
(דעם לעצטען טאג חול המועד סכות)
אין פערטעמן מים א
ריעזן-אינטערטיימענט
פון די
סאשעליסט פרעס פעדעריישאן
אין
מעטראפאליטאן האלל
דושפערסאן, קאר נערא׳ בריינן סט.
צוא בעגריסען דיא
ערשיינונג פון צייטונג:
"דער נייער דור"

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The Impending Crisis,	50c

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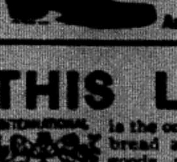
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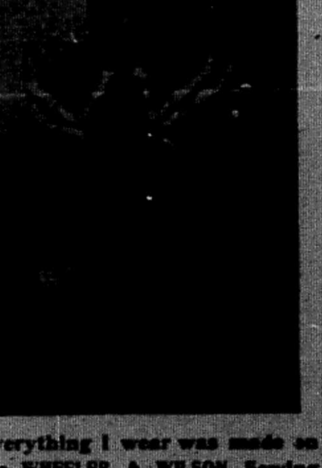
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OLIVER Typewriter
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THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

Issued every Saturday at 161 E. Randolph St., R. 15, cor. Randolph and La Salle Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

Telephone, Main 4468. 135 Automatic, 8348.

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

Remittances may be made by Postoffice Money Order, Express Money Order or Bank Draft.

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; Business Manager, Louis Dalgnard; State Sec., J. S. Smith; C. L. Breckon, County Secretary.

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

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

SHALL WE HOLD A NATIONAL CONVENTION IN 1906?

Shall the Socialist party hold a convention in 1906? Here at the Socialist headquarters, Socialism and most everything that pertains to its growth and welfare is discussed from every standpoint by the advocates of the different types of tactics. But no matter how much individuals and groups may differ on minor points, all are agreed that the present state of industrial and social development, and the uncovering of the universal existence of graft and rottenness in all lines of business, both public and private, is preparing the ground for the reception of the Socialist propaganda seed.

During one of these discussions the question of the tremendous opportunities and responsibilities of the Socialist party in this crisis was discussed at some length. Discussing as to the best methods of preparing our party to intelligently cope with and utilize to the greatest advantage the social and industrial ferment that is already upsetting the calculations of the old party managers, it was suggested that it would be greatly to our advantage to hold a national convention of the Socialist party during the summer of 1906. Such a convention would be able to discuss and draw up a national platform for 1908, and give plenty of time for a thorough discussion among the party members and referendum vote on its adoption.

The holding of a national convention in 1906 will enable the Socialist party to make a national issue of two elections.

There is no longer any doubt that there will be a great rallying of the radical forces in the Democratic party, which, from all present indications, will once more get control of the machinery of that party. The insolence of the trusts, and the revelations of the methods of "frenzied finance" by Lawson, Ida Tarbell, Steffens, Russell and a host of other middle-class journalists in the sensational magazines and Hearst papers, have thoroughly awakened the dying middle class to the seriousness of their condition.

It will be the task of the Socialist party, during the campaigns of 1906 and '08, to place clearly before the working class the fact that they are not interested in saving the middle class from extermination at the hands of the trusts and financial kings. This middle class, while no longer a great economic factor, is in possession of many of the organs of public information, and control largely the pulpit and college utterances in the small cities and towns. The holding of a national convention of the Socialist party in 1906 would work beneficially in more ways than one. It would enable our party to go before the voters of the nation with an official national statement twice instead of once. In reality the congressional election of 1906 is as much national in its character and general bearings as the presidential election in 1908 will be. Since the work of our party during campaigns is largely educational, and needs time to effectually soak into the slow-moving minds of the working class, the holding of a convention in 1906 will give us over two years to hammer the Socialist logic into their minds and show the utter impossibility of the real producers getting any substantial relief from the possible triumph at the polls of the reactionary radical Democrats or Republicans.

