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THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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VOL. VI

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1906.—EIGHT PAGES.

NO. 376

BOURGEOIS NEWS AND SOCIALIST VIEWS.

Father Gapon is dead again. A corpse has been found which is "almost" positively identified as his.

The per capita circulation of money is now \$22.22, but there are signs that the man with the 22 cents is going after some of the \$22.

Through the courtesy of Standard Oil, F. Augustus Heinze is to become a United States senator. Well, well, every man needs his level. How proud the good people of Montana must be to see so wise a choice made for them.

"The real aim in this land of plenty should be to keep as far as possible from the starvation wage."—Evening Post.

Quite so. If the Post would aim its batteries at the profit system its shots might ring more true.

The sparring over the rate bill for political position goes merrily on. The passing of the bill by telephone between the chief executive and a wearer of the senatorial toga is the latest innovation. 'Tis pleasing to see our up-to-date rulers thus avail themselves of the facilities science has put at our service.

Andrew C. Fields, head of the purchase and supply department of the Mutual Life, drew \$100,000 a year for 18 years, so the press dispatches say, by means of padded stationery bills, through collusion with the firm of Lawrence & Co., stationers. Yet it is from such men as this that we are supposed to take our instructions as to what is safe, sane and conservative in business and politics!

The czar's speech at the opening of the Douma seems to be another case of "Me and Gott." When will humanity tire of accepting assinine accidents for rulers? His majesty may be a little short on intelligence, but he possesses those elements of egotism and hypocrisy which would admirably fit him for a seat in the American Congress or a high place in the world of business. "I desire from my heart," he says, "to see my people happy and hand down to my son an empire secure, well organized and enlightened." 'Em-m, just so. The evidence is conclusive.

The entire legislature of Massachusetts has been summoned to appear before the Suffolk county grand jury to answer charges of corruption. This unprecedented action was taken because anti-bucket shop legislation and a bill restricting child labor in the textile mills were killed at the last moment when there was every reason to suppose that they would pass. What trifling things to make a fuss about. There is no telling what these straight-faced Puritans will do next. This muck rake business is being carried to extremes. Our hardworking politicians will not be able to make a living if something isn't done to stop it.

The American Birth Insurance Company of Boston has failed because the actual birth rate has proved so much greater than the estimated rate. Yankeeism evidently does not believe in race suicide, but the directors of this

... should have known that statistics are deceptive. Estimates of the birth rate are based on the increase of the adult population and take into account neither the pulsations of the population nor the slaughter of the innocents in New England textile mills. This method gives accurate enough net results, but it seems its details have proved a little untrustworthy as a basis for birth insurance.

Each new step in the investigation of Standard Oil brings to light rare exotics aglow with the beauties of the profit system. Never before has one concern covered so completely the field of business activity. From rigging the stock market for a steal of millions to driving competition from a backwoods hamlet; from corrupting the electorate of a sovereign state to drilling its petty agents in the shallow creeks by which a competitor's off may be made to compare unfavorably with its own inferior product, no appeal to Hercules has been ignored. No task too Herculean, no opponent too insignificant, no person too vile for its profit lust. From millions to mills it runs the gamut of financial and industrial exploitation. Its story should be preserved by an envious but admiring bourgeoisie and scribed on tablets of bronze that posterity may know how the acme of the energy, thrift and individualism which are the proud boast of the competitive epoch was attained by this glorious corporation. Its doings epitomized in a text book of proper proportions would impart to the young man about to enter a business career all he need know of the most successful methods of trade.

We had occasion last week to call attention to the frequency of fatal accidents in the works of the Illinois Steel Company and the secrecy maintained in regard to them. Since then two more serious disasters have been recorded, though, as usual, the details cannot be learned. On Monday the Tribune printed several columns on this subject, which read like a chapter from Darkest Russia. The secret of the secrecy the company is able to maintain concerning the butchery which goes on within its gates, appears to lie in the low class of foreign labor it employs. It is inconceivable that American or Americanized workmen would submit to having their comrades maimed or killed while neither voice nor relatives could learn the details of any accident. No outsider knows how many men are killed or injured in this plant each month, though the number is known to be very large. It is no doubt dangerous work at the best, but if such bloody sacrifice is the price we must pay for the supremacy of steel perhaps it were better to revert to more primitive methods, unless, indeed, we take the ground that as the death list comprises only low caste foreigners and their killing is of no moment so long as profit may be had in bringing over more. But if it is as much murder to kill a native of eastern as of western Europe, something should be done. A revival of the Mosaic law might work a change. If for each death in the mills a director or stockholder in the concern were quietly removed from the scene of his mandated activities, it would soon be developed whether those recurring holocausts are unavoidable accompaniments of the industry or merely wanton burnt offerings on the altar of Mammon.

... What is Socialism? Before considering the forces which tend toward Socialism it will be well for us to have clearly before our minds what we mean by Socialism. For it is a fact that multitudes of people still have really no idea what is meant by the term; while others mix up Socialism, anarchism, communism, nihilism and what not, all in one bunch and think of them all as one thing. It would be just about as sensible to talk about a white black man as to speak of Socialism and anarchism as the same thing. There is only one thing in common between them, so far as I can see; and that is that both are opposed to our present system of government. Both want a change, but the anarchist wants the restraints of law absolutely removed. His ideal is absolute individualism. The anarchist believes in the absence of all government of man by man. Now Socialism is just about as far the other way as the path and south poles are from each other. The Socialist believes in extending the functions of the government to include practically everything. His doctrine is that the whole is responsible for the part, and that each part is amenable to the whole. No man liveth unto himself. What the Socialist wants to do is to banish the principle of competition on which modern society rests and substitute for it the principle of co-operation. He desires to introduce more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor. He would make land and capital, as the instruments and means of production, the joint possession of the members of the community. And, as a necessary result of such ownership, he would insist upon a division of the produce of such ownership by public act performed by the community itself. Socialism does not mean the complete destruction of the principle of private ownership. For example, a man may own any kind of articles of consumption, or anything which his own labor creates, or things which perish with the using. It is the means of production which he insists must be in the hands of the community. The tools of production must not be held as capital in the hands of one class of men while another class are dependent upon the use of those tools for their daily bread. The substance of Socialism is that the tools and the means of production must be in the hands of the public so that there may be a just distribution of the fruits of production among those who produce, those who toil, those who do the work.

JUDICIAL CAMPAIGN MEETINGS.

The Executive Committee at its session on last Monday night planned for a series of Sunday meetings to be held as per list published below. These meetings are to be used for the double purpose of emphasizing the importance of the judicial election and also to announce a monster outdoor rally on Tuesday, May 29, at La Salle and South Water streets, to be followed by a parade and a counter march on Washington street. It is believed that the judicial campaign can be given a mighty impetus by this novel method of propaganda. Tuesday, the 29th, is the evening before Decoration Day, and it ought to be an opportune time for a monster demonstration. The speakers listed should be promptly on time. The chairman should say that he is well supplied with Chicago Socialists and leaflets, and that rattling big collections be taken for the judicial campaign.

THE SEAWOLF

By Jack London. Regular \$1.50 Library Edition, now only 75c, by Mail 85c. CHICAGO SOCIALIST 163 Randolph St., Chicago, Illinois

THOMAS J. MORGAN

Patents. 1870-1906. 37th and La Salle Sts. Chicago, Ill.

Monday, May 21—Horn's Hall, Halsted and Harrison—Andrew Laifu. Metropole Hall, 456 31st street, 8 p. m.—A. M. Simons and Chas. L. Breckon.

GREAT FORCES OF THE AGE ARE TENDING TOWARD SOCIALISM.

By Rev. James Robert Smith of Quincy, Illinois.

What is Socialism? Before considering the forces which tend toward Socialism it will be well for us to have clearly before our minds what we mean by Socialism. For it is a fact that multitudes of people still have really no idea what is meant by the term; while others mix up Socialism, anarchism, communism, nihilism and what not, all in one bunch and think of them all as one thing. It would be just about as sensible to talk about a white black man as to speak of Socialism and anarchism as the same thing. There is only one thing in common between them, so far as I can see; and that is that both are opposed to our present system of government. Both want a change, but the anarchist wants the restraints of law absolutely removed. His ideal is absolute individualism. The anarchist believes in the absence of all government of man by man. Now Socialism is just about as far the other way as the path and south poles are from each other. The Socialist believes in extending the functions of the government to include practically everything. His doctrine is that the whole is responsible for the part, and that each part is amenable to the whole. No man liveth unto himself. What the Socialist wants to do is to banish the principle of competition on which modern society rests and substitute for it the principle of co-operation. He desires to introduce more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor. He would make land and capital, as the instruments and means of production, the joint possession of the members of the community. And, as a necessary result of such ownership, he would insist upon a division of the produce of such ownership by public act performed by the community itself.

... should get a rate bill that amounts to anything that would mean that the public would control the railroads to that extent. Now, the Socialist comes forward to ask, Why should not the public control the railroads, own them absolutely? These are simply the means of communication between the people. The means whereby one man who labors or thinks transports the product of his labor or thought to another in exchange for what he has produced, and why should any third make a private fortune out of their necessities? These are the questions our Socialists ask. Who can answer them? The railroads of the country are just what the rivers used to be, the great arteries of communication among the people; and just as the rivers and lakes have always belonged to the public so should these modern means of communication, say the Socialists.

Our Wonderful Age. But we are now living in an entirely different world. Through science and invention society has grown enormously complex. Things which used to be done by individuals are now done by great bodies of men working together. For the very necessities of life to-day we are dependent upon others. Nearly everything we eat and wear is produced by great companies of men working together. Our shoes, clothing, meat, groceries, building material, coal—and now even the vegetable market—is under the control of the beef trust! Now while we permit private individuals to own these means of production, and the tools for producing and transporting things, it must be apparent to all that the public is at the mercy of those few men who own, and therefore control, that branch of industry whatever it may be. We have assumed that it was impossible to interfere in these cases because we must regard sacredly what are known as property rights. The Socialist replies that human life is of infinitely more value and importance than mere rights and customs, and that when laws become so obsolete that they are against the common life of man it is better to amend or abolish them entirely, as they have lived out their purpose.

Public Ownership.

The nearest thing we have to Socialism in actual practice is what we call the public ownership of public utilities, which you hear a great many men talking about, and favoring, too, who, I suppose, would feel scandalized if you were to tell them they are preaching Socialism. But that is substantially the fact, only the Socialist simply wants to extend the principle much farther. That is the main difference. For instance, take the street car systems of our cities. The doctrine is that they ought to be owned by the public, the city for example, and that all profits should go to improving the service and cheapening fares, increasing wages and lessening the hours of toil for the workers, and not to enrich some Yerkies to pile up as a vast fortune which he may leave to be squandered by some foolish inheritor, or who may continue the oppression and graft as before. Now we all know that this doctrine of public ownership is spreading all the time, and is destined to be applied to more and more of our public utilities. Chicago, for instance, has just finished a great struggle for the public ownership of its street car system. Other cities have preceded or are following.

There is no doubt in my mind but that there is an increasing demand that our telegraph and express companies be brought under the same general principle. They are means of communicating between all classes of people and should be controlled by the public in the interests of all, not by a few private individuals for their own enrichment. The same thing applies to water supplies, etc., in our cities.

The Railroads.

And we all know that the greatest political question before the country just now is what to do with the railroads of the country. We have just been discovering that most of our vast private fortunes that have been built up in recent years have come through unjust taxation of the people by the owners of the great railroad systems of the country, or through rebates which they have granted to specially favored classes.

President Roosevelt and his disciples are trying to do what they can through rate legislation. But see what a bitter fight they are having over the question. In my judgment they will not succeed in getting anything through Congress that will be of any special consequence against the railroad owners. Too much is at stake. Not only the railroads themselves but all the private monopolies of the country are lined up against any special legislation on this point. For if we

... and their country. We are all profoundly interested in these problems. Colossal Fortunes. Right in the midst of helpful inventions and discoveries which ought to help the people to a higher plain of life and ease the mental and physical struggle so that the soul might have a chance, we have seen, in the last 25 years, accumulated the most colossal private fortunes in the history of the world; and at exactly the same time we have seen the tolling masses impoverished beyond description. It only a tenth part of what Sinclair has said in "The Jungle," and what Russell has said in his great series of articles on the beef trust, is true (and I believe substantially all they have said is true), here are facts to shock the civilized world. We try to send the gospel to the slums. Multitudes of ministers are discovering that the deeper question is what is making the slums. And it begins to look as though our capitalist and competitive system of society is responsible for a large part of it. The social and sanitary conditions in which multitudes of the working people are compelled to live to-day breed poverty, vice and crime as surely as cause produces effect in nature. But this does not apply to simply laboring people, as they are sometimes

... (Continued on Page Three)

BOAT EXCURSION.

The Socialist Party of Cook County Will Sail Sunday, July 1.

The Socialist Party has closed a contract with the Goodrich Transit Company for an excursion to Milwaukee on Sunday, July 1. This will be the first excursion of the season, and is bound to be an unqualified success. The famous steamer, the "Whaleback" Christopher Columbus, will afford one of the most pleasant day's travel that can ever fall to the lot of an individual. This boat is legally entitled to carry 3,500 passengers, and the limit should be the rule for this grand excursion.

The comrades in Milwaukee will doubtless arrange for our reception in a nearby park in that city, and the extra hour the contract gives us will give about four hours in that city that was made famous by a certain brand of brew. This preliminary notice is written simply to notify the tens of hundreds of Socialists of Chicago of the fact of day and date of this our third annual excursion, and to give all an opportunity to so shape affairs as to join with all others in making this the grandest, biggest and best social affair ever held by the party. More details later. The fare will be as before, \$1.00 for the round trip; children 50 cents.

TWO THIEVES.

A starveling stole a loaf of bread, and pleaded guilty on arrest; The judge in righteous anger said, "Take him away—he has confessed!" There was a million-dollar thief; He wore a diamond on his breast; The court's decree was stern and brief: "Let him alone—he has confessed!" J. L. McCREERY.

Socialism is a scientific organization of human society, of which the facts which furnish the basis can only be perceived by those whose eyes are not blinded and whose faculties are not dulled by the existing system which teaches that a man can improve his lot only at the expense of one or more of his fellow men.

Rev. Josiah Strong, editor of Social Progress, says a prominent contractor in New York told him it was cheaper to kill men than to protect them. "Nine men are killed every day in New York," says Dr. Strong, "in accidents which are for the most part avoidable." How much better are such contractors than cannibals—Exchange.

A repetition of Sherman's famous "March to the Sea" was undertaken by his not too brilliant son, "Father Sherman," and the pretense of military display has called forth all manner of criticism from the Dixie journals. In hunting up the fool things which go to make up part of the record of this "son of an illustrious father," some of the papers have referred to his lack of judgment being shown by his unwarranted and puerile attacks on Socialism, and that this military force is of a piece with his efforts to mix religion and politics.

THE JUNGLE By UPTON SINCLAIR Price at the office \$1.25 Postpaid 1.35 CHICAGO SOCIALIST ROOM 15 163 E. Randolph Street CHICAGO, ILL.

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF CHICAGO.

On the 4th day of June, 1906, there will be elected one Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois and one Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook county.

The Republican, Democratic and Socialist parties have nominated candidates for these offices. What the Republican and Democratic candidates stand for is well known. Men from these parties have, up to the present time, held all the judicial offices of the State of Illinois. Their record in the future, if they are returned to power, will be similar to their record in the past. They will continue to administer "justice" on the same lines as before. Pretending to represent all the people, THEY REALLY REPRESENT ONLY THE RULING CLASS. Their decisions are uniformly and consistently in favor of propertied interests.

The Socialist party does not present its candidates as representatives of all classes. It presents them as representatives of one class only—the working class. Judges elected from the Socialist party will interpret the law from the viewpoint of the working man. Instead of construing the law in favor of the rich as against the poor, they will construe it in favor of the poor as against the rich.

Workingmen Before the Courts.

Everyone knows that a workingman finds it almost impossible to win a case against a corporation. The judges themselves are largely responsible for this.

For the protection of the employers they have devised a number of principles (so called) which usually prevent a workingman from obtaining damages when injured by accident. These principles are known in the law books as the "obvious risk doctrine," "the fellow-servant doctrine," "the doctrine of contributory negligence," etc.

None of these "doctrines" are found in the statute books. They are devices originated by the judges only. Socialist judges will sweep them away. They will devise new "doctrines," which will be in favor of the workers.

Trade Unionists Before the Judges.

The record of the Judges of Cook county in the matter of injunctions is also well known. Yet, because of the tendency of the workingman to forget it may be well to recall some of the acts and declarations of our courts.

For example, Judge Brentano, in April, 1905, issued the following order to the members of a union: "You are enjoined under restraint from in any manner molesting, interfering, hindering, obstructing or stopping any person going to and from Montgomery Ward's place of business. You are also restrained from standing or passing along about the streets of Chicago for the purpose of and in such a manner as to interfere with, hinder or obstruct the operation of the said company's business. Also from congregating in crowds for the purpose of picketing the place of business of the complainant against the will of such complainant."

And Judge Holdom, in a late case, used the following language: "The union (Typographical Union No. 16) and its members so far as the bill and affidavits disclose, are at present engaged in the unlawful enterprise of endeavoring, by unlawful means, to force upon the complainants an unlawful contract of closed shop, an eight-

hour day and using threats, intimidation and the picketing line, bribery and the boycott as a means to this end. Such an enterprise is in the highest sense unlawful and in some of its elements of force and violence criminal."

This latter injunction "aroused a storm of protests" from unionists and others. John J. Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, said: "I have always contended that injunctions in labor disputes are an infringement on the constitutional rights of citizens, but this is one of the most unjust decisions I have yet heard of." Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, denounced the court's action in unmeasured terms, saying: "There never was an oppressive tyrant who could not find a judge to clothe his injustice in forms of law."

WORKERS' PUBLISHING SOCIETY.