Another strong argument in favor of holding a national convention in 1906 is that it will give us plenty of time to thoroughly discuss and thrash out all internal party questions through the party press, and in the branches and locals before the convention of 1908. Nowhere in the world are the conditions so ripe for the reception, by the masses, of the message of Socialism, as in this highly developed capitalistic nation. It will need all the wisdom, forethought and counsel of the best minds our party contains to so shape our party policy that we will be able to avail ourselves of every advantage that the ever-increasing rapidity of industrial development and concentration of wealth affords.

The Chicago Socialist is of the opinion that a national convention of our party in 1906 will greatly facilitaote the work which our party will be called upon to do during the next two years.

The columns of this paper are open for the discussion of this subject.

"WHERE ARE WE AT?"

This is the question that the members of the national committee of the Socialist party are asking themselves since they have read the returns on the Crestline resolution.

The national committee removed Comrade Berger from the national executive committee and then appealed to the rank and file of the membership of the party to sustain them in their action. The first Crestline resolution calling for the removal of Berger from the national executive committee has been defeated by over 500 votes. But in the meantime the national committee has removed Berger and with characteristic bad taste elected one of the chief movers against Berger in his place.

The question now before the national committee is: How can they best crawl out? Will they stand by their own action in removing Berger from the executive committee, or will they submit to the expressed desire of the rank and file and declare their action null and void and of no effect and recall Berger to his seat on the national committee.

The other Crestline resolution, which was: Resolved, that the Social Democratic party of Wisconsin be debarred from participating in national affairs of the Socialist party until such time as it apply for a charter; has been adopted by a majority of 22 votes. The result of the referendum vote on these two resolutions has placed the national committee at sea without a rudder, compass or chart. We shudder to think of the exhausted conditions of the clerks at the national office before they get through mimmographing "my reasons" for believing and voting so and so from the forty odd national committeemen on the national committee.

A GLEAM OF SANITY.

There were two small items in the twenty-two pages of the Weekly National Bulletin of last week that leads us to hope that we may not be entirely smothered beneath useless motions meddling with every ephemeral local squabble that comes along. One was the protest from the Illinois state committee, which is printed in another column of this issue, requesting the national committee to keep their fingers out of the Minnesota clash and leave the Socialists of that state to settle their own internal differences.

The other was a three-line comment by Behrens, national committeeman from Missouri. He said: "Let us pause for one moment in our investigations, condemnations and hallucinations and expend our energies in organization, agitation and education."

Just where the vote on the Crestline resolution has "left the national committee at" we are at present, we confess, unable to inform our readers.

However, after all is said and done, our party is likely to emerge from this ridiculous floundering around much wiser than it was before. The experience we have gained all around has left us all wiser. We are of the opinion that it will be a long time before another Socialist editor will endorse a capitalist candidate for any office, the offense committed by Comrade Berger, which started all the trouble and gave the heresy hunters good grounds to set up their howl.

Where is the national committee at? What will they do with the Crestline resolutions now that they have been acted on? Will they recast Berger and compel Wisconsin to apply for a charter or cease participating in the affairs of the party? Or will they do the sensible thing and go at something worth while with their mimmograph and press columns?

If you want to get a distinct idea about nothing, try to think of capitalism without graft.—Joseph Wanhope.

The water at all the stations is safe. What comforting news to the man out of a job.

WORKERS IN THE FIELD.

The management of the Chicago Socialist believes that they who do the work should get the reward. There is much work to be done in securing readers for the Chicago Socialist, and we propose that this matter shall be pushed most vigorously. In fact, we feel so confident that the field of our activity is nowhere near filled and that our circulation should double itself about three times in the next six months. For this reason, and to stimulate to activity in this regard, we have prepared a list of prizes in real merit which we offer as a premium. The list is as follows:

First prize, one mirror stand $35.00
Second prize, gent's gold watch 30.00
Third prize, lady's gold watch 30.00
Fourth prize, set of dishes 15.00
Fifth prize, Socialist books 5.00

The basis for this contest is five yearly or ten half-yearly subscriptions for $2.00 cash. Take particular note that the basis of your sales (5 yearlies for $2.00) gives you a nice margin of profit to pay for your services and also enables you to participate in the above splendid list of prizes.