Owing to the fact that in our application for a charter there was already a State corporation so nearly identical with the Commonwealth Publishing Society, the word "Commonwealth" has been changed to "Workers." This will be the name of the new corporation. If all signs do not fail and the present rate of progress and activity continues, in a few more weeks the stock subscription will be all taken. The referendum has gone out on proposed change of constitution, giving power to the executive committee to legally hold the party property. Many of the returns are now in, and the vote gives promise of carrying overwhelmingly.

John F. Collins POPULAR HATS \$2.00 and \$3.00 Corner La Salle and Madison Streets EVERY STYLE CAPS, GLOVES AND UMBRELLAS COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

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WELCOME, MAXIM GORKY.

By Eugene V. Debs, in Toledo Socialist.

With open arms and hearts attuned to love and greeting, we of the proletariat welcome Maxim Gorky and his wife to these shores.

We know them and we love and honor them. They come to us as international revolutionists, comrades in the common cause; and in bidding them welcome, these brave spirits and unconquerable souls who have suffered all the tortures and terrors of Russian despotism, it is with mingled pride and joy that is marred only by the fact that the indignities to which they will be submitted by the bourgeois ruling classes in "free America" will be more brutal and shocking, if possible, than those they have just escaped in their own native Czar-cursed, wretched land.

Maxim Gorky's career is as painful and pathetic with privation and suffering as it is luminous with brilliant and extraordinary achievement. Child of the social abyss, he has climbed to the very heights of fame and his genius triumphant commands the homage of a world. But through all the wondrous changes of his life, his heart has remained in the social depths and continues to beat warm and true to "Les Miserables" of all the earth.

Christlike is his love for the lowly and despised and his sacrifice of self, and Christlike his persecution by the heartless pharisees.

Had Gorky been an intellectual prostitute he would be the social lion of the hour, especially here in the United States, and every door of the "upper" (?) class would swing inward at his touch. But through all the fiery ordeals that have fallen to his lot he has preserved inviolate his mental and moral integrity; he has fought bravely and unflinchingly the battles of the oppressed and the heavy-laden of the earth.

Bold and litrepid champion of social justice and passionate lover of freedom, the ruling class, to whom he has never crooked the knee, must find some excuse to pour their garbage upon his head, and so they, arch hypocrites that they are, affect to be shocked at some irregularity alleged to have been discovered in his domestic relations, and now raise the cry that he is unclean.

Ye gods! From the prurient plutocracy this is the very quintessence of sarcasm, and on the stage it would win immortality.

The real trouble with Gorky is that he is not some syphilitic duke and that his wife is not some leprous countess. In that event our portly bourgeois would break their lily-white necks climbing over each other to grovel at their feet and bask in the pollution of their diseased presence and their artificial smile.

No wonder their refined sensibilities are shocked by the advent of genius!

healthy, moral and sane, in full possession of all the virtues, nobility of soul, loftiness of mind and purity of heart; no wonder they bar the doors of their harems and hostesses and draw the blinds in dread and fear of a fresh and purifying breath of moral atmosphere.

Czar Nicholas, the ruler of all the Russias, has a "legal" wife, but actually lives with his mistress, and both wife and mistress are domiciled in the royal palace. All the world knows it, but the czar has lost no caste with the ruling classes on that account, and were he to land in New York he would be received by the personal representatives of President Roosevelt, the White House would be made brilliant for his reception and the elite of the nation would fall on their faces to serve as the foot-mat of the royal parasite in his triumphant march through the "Land of Freedom."

The "society" of the bourgeoisie is a devilish curious contrivance. The product of vulgar and debasing exploitation, it is essentially immoral and corrupt, and its ethical sense, if not entirely destroyed, is shockingly perverted. Gorky and his wife must not take its respectability to heart. The malady it is suffering from is a loathsome one and is sure to have a fatal termination. Like any other mental, moral and physical deformity, it is entitled to pity rather than condemnation.

When it comes to "domestic relations," the Gorkys ought to be provided with the transcript of a critical analysis of some of our "upper" or "upper" (?) the "Four Hundred" and their satellites. Whew! Talk about community of wives! Little wonder that they are sensitive and easily jarred; they and their cheap imitators have got to divert suspicion from themselves.

If Gorky and his wife had paid some blue-eyed justice of the peace two-bits for a tobacco-stained "permit," their "domestic relations" would be stainless and sacred, but not a whisper would be heard upon that point, but some other miserable pretext would be trumped up by the scavengers of the ruling class to spew their vomit upon these apostles of freedom, these heralds of the brighter day.

Welcome, thrice welcome, Comrades Gorky! We greet you with the love of comrades, and this love is made all the stronger by the vulgar hate of the ruling class, which you have incurred by your fidelity and devotion to the cause of the proletariat in the great struggle for freedom.

The message of affection and good cheer sent by you to our kidnaped and tortured comrades in Idaho is one of the noblest acts of your noble and unselfish life, and from end to end of the land the proletariat join in the hearty acclaim:

WELCOME TO COMRADES GORKY!

CORRESPONDENCE.

San Francisco, Cal., May 5, 1906. To the Editor Chicago Socialist, Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Comrade—Socialist women of San Francisco have organized under the name of the "Woman's Co-operative Association," to undertake some work for the relief of the women who have suffered in the recent calamity which has visited our city.

The relief is in the nature of co-operative employment to help provide for those needing work and therefore of an industrial character.

We want to secure sewing machines and other tools to work with, and also provide a place where the work can be carried on. Men will be provided with work almost at once, but the women, who are many of them also bread winners, will not be able to so soon secure employment. We must help them. We can best do so by organizing such industries as will serve certain wants of the community and assisting them to become self-supporting.

We appeal to the readers of your paper, especially the women comrades, to send any amount they can, no matter how small the contribution, for this work.

Please send all money to Mary L. R. Clifford, 1224 Noe street, San Francisco, Cal. Comrade Clifford is the State Librarian for the Woman's Socialist Union and also President of the Wm. Morris Club of this city.

Fraternally yours,
SELMA E. GLAUCH,
Secretary.

Chicago, Ill., May 11, 1906.

To the Editor Chicago Socialist: Comrade—In the last issue of the Chicago Socialist you published, under the head of "Correspondence," over a column in fine print a mass of words which are used to exalt the character of the S. L. P., to repudiate the International, National, our State and local declarations and platforms, and to slander the State Secretary of Wisconsin.

The fact that the writer of this matter locates himself at the "Headquarters of the Socialist Party of Arkansas" and prefixes to his signature the word "Fraternally," is no proof that he is a party member or in any way entitled him to the use of the valuable space in our paper. And if the matter be sent to you had been accompanied with his card of membership, the matter of the communication itself should have satisfied you that in or out of our party he belonged to the very worst type of S. L. P. who covered with the title of Socialist and using the excuse of "Unity" are engaged in the work of repudiation and slander.

I write this as my protest against the use of our paper for these covert attacks on the party and open slander, as in this case, one of the most devoted and self-sacrificing members of the Socialist party.

And as a member of Local Cook County I request you to insert this protest in the next issue of the Chicago Socialist and in as prominent a manner as you published the matter of which I complain. THOMAS J. MORGAN.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CHORUS.

The above title was adopted as the official name of the Socialist Chorus, now in course of training, at its regular meeting on last Monday evening. A professional instructor has been engaged, Prof. H. S. Perkins, director of the National College of Music, under whose skillful training the chorus is making rapid progress. Lessons in sight reading are being given for the benefit of those who do not understand music. New members are solicited, also passive members. (The latter can aid in financing if not in singing.) It is not necessary to understand music. All you need is a voice that is capable of development.

It is the intention of the chorus to sing at entertainments and propaganda meetings given by the party, free of charge.

We again urge all comrades and their friends to join the chorus at once and help to build up an organization that will prove of incalculable value as an adjunct to the Socialist party. The chorus meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock sharp, room 404, 26 Van Buren street, Atheneum building. Any one wishing to become identified either as a passive or active member can do so by attending the next meeting of the chorus or by addressing the undersigned. All contributions can also be mailed to the undersigned. Come one, come all, as "every little bit helps."

MABEL BRECKON,
Secretary and Treasurer The International Socialist Chorus, room 15, 163 E. Randolph street, care Chicago Socialist.

Passive members, who aid the chorus financially by paying 25c per month: Bernhard Svendsen, E. N. Phillips, Robert Sallie, Jas. S. Smith, W. I. Goodspeed, W. R. Kerwin, Chas. L. Breckon, A. Anderson, Louis Dalgaard, A. W. Mance, E. R. Cope.

WE SHOULD DISCRIMINATE.

"We should discriminate in the sharp way between fortunes well won and fortunes ill won. * * * Men should know when to quit taking snuff, and to look upward to the celestial crown above them.—The Family Adviser.

When you go to killing bushies, Lay not passion make you blind; Murder only such of said bushies As are harmful to mankind; And while thus engaged in slaughter, Be not always looking down; Every little while you ought to Glance up at the starry crown.

"Do others or they'll do you" is not nearly a scandalous joke. It is a solemn fact solemnly accepted by the business men of to-day. It is the only doctrine on which "business," as we know it, can be successfully conducted.

The progress of the world is not made by converting the older generation, but by educating the younger.—K. Klug.

The International Library of Social Science

This new library will contain the best Socialist books that have been written or that may be written in future. No book will be included in it that is not of distinct value to students of socialism. Mechanically these books are the most attractive that we have yet put out. They are printed on antique-finished book paper of extra quality in large, clear type, and are uniformly bound in extra cloth, artistically stamped. The price, including postage to any address, is ONE DOLLAR A VOLUME. The first seven volumes are now ready; the eighth will appear in June, the ninth in August and the tenth in September. Others will follow.

1. THE CHANGING ORDER. By Oscar Lovell Triggs, Ph. D. A study of the coming Industrial Democracy, and of the ways in which it will inevitably react on art, literature, music, education, religion and the whole intellectual life of the people.
2. BETTER-WORLD PHILOSOPHY. By J. Howard Moore. An original, convincing and satisfying study of ethics from the starting point of evolution and economic determinism.
3. THE UNIVERSAL KINSHIP. By J. Howard Moore. A complete summary of the evidence proving man's descent from the so-called "lower" forms of life, together with a clear and logical study of the conclusions which follow, affecting man's relations to his fellow man and to other living beings.
4. PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM. By Rev. Charles H. Vail. This is one of the best summaries of Socialist principles to put into the hands of beginners; it is easy reading and thoroughly scientific.
5. SOME OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL ESSAYS on Socialism and Science, Religion, Ethics, Critique of Reason and the World at Large. By Joseph Dietzgen, translated by M. Beer and T. R. B. R. With a biographical sketch and some introductory remarks by Eugene Dietzgen, translated by Ernest Untermann. Edited by Eugene Dietzgen.
6. ESSAYS ON THE MATERIALISTIC CONCEPTION OF HISTORY. By Antonio Labriola. Translated by Charles H. Kerr. Second edition now ready. The first part of this book is a historical study of the Communist Manifesto, the cause which led to it, and its effects on the subsequent course of the proletarian movement. The second part is the clearest and fullest statement of historical materialism ever published in any language. This is one of the books that no Socialist can afford to be without.
7. LOVE'S COMING-OF-AGE. By Edward Carpenter. This is on the whole the most satisfactory study of the sex problem yet published. Carpenter is an essayist and poet of high rank, and the literary style of this book is a delight.
8. LOOKING FORWARD. By Philip Rappaport. This is also a study of the sex problem, but historical and scientific rather than literary. It embodies a vast array of facts on the status of women in the past and present, with a suggestive chapter on the probable evolution of the family in the near future.
9. THE POSITIVE OUTCOME OF PHILOSOPHY. By Joseph Dietzgen, translated by Ernest Untermann. This volume will contain, besides the work from which it takes its title, "The Nature of Human Brain Work," and "Letters on Logic." It will be found even more interesting and valuable than the author's "Philosophical Essays."
10. SOCIALISM AND PHILOSOPHY. By Antonio Labriola. Translated by Ernest Untermann. This is the only remaining work left behind him by the author of "Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History." It is in the form of familiar letters to Sorel, and is much easier reading than the "Essays."

To introduce this set of books to new readers we will mail the first volume, THE CHANGING ORDER, for 25 cents, provided one dollar is sent at the same time for a year's subscription to the International Socialist Review. Mention the Chicago Socialist.

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SOCIALIST ACTIVITIES

STATE NATIONAL INTERNATIONAL

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT. Receipts—Due stamps, \$104.15; delegate dues, \$25; campaign fund, \$18; literature sales, \$1.42; miscellaneous, \$1; deficit last week, \$40.09; total, \$164.91.

surplus for the month of April of \$6.31. Same was ordered placed on file. Morgan made report on May Day arrest. On motion adjourned. CHAS. L. BRECKON, Secretary.

NATIONAL PARTY NOTES.

A very successful State convention was held by the Socialists of Florida at Tampa on April 28. A. C. Hill was nominated for the office of State Railroad Commissioner and W. C. Green of Orlando was nominated for Supreme Court Justice.

The National Committee is now voting upon Motion No. 5, which provides for the selection of material from Bulletin No. 62 of the Bureau of Labor for the purpose of publishing a pamphlet relating to municipal ownership in England. Vote will close May 23.

The State Committee of California has requested that Comrades Austin, Lewis and Holloway be routed as National Organizers in territory other than California, and that they thus be enabled to gather funds for the California campaign.

The State organization of Wisconsin makes a request for the services of a National Organizer, ten weeks beginning May 20, with the understanding that financial arrangements will be made with the locals, relieving to some extent the charge upon the National organization.

The above propositions have been submitted to the National Executive Committee.

The protest of National Organizer George H. Goebel against National Organizer E. S. Carr, and the latter's reply has been transmitted to the National Executive Committee.

Relating to this matter Comrade Simons has submitted the following National Executive Committee motion: "That the National Secretary make a request in the Weekly Bulletin for brief expressions from locals visited by Comrade Carr."

Relating to the request from the State Committee of California, Comrade Mally has submitted the following National Executive Committee motion: "That the National office pledge not over \$50 per month for three months towards the California organization to help keep Comrades Austin, Lewis and Holloway in the field per Secretary Tuck's request."

The National Committee is now voting upon the question of granting a charter to the State organization in Tennessee. Vote will close June 1.

The National office granted a charter to Local Fugal, Tenn. Ten members.

The usual summer crop of arrests of comrades for street speaking arrived in good form by the arrest of two comrades in Pittsburg, Pa. The usual result can be announced, that all were discharged upon being given a hearing.

The cash receipts for dues by the State Committee of Minnesota shows an increase in membership of about 44 per cent.

The leaflet containing the resignation of Joseph M. Patterson as Commissioner of Public Works of Chicago. This document deals a body blow to reformers. \$1.00 per thousand, prepaid. Cash must accompany all orders.

National Secretary Burns reports that the total contributions to the Boyer-Haywood defense fund up to May 11 is \$2,705.96.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week are:

James H. Brower—May 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, El Paso, Tex.; 25, en route; 26, Stratford.

James F. Carey—May 20, Fort Wayne, Ind.; 21, Danville, Ill.; 22, en route; 23, Anderson, Ind.; 24, Bruceville; 25, Dashington; 26, en route.

E. E. Carr—Pennywanna, under the direction of the State Committee.

John Collins—Black Hills, S. D.; headquarters at Deadwood.

Isaac Cowen—May 20, Norwood, Mich.; 21, en route; 22, 23, Ishpening; 24, Negaunee; 25, 26, Houghton.

Sol Fieldman—May 20, Bellows Falls, Vt.; 21, 22, Claremont, N. H.; 23, 24, Concord; 25, 26, Manchester.

J. L. Fitts—May 20, 21, Salisbury, N. C.; 22, 23, Charlotte; 24, 25, Bessemer City; 26, Asheville.

A. H. Floater—Iowa, under the direction of the State Committee.

Gertrude Breslau Hunt—May 23, Frankford, Ind.; 24, 25, Elwood; 26, Alexandria.

Mother Jones—Will begin a tour through Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas May 27.

Arthur Morrow Lewis—May 20, 21, Ouray, Colo.; 22, 23, 24, 25, Grand Junction. Recurring to his Arizona dates at Bisbee, where the Queen Mining Company is in full control and where almost every workingman with a tendency toward organization has been blacklisted and literally driven out of town; particularly is this true of those with Socialist inclinations. Comrade Lewis sold \$54.05 worth of literature.

Mrs. Lena Morrow Lewis—Arizona, under the direction of the Territorial Committee.

William Mally—Reports that under his direction the party organization in Indianapolis is being reformed on the basis of ward branches with a Central Committee, and the work, which is proceeding satisfactorily, will be completed during May.

Gay E. Miller—May 20, 21, 22, Parkersburg, W. Va.; 23, Harrieville; 24, Sistersville; 25, New Martinsville; 26, Moundsville.

J. B. Osborne—Georgia, with headquarters at Atlanta, care Max Wilk, 224 Century Building.

Samuel Robbins of Chicago, Ill., will begin organizing work in Indiana on May 21.

Herman F. Titus—May 20, Nampa, Idaho.

M. W. Wilkins—Connecticut, under the direction of the State Committee.

John M. Work—May 20, Muskegon, I. T.; 21, Henrietta; 22, Weldon; 23, Dymond.

Castle; 24, Prague; 25, Sparks, under the direction of the Territorial Committee.

Alex. Halonen (Finnish) of Calumet, Mich., will start an organizing tour in Michigan May 26, after which it will be extended to Minnesota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Colorado.

J. MAHLON HARNES, National Secretary.

NEW SOCIALIST SCHOOL IN NEW YORK CITY.

The trustees of the Rand fund for the establishment of a school to teach social science from the standpoint of International Socialism have empowered the American Socialist Society, an incorporated body formed in 1901, to found and maintain such a school.