In addition to the above, 25c on each dollar's worth of cards purchased, and a chance to win a fine prize, each $2.00 purchase entitles the buyer to choice of any one of the following books:

Evolution of Man.
The Germ of Minds in Plants.
The Sale of an Appetite.
The Impending Crisis.

G. J. Sindelar, Chicago, remits a dollar for sub cards and says he will soon send some more.

Chas. G. Bargren of Rockford is the right kind of a hustler. He always has some good suggestion or a kick about something that should be remedied, but accompanying his kicks we generally find that his letter winds up like this: Inclosed find $4.00 for ten more sub cards. Comrade Bargren is a hustler. He wants to see Socialism in his day and is going out after it in the only effective way.

Comrade Benton writes from Joplin, Mo. He says: "Inclosed find $3.50 to square my account with the Chicago Socialist for sub cards." He orders another bunch and closed his letter with this message: "The wage slaves are surely beginning to think."

Comrade Wm. Love of El Paso, Texas, sends in $1.00 for a hundred of the issue containing the article on the Manufacturers' Association.

Comrade C. Christensen of Peoria, Ill., sends in an order for a lot of buttons and a bundle of Chicago Socialists every week.

Comrade D. A. Hastings, secretary of Local Cheyenne, Wyo., sends in $1.00 for a bundle of ten each week.

Remember our great prize contest.

Comrade Axel Young, Chicago, captures the scalps of seven victims of capitalism this week and takes one of our premium books and participates in our prize contest.

Comrade Crandall, Bloomington, Ill., writes: Find enclosed $1.00 for subs to the Chicago Socialist. With best wishes for the future success of your paper and may it continue to educate until the last vestige of capitalism disappears.

Comrade Hornung, Chicago, has made it his object to send us a bunch of subs every week.

Local Portland, Oregon, sends $7.00 for papers.

Comrade O. P. Gray, Bisbee, Ariz., is landing in some sledge hammer blows for our paper and Socialism. Twenty subs with money order to pay for same arrived this week and, still better, he promises to get more in the near future.

STREET MEETINGS.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23.

43d and Cottage Grove—Mat Whalen and J. H. Copeland.
40th and Madison—Geo. Koop.
Maxwell and Halsted—Morris Seskind.
14th and Center ave.—Sam Robbins.
Wood and Van Buren—C. E. Kirkland.
111th and Michigan—L. Bergold and J. A. Prout.
63d and Halsted—Philip Engel.
63d and Halsted—Nels Anderson.
47th and Ashland—Sam Block.
92d and Houston—Chas. L. Breckon.
Belmont and Sheffield—J. H. Swerdfiger.
Belmont and Lincoln—J. W. Bartels.
Milwaukee and Center—A. W. Mance.
Chicago and Paulina—T. J. Morgan and H. Lafin.
Jefferson and 55th—Jas. McCarthy.
48th and Lake—A. M. Simons.
Paulina and Milwaukee—Barney Berlyn.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 24.

Mass meeting, 2 p. m. at Ulich's Hall.
Maywood, Lake and N. W. tracks—Sam Robbins.
Clark and Walton place—H. T. Root.
47th and Indiana—Philip Engel.
39th and Cottage Grove—J. H. Swerdfiger.
71st and Cottage Grove—Mat Whalen and Harry Van Middlesworth.
Western and Madison—Frank B. Smith and Walter Ruggles.
Center ave. and Erie—Sam Block.
35th and Archer ave.—A. W. Mance and A. Lafin.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26.

North ave. and Orchard—Jas. McCarthy.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27.

Congress and Halsted—A. Lafin.
Lincoln and Belmont—Sam Robbins.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28.

39th and Wentworth—Geo. Koop.
Center ave. and Congress—Sam Block.
39th and Emerald—Oscar Rademacher and Chas. L. Breckon.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29.

Madison and Aberdeen—Chas. L. Breckon.
Western and North—C. E. Kirkland.
Canalport st. and Union ave.—Andrew Lafin.
Eighteenth Ward—A mass meeting will be held at Exchange Hall, corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets, Sunday, Oct. 1, at 2 p. m. Subject, "What Have the Strikes Taught Us?" Good speakers will address the meeting and a large attendance is urged.

When you have read this paper don't throw it away; give it to your neighbor or shop mate. By so doing you will push along the Socialist propaganda.

The Democrats have repudiated municipal ownership. They will next repudiate Andrew Jackson.

Remember next Sunday's meeting at Ulich's hall.

SOCIALISTS HOLD CONVENTION.

(Continued from First Page.)

cialist party therefore announces that the men who may be elected to judicial offices upon its ticket will consider all matters that may come before them from the point of view of the producers of wealth rather than the exploiters of labor, thus reversing the attitude of existing judges.

After the adoption of the platform the convention at once proceeded to the election of a judicial and sanitary ticket, which resulted in the following named comrades receiving the nomination for the respective offices:

SUPERIOR COURT.

Thos. J. Morgan	186
Peter Sissman	173
Samuel Block	167
Marcus H. Taft	165

CIRCUIT COURT, TO SUCCEED JUDGE DUNNE

Seymour Stedman	218

APPELLATE COURT, TO SUCCEED JUDGE SHEPARD.

Marcus Hitch	96

SANITARY TICKET.

For Five Years.

J. W. Johnston, president	108
J. H. Greer	98
C. E. Kirkland	95

For Three Years.

John Caulfield	84
J. A. Prout	74
Jacob Winnen	74

For One Year.

J. P. Lynch	71
Dr. Sissman	67
Andrew Lafin	66

(N. B.—Just as we go to press we are reliably informed that Marcus Hitch has resigned from the judicial ticket.—Editor.)

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Receipts—Due stamps, $48.70; campaign, $7.50; literature, $7; balance on hand last week, $38.10; total, $101.30.

Expenses—Due stamps, $30; postage, $1.35; agitation and organization, $15.25; literature, $3; secretary's salary, $20; office expenses, $3; balance on hand, $28.70; total, $101.30.

Stamp Account—On hand last week, 54; purchased, 300; total, 354. Sold, 336; balance on hand, 18.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

The contract has been let for the printing of 250,000 four-page leaflets.

Plans are being perfected for the mass meetings to be addressed by Eugene V. Debs on Oct. 29, 30 and 31. As soon as the halls are secured and dates for each fixed, due announcement will be made.

All of these meetings will be free, and will be so arranged as to give the workers of Chicago a chance to hear this great exponent of their cause.

While the weather will permit it is now planned to push our street meetings with renewed vigor.

The committee meets every Sunday morning at headquarters at 10 o'clock, and every delegate is urged to be on time.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

The following are the contributions to the campaign fund since last report:

K. Hellenthal, $2; L. Nieman, $1; G. Boening, $5; D. O. Wattkins, $10; Ger. Central Committee, $25; C. A. Anderson, $1; J. P. K., 50c; Henry Dallor, $2; H. McNaught, $2; Chas. Harloff, $2; total, $50.50. The above is for the past weeks, up to and including Sept. 18.

In addition to above the following judges and clerks have turned their receipts over to the campaign fund:

George Greenwood, 31st ward	$5.00
D. O'Connor, 5th ward	5.00
T. G. Kerwin, 7th ward	5.00
Chas. Dose, 12th ward	5.00
A. E. Taylor, 34th ward	5.00
H. G. Leowater, 34th ward	5.00
Wm. Tebestart, 8th ward	5.00
M. Jacker, 26th ward	5.00
A. M. Glasgow, 27th ward	4.00
D. B. Mahoney, 30th ward	1.00
Total donations	$45.00

PLAN FOR CLASSES.

Many comrades have been asking whether the study classes for Socialists would be conducted this year. In reply to these I would say that they will be begun this year about the first of January. According to present plans there will be but two evenings a week devoted to lectures. Two lectures will be given each evening, one on Socialism by May Wood Simons and the other on American Industrial History by A. M. Simons. If a sufficient number of students so desire arrangements will be made for meetings of a class either another evening a week or during the day time for the discussion of assigned readings, presentation of topics and general consideration of the subjects studied.