The Society has accepted the charge, and has been for some time actively engaged in the preliminary work of organization. It has leased for a term of years the large residence building at 112 East 19th street, and will take possession on July 1. The rooms on the parlor floor will be fitted up for a library, reading room, archive, office and bookstand, and the rooms on the second floor for class rooms.

The leading Socialist publications of the world will be kept on file. A collection of the most authoritative works on Socialism and Social Problems will be made, \$1,000 having been apportioned for the beginning of the library. An archive of old and rare manuscripts, pamphlets and books relating to Socialism and labor will also be collected. Comrades will be asked to contribute by loan or gift to this collection, which will be carefully guarded. Already several rare works have been promised.

It is expected to have the library and reading room ready for general use by July 15. The classes will begin on Monday, October 1. The Instruction Committee has prepared a tentative plan of study-courses, and though much remains to be done before definite announcement can be made, the following courses can be confidently promised at this time:

Systematic courses, with the use of text-books, personal assistance of instructors, examinations and seminars on:

- 1. Elementary Socialism. 2. Economics of Socialism. 3. History of Socialism. 4. Nature and Functions of the State.

Lecture-Conference Courses with opportunity for questioning instructors, on:

- 1. Principles of Sociology. 2. Ethics. 3. Social Theories. 4. Social History.

Formal lectures on a great variety of subjects, such as Methods and Tactics of the Socialist Movement; Socialism and Art; History of the Labor Movement; Physical Evolution, and such special problems as those relating to Class Antagonisms, the Middle Class, the Farming Class, Trade Unionism, Child and Woman Labor, Old Age Pensions, Immigration, Housing, Proletarian Diseases, and Labor Legislation.

The services of all instructors will be paid for, and a moderate tuition fee will be charged students.

The officers of the Society operating the School are: Algernon Lee, President; Morris Hillquit, Treasurer; and W. J. Ghent, Secretary. Among the Directors, other than these officers, are Leonard B. Abbott, John C. Chase, Benjamin C. Gruenberg, Dr. Th. Levene, and Herman Schlueter. Mr. Ghent has also been elected the Secretary of the School.

A preliminary prospectus, giving more detailed information, will be issued about July 15. Requests for this prospectus may be sent to the Secretary at 200 West 54th street, New York City. The Secretary would also be glad to receive lists of names of those who might be interested in the work of the school. W. J. GHENT, Secretary.

"EDUCATIONAL." The "Speakers Club" began its outdoor work last Saturday evening at the corner of Green and Madison streets. From seven-thirty till ten-thirty a transient crowd of two or three hundred interested proletarians listened attentively to the revolutionary doctrines of modern Socialists were expounded to them. Comrades Williams, Harrack, Eldridge, Rodriguez and Frankel each stood upon an empty beer case for half an hour and burlied at the sluggish minds of the proletariat, the bombs of clear cut, class-conscious, revolutionary ideas, while Comrades Ball, Turner, Belt, Van Alben and one or two others circulated among the crowd distributing Chicago Socialists and selling books and sub cards. The collection was \$1.90, about \$3 worth of pamphlets and several sub cards were sold and two applications were taken. We will be at the same corner next Saturday evening. Come out and help us. The "club" is still meeting Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 328 W. Madison street. If you have never tried to make a Socialist speech you ought to come up and join us. You may have just the qualifications necessary for a good speaker. We can help you to develop them and the party needs your help. The exploited worker, the unemployed, the incarcerated, the sick and disabled, the disfranchised and the disinherited and all the disheartened and discouraged masses of humanity dependent upon these, all are in need of your help. Won't you help them? Yours for the revolution, MAURICE E. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

"One of the most powerful causes of the slow amendment of public institutions consists in this circumstance, that most men endeavor rather to justify what exists than to consider whether it ought to exist or not."—Dymond.

GREAT FORCES OF THE AGE ARE TENDING TOWARD SOCIALISM.

(Continued from First Page.)

called to distinguish people who work with their hands from other workers, but to all of the people who are not on the inside with those who control. More and more we are finding ourselves at the mercy of a few men, comparatively, who own the means and tools of production and the means of transportation and communication. Soon we shall be dependent upon the dictates of a trust, great or small, for every solitary thing we eat or wear. It is substantially so now. And when the system is worked out to completion what do you suppose those at the top will do to the rest of us? What may we expect from what they have done as fast as power has come into their hands?

Now the fact that all this power is steadily being gathered into the hands of a few and controlled by them is another of the facts tending toward Socialism. It used to be said that the government could not control these things. It was too big a problem. But here we have the spectacle of a few private individuals controlling, in spite of the government. Men are beginning to see that if these things can be controlled by a few men, or corporations, they can be controlled by the government much better when the element of private profit is taken out of them and the men at the head have only the best interests of the whole people at heart.

The Beef Trust.

For instance, who says what you shall pay for meat tomorrow? Practically one man issues orders for the whole country. And these orders are based on just what the "traffic will bear." Who says what you shall pay for oil? Practically one man or corporation. We pay what we are asked to pay, what we have to pay or go without. And does this extra price go to pay the men who are actually doing the work of bringing the beef, the oil, and other commodities, into our hands? If it did we might pay it without protest. But, as a matter of fact, it is going to make millionaires of a comparatively few. These are facts becoming increasingly clear every day. What are we going to do about them? The Socialist's answer is that all of this must be taken out of the hands of private individuals and controlled by the government. Then we should have to pay just what the commodities cost us to produce and all that we pay would go to those who had honestly toiled with hand or brain to produce them and bring them to us. Have you a better answer than that? If you have you had better begin to speak it out, for surely the people will not always endure things as they are.

Millions from Tears.

Another fact tending toward Socialism is the arrogance of the men in control of these industries at the present time. The apparent impossibility to reach them by any legislation of any sort and stop them from oppressing the people in these ways. Pass a law against their nefarious practices and they will start a case up toward the Supreme Court and keep it hanging fire as long as possible, and in the meantime, keep on feeding the people and thinking out a new way to evade the law in case they are beaten by the courts. And then they pay a fine that amounts to about as much as a postage stamp to one of us and go right on making millions out of the sweat and blood and tears of the people. Who does not know that what I am saying is literally true? What one of them was sent to prison? I cannot think of one.

The beef packers are brought into court at great expense, a case is tried with all the vigor of the government, and just when the facts, which they themselves had previously disclosed, are about to bring them before the country as a band of criminals, behold, the court decides that the very fact that they had previously told these things on themselves made them immune from prosecution! Did any one ever hear of such blasphemous nonsense propagated under the pretense of meeting out justice to men? Do you suppose the common people are dead to such facts as these? Do you suppose they fall to ask why Debs was sent to jail for disobeying the court's injunction while the packers are set free for doing a worse thing? The law in the first case being strained to imprison Debs while it was prostituted to liberate the criminals of the beef trust! The very arrogance of these men at the head of the great trusts is pushing us speedily toward Socialism.

An Atrocious Outrage.

Again, take such an instance as the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone in Denver a few weeks ago. It was claimed by the mine owners of Colorado and Idaho that these men, who are the leaders in the Western Federation of Miners, were guilty of conspiring to murder the ex-governor of Idaho, Steunenberg. And, instead of arresting these men and extraditing them according to law, provided they had any case against them, they were practically kidnaped in Denver on a Saturday night, rushed in a special train across the borders of the State in the night and thrown into the penitentiary in Idaho. And the Governor of that State openly boasted at the time that they should never leave the State alive! I do not know whether these men are guilty of the crime charged or not. I am not passing on that. That is for the proper courts and juries to decide. But I do say that the manner of their arrest and treatment has witnessed. We all know that no capitalist would have been so treated. And the plain people of the country are awaking to these facts. To-day millions of working men and women all over the country, and a vast number of other classes, are demanding justice for these men, and propose to see that they have it. Do you wonder that these millions who

think that their brothers have been outraged in this manner, while the confessed criminals in the beefpackers' case are given a bill of immunity, feel that something is terribly wrong with this government and with the social conditions which prevail within it? Do you wonder that they are attracted toward Socialism with its doctrine of equality for all men before the law? These men who exploit the people turn round and use the money they have filched from them to buy immunity from prosecution.

The Standard Oil.

And while all this was going on there were the officers of the Standard Oil keeping out of sight to avoid service by the officers of the law, Riggs sitting in court sneering in the face of the attorney general of Missouri who was seeking to unearth the unlawful combinations of this great trust in that State. Do you suppose the plain people of the country are always going to stand for such things? All such incidents are part of the facts tending toward Socialism. No one is doing more to hasten it than these very men who are trampling upon the rights of the people, seeking to nullify the law directly or indirectly.

And people are coming to believe that the laws are being made and interpreted in the interests of this class all the time. The United States Senate is passing more under a cloud of suspicion every day. The people believe that these men represent almost wholly the interests of large aggregations of capital and are in no true sense in sympathy with the real needs and rights of the plain people. These are solemn facts. We are simply fools if we fail to heed them. Let Congress pass a law covering the points in question, and by the time it is in force you may be very sure the criminals in that case will have discovered a new way to evade that law just as they have this.

The Muck Rake.

In his famous "Muck Rake" speech the President proposes to limit large fortunes by practically taxing them out of the hands of those who hold them, and by restrictions upon inheritance. The Socialists say he is working at the wrong end of the problem. If these vast fortunes are a menace to freedom we must change things so they cannot be accumulated in the first place. It is the system under which we live that makes such things possible. We are not working at the right end of the problem when we simply try to divide the spoils which robbers have taken, but when we try to fix things so they cannot rob in the first place. That is what the Socialists say, and an increasing number of people are agreeing with them. Again, I say, if you have any better remedy you had better speak up, for the people will make some radical change in these matters. It does not take the people long in this country, with its free voting system, to make a change when once they are thoroughly convinced it ought to be made. And to assume that we are always to continue with things as they are is to impeach our wisdom and our morals as well.

But I could go on all night pointing out these things. Time forbids. I shall speak of one thing more, viz, the faculty for knowing the facts before us. We are educating our people. Soon it will be impossible to keep them in any sort of bondage, industrial or otherwise. The hideous facts which our present system is producing are being spread broadcast through the printed page. And as we know these facts our hearts are stirred to the depths by them. Surely, we cannot remain dead to the awful inequalities before us. The voices of helpless women and little children appeal to us in tones we cannot refuse to hear. The cry of broken-down, discouraged men, who have gone to wreck in this great industrial warfare, thunders in our ears.

POLICE BREAK UP SOCIALIST MEETING.

Mishawaka, Ind., May 14, 1906. Dear Comrade—A street meeting of from three to four hundred people was broken up Saturday night (May 12) by the police at South Bend, Ind. Comrade Gertrude Breslau Hunt, of Norwood Park, Ill., was the speaker. Saturday night was her third night in South Bend. No trouble the first two nights. Police interfered when we began to write up application cards. Five members taken in Friday night. Police charged that we were blocking the street and demanded our permit. We did not have it with us. The crowd cheered loudly when Comrade Hunt said "you can see friends that you do not own your streets." The best way to spread Socialism is to interest the police. Yours for the revolution, A. B. WISEL, 730 E. 4th street, Mishawaka, Ind.

THE CAPITALIST MIND.

I met a friend, a little while ago. Who has a tapeworm—doctors tell him so; He is so hungry, yet so lean and slim. It looks to me as though the worm had him! I asked him how he was? A genial smile Overspread his wan and pallid visage, while He stroked the bulkiest portion of his figure (His tapeworm day by day is growing bigger). And answered, with self-satisfied sincerity, "We are enjoying wonderful prosperity!" —J. L. McCree.

WANTED

Woman without children to run Delicatessen Store. WALTER HUGGINS, 110 Colorado Av., City.

FW ROEPSTORFF & CO 6222-6240 HALSTED STREET Phone Wentworth 448 OUR DAINY SUMMER DRESSES Have arrived in splendid assortment. At the beginning of warm weather they will be an inviting feature at this store, priced so reasonably that nobody need be without one or more. Do not put off seeing these attractive garments. Have the early pick. NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS Bargains in this department are listed in our handbills each week. Special prices are made on certain days on the latest shades and weaves obtainable. You should not fail to read them and share in the saving effected. IN OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT All efforts have been concentrated upon the one item of summer suits, shirts and light underwear. We have provided special stocks of nobby suits for men and boys; cool, comfortable, garments of generous fit for hot weather. Prices are as low as quality will permit.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS! We have a few copies of Darwin's Descent of Man and Origin and Species on hand. Bound in cloth and leather, gold stamping on back, marble edges. These books were made to sell at \$1.25 a volume, but we will sell them, while they last, at the extremely low price of 50c. BY MAIL 10c EXTRA FOR POSTAGE CHICAGO SOCIALIST 163 East Randolph Street Chicago, Illinois

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The Spring and Summer Season Opens Up, Why Not You Get Your Garments Made by the Co-operative Tailoring Co. If you are figuring on getting a new suit of clothes, let us know what color of goods you want, what price about and we will send you a nice selection of samples to select from, your suit, overcoat, pants, measure blanks, instructions how to take measure and tape measure, and we guarantee you that you will get perfect satisfaction out of our garments or money will be refunded. THE CO-OPERATIVE TAILORING CO. 772 South Halsted Street, corner 19th Place, Chicago Reference: Chicago Socialist. CHAS. TYL, Manager

H. GEISENHEIMER 6 and 8 Arcade Building, Pullman BIGGEST LINE FOR SPRING IN BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING MEN'S SUITS Spring Overcoats and the Newest Styles in Hats, Shirts, Ties, Etc. SHOES AND CLOTHES REPAIRING

The Bitter Cry of the Children By JOHN SPARGO Library Edition.....\$1.50 By mail.....\$1.55 The Call of the Wild By JACK LONDON Library Edition.....75c By mail.....85c CHICAGO SOCIALIST, 163 E. RANDOLPH ST.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.
 Judge—H. Lehman, 24 Fremont st.
 Judge—John Ann, 178 Dayton st.
 Judge—Chas. Schuler, 202 Dayton st.
 Clerk—Arthur Fischer, 804 N. Halsted st.
 Clerk—Arthur Mielich, 8 Fremont st.

SIXTH PRIMARY DISTRICT.
 Comprising Election Precincts 20, 21, 22, 23.
 Polling Place, 450 Clybourn av.
 1 Delegate to Congressional District Convention.
 1 Delegate to State Convention.
 1 Delegate to County Convention.
 1 Delegate to City Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.
 Judge—Louis Mueller, 5 Concord pl.
 Judge—Ernest Lehman, 27 Russell st.
 Judge—Louis Krauthorn, 50 Mad av.
 Clerk—Peter J. Linden, 153 Russell st.
 Clerk—Charles Mielich, 804 Clybourn av.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.
FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT.
 Comprising Election Precincts 7, 8, 9, 10.
 Polling Place, 1302 Clybourn av.
 2 Delegates to Tenth Congressional District Convention.
 2 Delegates to Sixth Senatorial District Convention.
 2 Delegates to State Convention.
 2 Delegates to County Convention.
 2 Delegates to City Convention.
 2 Delegates to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.
 Judge—Christian Fisch, 405 Hermitage av.
 Judge—Charles A. Kriebitz, 123 Fletcher av.
 Judge—Joseph Kadetz, 1392 Clybourn av.
 Clerk—William Daniels, 442 Nelson st.
 Clerk—Fred Loeber, 18 Nelson st.

SECOND PRIMARY DISTRICT.
 Comprising Election Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4.
 Polling Place, 853 Lincoln av.
 1 Delegate to Tenth Congressional District Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sixth Senatorial District Convention.
 1 Delegate to State Convention.
 1 Delegate to County Convention.
 1 Delegate to City Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.
 Judge—Arthur P. Leano, 1157 Wellington av.
 Judge—G. F. Metz, 1684 Paulina st.
 Judge—Norman Fehrmann, 627 Washington av.
 Clerk—Henry Wohlhausen, 715 E. Belmont av.
 Clerk—G. M. Hanfington, 1110 George st.

THIRD PRIMARY DISTRICT.
 Comprising Election Precincts 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.
 Polling Place, 1262 Southport av.
 1 Delegate to Tenth Congressional District Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sixth Senatorial District Convention.
 1 Delegate to State Convention.
 1 Delegate to County Convention.
 1 Delegate to City Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.
 Judge—Arthur P. Leano, 1157 Wellington av.
 Judge—G. F. Metz, 1684 Paulina st.
 Judge—Norman Fehrmann, 627 Washington av.
 Clerk—Henry Wohlhausen, 715 E. Belmont av.
 Clerk—G. M. Hanfington, 1110 George st.

THIRD PRIMARY DISTRICT.
 Comprising Election Precincts 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.
 Polling Place, 1262 Southport av.
 1 Delegate to Tenth Congressional District Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sixth Senatorial District Convention.
 1 Delegate to State Convention.
 1 Delegate to County Convention.
 1 Delegate to City Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.
 Judge—Arthur P. Leano, 1157 Wellington av.
 Judge—G. F. Metz, 1684 Paulina st.
 Judge—Norman Fehrmann, 627 Washington av.
 Clerk—Henry Wohlhausen, 715 E. Belmont av.
 Clerk—G. M. Hanfington, 1110 George st.

FOURTH PRIMARY DISTRICT.
 Comprising Election Precincts 18, 19, 20.
 Polling Place, 774 Clybourn av.
 1 Delegate to Tenth Congressional District Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sixth Senatorial District Convention.
 1 Delegate to State Convention.
 1 Delegate to County Convention.
 1 Delegate to City Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.
 Judge—H. Heckman, 84 Webster av.
 Judge—John Burger, 156 Southport av.
 Judge—John Frey, 229 Southport av.
 Clerk—Albert Kriebitz, 54 Webster av.
 Clerk—Richard Markewitz, 229 Southport av.