Since very many of the details will depend upon the number of the students and their wishes in the matter it is important that all those who are considering attendance notify the undersigned at once—A. M. Simons, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE PROTESTS

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 14, 1905.

Dear Comrade—I have been instructed by the Illinois State Executive Committee to lay before you their most earnest protest against the proposed action of the National Committee, as outlined by the motion offered by National Committeeman Comrade Bandlow of Ohio.

The members of the Executive Committee are of the opinion that the matter forming the controversy in Minnesota is of a nature which can be best settled by the membership of that State without any interference from the outside, and especially by the National Committee, whose bad bungle in the Utah affair of some years ago is still fresh in the minds of the members.

The Executive Committee greatly deplores this hasty action of Comrade Bandlow, because it is a most flagrant violation of Article XII., Section 4, of the National Constitution, and if permitted by the membership would soon lead us to some very dangerous breakers.

Lest the position of the members of the Executive Committee be misunderstood, it may be well to state that they have no desire to take sides in this unfortunate affair, as they are not sufficiently acquainted with the details, and base their protest entirely upon their supreme faith in the ability of the rank and file of Minnesota to attend to their own affairs.

No doubt mistakes have been made by both sides, and that there is some truth in the statements of both factions. Yet if left alone, they will soon adjust their own affairs satisfactorily to themselves, which really is all that is necessary.

Let us bear in mind the Socialist party constitution was made distinctly with a view of compelling obedience of the officers to the will of the membership, as expressed therein. Fraternally submitted.

JAS. S. SMITH,
Illinois State Secretary.

VOTE IN ILLINOIS FOR NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN.

	Berger.	Brecken.	Morgan.	Simons.	Stedman.	Total Voting.
Adams County	15	7	5	18	12	19
Coal City No. 1	8	..	7	1	8	8
Coal City No. 2	10	8	5	9	7	13
Cook County—24th Ward	10	3	14	19	14	20
1st Ward	6	4	4	3	1	6
2d Ward	3	8	1	8	7	9
4th Ward	19	19	3	11	5	15
5th Ward	5	10	10	4	7	12
6th Ward	10	10	2	10	4	12
7th Ward, No. 1	3	4	4	..	3	5
7th Ward, No. 2	6	3	2	5	8	8
7th Ward, No. 3	6	4	2	3	5	7
7th Ward, No. 8	6	4	12	2	12	12
8th Ward	7	7	4	9	3	10
9th Ward	10	4	10	6	..	..
10th Ward	6	1	9	8	9	11
11th Ward	8	4	4	5	2	9
12th Ward	7	8	16	18	14	21
13th Ward	9	10	7	14	11	17
14th Ward	10	11	2	10	..	11
15th Ward	5	14	10	15	15	21
16th Ward	10	8	10	9	8	15
17th Ward	20	9	19	8	13	23
18th Ward	2	4	7	8	3	8
19th Ward	1	8	5	12	10x	12
20th Ward	8	7	2	11x	11	14
21st Ward	9	9	7	7	5	13
22d Ward	15	12	1	17	1	17
23d Ward	16	15	..	16	..	16
24th Ward	10	14	11	8	11	18
25th Ward	14	10	17	13	a15	23
26th Ward	8	8	9	9	8	14
27th Ward, No. 1	4	3	4	5	5	7
27th Ward, No. 2	7	5	7	9	4	9
27th Ward, No. 4	..	23	23	..	23	23
28th Ward	4	2	3	6	4	7
29th Ward	7	..	2	..	7	8
30th Ward	5	5	1	4	5	8
31st Ward	18	15	10	12	13	23
32d Ward, No. 1	9	4	4	7	6	10
32d Ward, No. 2	5	5	..	..	5	5
33d Ward, No. 1	7	4	2	5	3	7
33d Ward, No. 2	6	6	..	5	4	7
Chicago Heights	7	8	5	6	7	9
Evanston	10	9	8	12	6	15
Grossdale	..	2	5	7	7	7
Harvey	6	10	11	6	6	13
Maywood	2	4	2	4	3	5
Riverdale-Dalton	..	..	2	2	3	3
10-11 Ward Bohem	23	5	41	16	40	44
12d Ward Bohem	12	13	1	12	1	13
N. W. Side German	11	5	12	4	7	13
Karl Marx Club	5	7	10	10	4	12
23d W. P. German	1	5	10	8	7	..
17th Ward Scan.	2	2	11	12	9	12
9th Ward Jewish	4	3	4	7	9	9
22d Ward Finnish	3	24	24	2	4	25
Hungarian Br.	4	7	10	10	10	12
17th Ward Polish	2	8	..	8	9	9
17th Ward Slavonic	..	5	14	13	13	14
Dalzell	5	5	..	5	..	5
Edgar County	3	3	3	..	..	3
Fulton County—Avon Br.	7	5	7	7	5	7
Bryant Br.	1	2	1	2	2	2
Canton Br.	2	5	1	5	3	5
Galesburg	4	..	3	7	4	7
Griggsville	6	6	..	8	..	8
Havana	5	..	12	8	11	12
Joliet, No. 1	6	9	6	10	5	12
Joliet, No. 2	12	2	1	12	3	12
Kane County—Aurora Br.	3	5	1	3	2	6
Dundee Br.	6	1	5	3	1	11
Elgin Br.	7	8	2	7	4	..
Kewanee	12	17	3	19	3	19
Madison County—Alton Br.	11	4	3	11	5	12
Collinsville Br.	..	3	6	..	7	6
Edwardsville Br.	5	4	4	10	7	10
Glen Carbon Br.	5	3	4	5	8	8
McLean County	5	1	12	13	8	13
Macon County	3	6	1	7	2	9
Morgan County	13	1	2	11	12	13
Murphysboro	8	7	9	7	7	9
Nashville	6	5	4	11	..	..
Rock Island County—Moline Br.	9	8	6	13	8	14
Rock Island Br.	9	6	8	18	15	19
Pana	15	..	3	13	14	15
Staunton	41	18	37	29	21	49
Stephenson County	1	4	..	4	3	4
S. Wilmington	8	4	7	9	8	12
Vermilion County—Danville Br.	7	5	3	3	3	9
Fairmount Br.	..	5	5	5	..	5
Waukegan, No. 1	1	11	12	9	10	12
Winnebago County	32	6	12	26	30	35
F. W. Moore, mem. at large	1	1	..	1	..	1
Totals	636	607	631	810	685	1100

VOTE IN ILLINOIS ON CRESTLINE RESOLUTION.