FIFTH PRIMARY DISTRICT.
 Comprising Election Precincts 23, 24, 25.
 Polling Place, 1262 Southport av.
 1 Delegate to Tenth Congressional District Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sixth Senatorial District Convention.
 1 Delegate to State Convention.
 1 Delegate to County Convention.
 1 Delegate to City Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.
 Judge—H. Heckman, 84 Webster av.
 Judge—John Burger, 156 Southport av.
 Judge—John Frey, 229 Southport av.
 Clerk—Albert Kriebitz, 54 Webster av.
 Clerk—Richard Markewitz, 229 Southport av.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.
FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT.
 Comprising Election Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
 Polling Place, 1219 N. Halsted st.
 1 Delegate to Tenth Congressional District Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sixth Senatorial District Convention.
 1 Delegate to State Convention.
 1 Delegate to County Convention.
 1 Delegate to City Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.
 Judge—Ambrose T. Foley, 324 Webster av.
 Judge—Michael Stanford, 25 Racine av.
 Judge—Edward Stadler, 118 Ogusod st.
 Clerk—John Rahn, 229 Grand av.
 Clerk—Frank Boye, 229 Dayton st.

SECOND PRIMARY DISTRICT.
 Comprising Election Precincts 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
 Polling Place, 1408 Wrightwood av.
 1 Delegate to Tenth Congressional District Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sixth Senatorial District Convention.
 1 Delegate to State Convention.
 1 Delegate to County Convention.
 1 Delegate to City Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.
 Judge—John J. Lutz, 1247 N. Halsted st.
 Judge—Wm. F. Nelson, 1123 Midland av.
 Judge—Severin Sparks, 1382 Halsted st.
 Clerk—Herbert D. Baslow, 609 Midland av.
 Clerk—Edward B. Seneca, 47 Florence av.

THIRD PRIMARY DISTRICT.
 Comprising Election Precincts 10, 11, 12.
 Polling Place, 710 Sheffield av.
 1 Delegate to Tenth Congressional District Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sixth Senatorial District Convention.
 1 Delegate to State Convention.
 1 Delegate to County Convention.
 1 Delegate to City Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.
 Judge—John J. Lutz, 1247 N. Halsted st.
 Judge—Wm. F. Nelson, 1123 Midland av.
 Judge—Severin Sparks, 1382 Halsted st.
 Clerk—Herbert D. Baslow, 609 Midland av.
 Clerk—Edward B. Seneca, 47 Florence av.

THIRD PRIMARY DISTRICT.
 Comprising Election Precincts 10, 11, 12.
 Polling Place, 710 Sheffield av.
 1 Delegate to Tenth Congressional District Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sixth Senatorial District Convention.
 1 Delegate to State Convention.
 1 Delegate to County Convention.
 1 Delegate to City Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.
 Judge—John J. Lutz, 1247 N. Halsted st.
 Judge—Wm. F. Nelson, 1123 Midland av.
 Judge—Severin Sparks, 1382 Halsted st.
 Clerk—Herbert D. Baslow, 609 Midland av.
 Clerk—Edward B. Seneca, 47 Florence av.

FOURTH PRIMARY DISTRICT.
 Comprising Election Precincts 19, 20, 21.
 Polling Place, 1216 Belmont av.
 1 Delegate to Tenth Congressional District Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sixth Senatorial District Convention.
 1 Delegate to State Convention.
 1 Delegate to County Convention.
 1 Delegate to City Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.
 Judge—John J. Lutz, 1247 N. Halsted st.
 Judge—Wm. F. Nelson, 1123 Midland av.
 Judge—Severin Sparks, 1382 Halsted st.
 Clerk—Herbert D. Baslow, 609 Midland av.
 Clerk—Edward B. Seneca, 47 Florence av.

FOURTH PRIMARY DISTRICT.
 Comprising Election Precincts 19, 20, 21.
 Polling Place, 1216 Belmont av.
 1 Delegate to Tenth Congressional District Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sixth Senatorial District Convention.
 1 Delegate to State Convention.
 1 Delegate to County Convention.
 1 Delegate to City Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.
 Judge—John J. Lutz, 1247 N. Halsted st.
 Judge—Wm. F. Nelson, 1123 Midland av.
 Judge—Severin Sparks, 1382 Halsted st.
 Clerk—Herbert D. Baslow, 609 Midland av.
 Clerk—Edward B. Seneca, 47 Florence av.

FIFTH PRIMARY DISTRICT.
 Comprising Election Precincts 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.
 Polling Place, 541 Wilson av.
 1 Delegate to Tenth Congressional District Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sixth Senatorial District Convention.
 1 Delegate to State Convention.
 1 Delegate to County Convention.
 1 Delegate to City Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.
 Judge—John J. Lutz, 1247 N. Halsted st.
 Judge—Wm. F. Nelson, 1123 Midland av.
 Judge—Severin Sparks, 1382 Halsted st.
 Clerk—Herbert D. Baslow, 609 Midland av.
 Clerk—Edward B. Seneca, 47 Florence av.

FIFTH PRIMARY DISTRICT.
 Comprising Election Precincts 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.
 Polling Place, 541 Wilson av.
 1 Delegate to Tenth Congressional District Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sixth Senatorial District Convention.
 1 Delegate to State Convention.
 1 Delegate to County Convention.
 1 Delegate to City Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.
 Judge—John J. Lutz, 1247 N. Halsted st.
 Judge—Wm. F. Nelson, 1123 Midland av.
 Judge—Severin Sparks, 1382 Halsted st.
 Clerk—Herbert D. Baslow, 609 Midland av.
 Clerk—Edward B. Seneca, 47 Florence av.

SIXTH PRIMARY DISTRICT.
 Comprising Election Precincts 32, 33, 34.
 Polling Place, 418 Berwyn av.
 1 Delegate to Tenth Congressional District Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sixth Senatorial District Convention.
 1 Delegate to State Convention.
 1 Delegate to County Convention.
 1 Delegate to City Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.
 Judge—John J. Lutz, 1247 N. Halsted st.
 Judge—Wm. F. Nelson, 1123 Midland av.
 Judge—Severin Sparks, 1382 Halsted st.
 Clerk—Herbert D. Baslow, 609 Midland av.
 Clerk—Edward B. Seneca, 47 Florence av.

SIXTH PRIMARY DISTRICT.
 Comprising Election Precincts 32, 33, 34.
 Polling Place, 418 Berwyn av.
 1 Delegate to Tenth Congressional District Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sixth Senatorial District Convention.
 1 Delegate to State Convention.
 1 Delegate to County Convention.
 1 Delegate to City Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.
 Judge—John J. Lutz, 1247 N. Halsted st.
 Judge—Wm. F. Nelson, 1123 Midland av.
 Judge—Severin Sparks, 1382 Halsted st.
 Clerk—Herbert D. Baslow, 609 Midland av.
 Clerk—Edward B. Seneca, 47 Florence av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.
FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT.
 Comprising Election Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4.
 Polling Place, 43 Higgins av.
 1 Delegate to Tenth Congressional District Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sixth Senatorial District Convention.
 1 Delegate to State Convention.
 1 Delegate to County Convention.
 1 Delegate to City Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.
 Judge—John Wallstrom, 1079 Sheffield av.
 Judge—Peter Mielich, 1512 N. Halsted st.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.
 Judge—Otto Swanson, 1962 Beta st.
 Clerk—Chas. H. Sand, 1730 N. Clark st.
 Clerk—Joseph Reinhardt, 1834 Beta st.

SIXTH PRIMARY DISTRICT.
 Comprising Election Precincts 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.
 Polling Place, 1424 Grace st.
 1 Delegate to Ninth Congressional District Convention.
 1 Delegate to Thirty-first Senatorial District Convention.
 1 Delegate to State Convention.
 1 Delegate to County Convention.
 1 Delegate to City Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.
 Judge—Otto Swanson, 1962 Beta st.
 Clerk—Chas. H. Sand, 1730 N. Clark st.
 Clerk—Joseph Reinhardt, 1834 Beta st.

SEVENTH PRIMARY DISTRICT.
 Comprising Election Precincts 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42.
 Polling Place, 1946 Evanston av.
 1 Delegate to Tenth Congressional District Convention.
 1 Delegate to Thirty-first Senatorial District Convention.
 1 Delegate to State Convention.
 1 Delegate to County Convention.
 1 Delegate to City Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.
 Judge—A. Blumfeld, 1471 Oak St.
 Clerk—H. J. Mueller, 1334 Ogusod st.
 Clerk—Karl Hellebrand, 1436 Ogusod st.

EIGHTH PRIMARY DISTRICT.
 Comprising Election Precincts 43, 44, 45, 46, 47.
 Polling Place, 1262 Argyle st.
 1 Delegate to Tenth Congressional District Convention.
 1 Delegate to Thirty-first Senatorial District Convention.
 1 Delegate to State Convention.
 1 Delegate to County Convention.
 1 Delegate to City Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.
 Judge—Martin G. Copley, 1946 Evanston av.
 Judge—Alfred H. Frey, 5 W. Cor. Kenmore and Foster sts.
 Judge—Ira J. Lamphier, 1623 Evanston av.
 Clerk—John A. Eshblad, 1946 Evanston av.
 Clerk—Irving R. Gould, 1071 Clifton av.