Locals and Branches.	Resolution No. 1. Yes.	Resolution No. 1. No.	Resolution No. 2. Yes.	Resolution No. 2. No.
Adams County	2	10	3	9
Coal City No. 1	..	25	25	..
Coal City No. 2	13	..	12	1
Cook County—				
2d Ward	6	..	4	2
3d Ward	6	1	7	..
4th Ward	1	12	1	12
5th Ward	..	14	..	14
6th Ward	1	6	2	5
7th Ward, No. 1	..	7	..	7
7th Ward, No. 2	..	5	5	..
7th Ward, No. 3	..	9	..	9
7th Ward, No. 8	1	11	1	11
8th Ward, No. 1	2	9	3	8
8th Ward, No. 2	..	9	..	9
10th Ward	1	6	1	6
11th Ward	6	7	2	11
12th Ward	12	..	12	..
13th Ward	9	2	9	2
14th Ward	5	18	3	19
15th Ward	7	13	8	12
17th Ward	6	19	8	17
18th Ward	5	..	5	..
19th Ward	7	6	..	14
20th Ward	10	2	11	1
21st Ward	6	6	9	3
22d Ward	16	..	16	..
23d Ward	11	2	11	2
24th Ward	1	9	9	1
25th Ward	3	13	3	14
26th Ward	5	8	10	3
27th Ward, No. 1	..	7	..	7
27th Ward, No. 2	5	3	8	..
27th Ward, No. 4	..	13	..	13
28th Ward	5	1	6	1
29th Ward	1	1	1	1
30th Ward	2	3	6	..
31st Ward	7	15	3	20
32d Ward, No. 1	3	7	1	10
32d Ward, No. 2	..	5	..	5
33d Ward, No. 1	8	..	8	..
33d Ward, No. 2	..	5	2	3
34th Ward, No. 1	..	10	7	3
34th Ward, No. 2	2	..	2	..
35th Ward	2	13	3	10
Chicago Heights	1	11	2	10
Evanston	2	11	3	9
Grossdale	..	5	..	5
Harvey	2	8	3	7
Maywood	..	7	..	7
Riverdale-Dalton	3	..	3	..
Winnetka	2	3	7	..
9th Ward, No. 2	..	8	..	8
10-11 Ward Bohemian	15	16	28	3
12d Ward Bohemian	..	18	..	18
N. W. Side German	..	12	..	12
Karl Marx Club	9	2	9	2
12th Ward Scan.	5	1	6	1
17th Ward Scand.	1	10	2	8
28th Ward Scand.	8	..	8	..
9th Ward Jewish	2	12	..	14
Hungarian	12	4	5	7
Dalzell	5	..	5	..
Edgar County	..	3	..	3
Fulton County—Avon Br.	2	4	1	5
Bryant Br.	2	..	2	..
Canton Br.	3	..	3	..
Galesburg	7	..	7	..
Griggsville	5	..	5	..
Havana	..	11	..	11
Joliet, No. 1	1	7	6	..
Joliet, No. 2	12	..	12	..
Kane County—Aurora Br.	3	4	3	4
Dundee Br.	3	3	5	1
Elgin Br.	9	9	4	9
Kewanee	8	4	2	10
Madison County—Alton Br.	1	10	3	8
Collinsville	4	2	4	2
Edwardsville	7	3	6	4
Glen Carbon	3	4	3	2
McLean County	..	12	2	..
Mercer County	1	12	2	11
Murphysboro	11	..	11	..
Nashville	8	2	8	2
Rock Island County—Moline	9	1	9	1
Rock Island	4	15	5	14
Pana	..	13	7	6
Peoria County	23	..	23	..
Staunton	20	4	16	4
Stephenson County	11	11	11	11
Vermilion County—Danville	1	12	2	10
Fairmount	..	5	..	5
Waukegan, No. 1	1	11	1	11
Winnebago County	2	28	2	28
Witt	3	17	3	17
F. W. Moore, mem. at large	..	..	..	..
Totals	415	685	531	571

We certify that the above figures are correct on both the Wisconsin resolutions and the vote on the election of National Committeemen from Illinois. We declare the following three elected, they having received the highest number of votes:

A. M. Simons, B. Berlyn and Seymour Stedman.

Subcommittee on Tabulation of Vote—A. W. Mance, Peter Miller, Wm. Lewis.

RESULT OF VOTE ON CRESTLINE RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLUTION NO. 1.

"Resolved, That Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, be removed as a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party for advocating the election of a Republican candidate for public office. The act having been admitted and well proven."

Yes, 4,215; no, 4,716.
Total vote on first resolution, 8,933.
Resolution defeated by 503 votes.

RESOLUTION NO. 2.

"Resolved, That the Social Democratic party of the State of Wisconsin be debarred from all participation in national affairs of the Socialist party until such time as they apply for and accept a charter such as all the States have accepted, and that they comply with the same conditions as all other States."

Yes, 4,518; no, 4,496.
Total vote on second resolution, 9,014.
Resolution adopted by 22 votes.

THE END OF THE WORLD.

Heavenly bodies share the common lot of all combinations of matter; like plants and animals, they are born, grow up to maturity, produce seed and die. In THE END OF THE WORLD Dr. M. Wilhelm Meyer shows how, in the normal course of things, a world like our own, having reached the acme of its development, declines slowly in old age and ultimately dies after producing in its interior the seed of a new world. Of course, in rare abnormal cases, such a heavenly body may meet with a premature end, just as an untimely death occasionally befalls plants or animals. Every one knows that nature protects living creatures in a thousand different ways against premature death, but it is not so generally known that her solicitude for the preservation of heavenly bodies is even greater. It is simply startling to learn, for example, what effective protection the earth's atmosphere affords against the invasion of comets and meteors, those intruders from outer space which have aroused the fears of mankind from time immemorial.

To the unscientific mind, the thought of the end of the world is pregnant with terrors; Dr. Meyer's little book dissipates all these fears. True, a premature death MAY overwhelm the earth, but the chances are overwhelmingly against it. Any one of us may come to a violent, untimely end, but few of us are so irrational as to feel uneasy over such a bare possibility. And as for the inevitable death from old age, this comes as a release to the worn-out world, just as to the worn-out individual. Moreover, when a world (or indeed any combination of matter) ends, it is, of course, only the form of organization that is dissolved. The matter and energy of the universe are indestructible; these survive through all world-deaths. When one orb dies, out of its ashes, phoenix-like, a new and more perfect world arises. It is only the narrow egotism of ignorance that deplores the necessity of death. One generation of men, whose ideas were formed under economic conditions that have passed away, is superseded by a new generation whose ideas are the result of changed economic conditions and who can therefore carry forward the progressive development of society. So, too, the present generation of worlds must pass away, to be followed by more perfect worlds. To quote the author's closing sentence:

"Everything that exists subserves the All. Disaster, and, in the highest degree, death are things necessary and salutary in the evolution of the universe. In higher knowledge, death is more and more stripped of its terrors."

THE END OF THE WORLD will be published early in October. It has been admirably translated into English by Margaret Wagner, and will be printed, illustrated and bound uniformly with the other volumes of the LIBRARY OF SCIENCE FOR THE WORKERS.

SCIENCE AND REVOLUTION.

This is an original work by Ernest Untermann, which will also be published early in October, and will be the fourth volume of the same library. It differs from the other volumes in the library in this, that while they give the facts which have been brought to light by modern science, Comrade Untermann's work gives the meaning of those facts and their relation to the Socialist movement. In his forthcoming book, SCIENCE AND REVOLUTION, he not only shows that the Socialist philosophy is the logical outcome of modern science, he also makes a new and important contribution to the development of that philosophy.

Mechanically the book will be like the other volumes of the library, except that, while it will not be illustrated, it will contain more pages than any of the rest. The price will be fifty cents.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

It was in May that we began the publication of the Library of Science for the workers with THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. This is now in its fourth thousand and is selling as fast as ever. The second volume, GERMS OF MIND IN PLANTS, was published at the beginning of September. It is full of important evidence in support of scientific Socialism, yet it is easy and simple in its style. We have just described the third and fourth volumes, and the fifth, THE TRIUMPH OF LIFE, by the author of THE EVOLUTION OF MAN, will be ready early in November.

The publication of these five books involves an outlay of nearly two thousand dollars, and while the books are certain to have a large sale in time, it is a serious problem to raise the money required by the time it will be needed. The authorized capital of our co-operative publishing house is $50,000, but of this only $12,450 has thus far been subscribed, and nearly all of this has come from outside Chicago.

A share of stock costs ten dollars. We prefer, of course, to have it paid for in full when subscribed for, but where this is not possible, it may be paid for in monthly installments of one dollar each.

The stock draws no dividends, but it carries the privilege of buying books at cost. For example, these fifty cent books described in this column can be bought by stockholders at 25 cents each in this office or 30 cents each if mailed. If you spend even a dollar a year for books the saving amounts to ten per cent on your investment.

But the main reason why you should take stock is to make sure that the right kind of Socialist literature is circulated, and enough of it.

The triumph of Socialism will come when enough members of the working class know what Socialism means. They can only know it through the study of Socialist literature. There are various ways in which this literature might have been provided, but our co-operative publishing house is for the United States the channel through which it is being provided.

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