NINTH PRIMARY DISTRICT.
 Comprising Election Precincts 48, 49, 50, 51.
 Polling Place, Rogers Park Police Station.
 1 Delegate to Tenth Congressional District Convention.
 1 Delegate to Thirty-first Senatorial District Convention.
 1 Delegate to State Convention.
 1 Delegate to County Convention.
 1 Delegate to City Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.
 Judge—H. B. Cassidy, 1371 N. Spaulding av.
 Judge—J. E. Larson, 284 N. 48th av.
 Judge—John Fritz, 1428 N. Central Park av.
 Clerk—Robt. W. Krog, 707 W. Dunning st.
 Clerk—Penward Smith, 1220 N. Sawyer st.

TENTH PRIMARY DISTRICT.
 Comprising Election Precincts 52, 53, 54, 55.
 Polling Place, 1117 Armitage av.
 1 Delegate to Tenth Congressional District Convention.
 1 Delegate to Thirty-first Senatorial District Convention.
 1 Delegate to State Convention.
 1 Delegate to County Convention.
 1 Delegate to City Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.
 Judge—Edward C. Henrich, 1014 Carmen av.
 Clerk—W. F. Henrich, 1014 Carmen av.
 Clerk—R. J. Holey, 854 Victoria st.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.
FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT.
 Comprising Election Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
 Polling Place, 1837 N. Robey st.
 1 Delegate to Tenth Congressional District Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sixth Senatorial District Convention.
 1 Delegate to State Convention.
 1 Delegate to County Convention.
 1 Delegate to City Convention.
 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.
 Judge—Theo. H. Colman, 928 Greenleaf av.
 Judge—Henry Kuhn, 3020 N. Hermitage av.
 Judge—Gus E. Rosenburg, 4502 E. Ravenswood av.
 Judge—Selma Matson, 2701 Lakeside av.
 Judge—John R. Stiller, 842 Hollywood av.
 Clerk—Ernest A. Hough, 6095 N. Clark st.

SECOND PRIMARY DISTRICT.
 Comprising Election Precincts 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD.
FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT.
 Comprising Election Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179,

NOTICE OF SOCIALIST PRIMARY ELECTION.

Public notice is hereby given that on May 26, 1906, Socialist Primary Elections will be held in the various Primary Election Districts in the County of Cook, outside the City of Chicago, and town of Cicero, in accordance with and at the various places set forth in the following application...

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss. COUNTY OF COOK. CHICAGO, May 11, 1906. TO THE COUNTY CLERK OF COOK COUNTY, ILL.

The Socialist party of Cook County hereby makes application to hold a Primary Election in the County of Cook, outside the City of Chicago and for such Primary Election the following is submitted to you.

The name of the Political Party to hold such Primary Election is "The Socialist Party of Cook County." The headquarters of the Central Committee of said Party is located at 163 Randolph Street, Room 15, Chicago, Illinois.

Said Primary Election is to be held on Saturday, the 26th day of May, 1906, for the purpose of electing Delegates to State, County, Sanitary District, Congressional District and Senatorial District Conventions as hereinafter set forth.

That the notice for said Primary Election be published in the Chicago Socialist, a newspaper published in the City of Chicago.

Table with 4 columns: NAME OF CONVENTION, PLACE OF CONVENTION, TIME OF CONVENTION, DATE OF CONVENTION. Lists various election events across different districts.

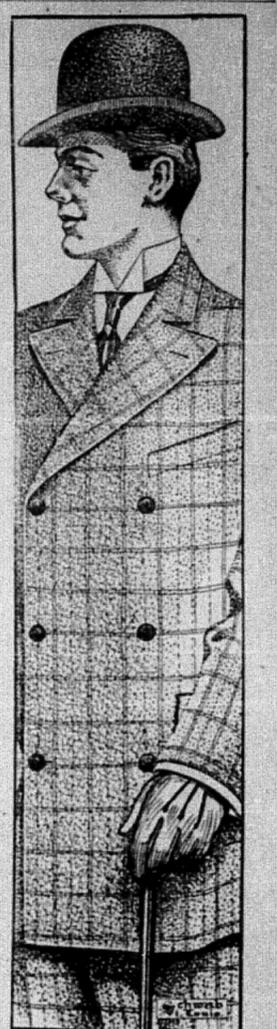
TOWN OF BARRINGTON. FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Barrington. 1 Delegate to State Convention. 1 Delegate to County Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

JUDGES AND CLERKS. Office, Name and Residence. Prec. Judge—C. M. Schneider, 623 Lake st., Oak Park, Ill. Judge—A. W. Klipp, 111 Superior st., Blue Island, Ill. Judge—Michael Madson, 1017 Lake st., Oak Park, Ill. Clerk—S. A. Johnson, 118 Holly st., Oak Park, Ill. Clerk—Andrew Knudson, 315 Wesley av., Oak Park, Ill.

TOWN OF PALATINE. FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Palatine. 1 Delegate to State Convention. 1 Delegate to County Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

TOWN OF WHEELING. FIRST PRIMARY DISTRICT. Comprising the following Election Precincts: 1. Polling Place, Village Hall. Name of Proprietor, Village of Wheeling. 1 Delegate to State Convention. 1 Delegate to County Convention. 1 Delegate to Sanitary District Convention.

THE LIFE WORTH WHILE. The beggar past once ran beside the wheels Of Plenty, raised its bony hands and whined For pity, mumbling hungry gratitude When careless coins were tossed into the dust; And then it crept upon its kennel straw And gnawed its crust until the 'Lad' marked The time to run and whine and gnaw again. But now the mold is falling from the race, And men are rising from their heaps of rags! The world demands in these the latter days, Not wayside alms that pity drops in hands Outstretched and passes on; not charity. The grudging dole that clears the ill the debt To conscience; not the fee perfunctory Some well-fed soul doth give for peace of mind And sense of duty done, the rich man's mite To widows, buying thus the world's surname Of generous, wants not the Charon toll Some Pharisee doth pay for passage price Into the narrow heaven of his creed. That gives with tears; that doth not patronize; That is not unctuous; doth not lift its face To heaven giving thanks for being good. But bndeth wounds and raises them that faint And makes the world a gentler place to live. Not charity at all and more than jobs, The galley brand of servitude; the cord That dangles at its lower end, the Sword Of Want. The right to toil is more than jobs, The right to live the Life Ordained is more Than cells in some great hive or stalls in some Great stable. Men are more than desks And niches. Souls are more than factories. The badge of manhood is a nobler stamp Than slavish numbers on the shambling ranks Of Mammon marching in their lock-step line. The Song of Life is not the bell that sounds At dawn to start and even time to stop. To sleep and rise and eat and slave, and eat And sleep and rise and slave again— This is Not LIFE nor freedom. Nay, the gates of such A toil are but the portals of a cell; The crack that summons men to such a task The crack of lashes.



True Clothing Economy

does not consist of merely paying a low price. Too often a cheap suit is cheap in every sense of the word; it proves an expensive article for the service it gives. You'll find our clothes of the dependable sort, made by the best makers in the land.

\$12.00 will buy a Man's Suit at our store that you cannot duplicate in the high rent district under \$15. Why not save \$3. You'll find it true clothing economy. It will pay you to go to the North Side's Greatest Store, no matter where you live.

BOYS' SUITS Special for this Saturday—ages 3 to 15. They're worth every cent of \$3, on sale this Saturday, only at \$1.95

E SULLIVAN & CO. Room 19 88 La Salle Street. Will cash vouchers at \$4.25 for Judges and Clerks of Socialist Primaries from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. week days; Sundays 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Ancient Lowly BY C. OSBORNE WARD Cloth, 690 pages. Regular price \$2.00. Now 50c. By mail, 70c CHICAGO SOCIALIST 193 E. Randolph St., Chicago

140 Newspapers are printing each week an article by Maurice Smiley, in the Chicago Socialist. It tells the whole story in the plainest language and every position taken is supported by historic quotations from the greatest historical and scientific writers of recent years. It is a worth more to the practical worker than any five hundred dollar library which means one day. Price per single copy, postpaid \$2.00; in clubs of five or more sent to address, postpaid to pay the freight, \$1.50 each. Address: International School of Social Economy 81 Dearborn St., Chicago.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

Issued every Saturday at 103 E. Randolph St., R. 15, cor. Randolph and La Salle Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

Telephone, Main 4121. Automatic, 1142.

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 \$10.00
Six Months \$6.00
Five yearly subscription cards, \$2.00 Money must accompany the subscription.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

To secure a return of unpaid manuscripts postage should be enclosed. The fact that a signed article is published does not commit The Chicago Socialist to all opinions expressed therein.

Editor: A. W. Myers, Business Manager, Louis Dalgaard; State Secretary, J. S. Smith; County Secretary, C. L. Brecken.

It is now time for the donna to read the Czar's speech from the throne, and when it is read it will be short and to the point.

Now it is the drug trust. Verily, this "trust busting" business is getting to be a drug on the market. But the "people" don't see the joke yet.

The government has won its suit against the paper trust, and now the trust will reorganize according to law and boost the price of white paper higher than ever. Great is Teddy and Congress!

The Czar's promise that he will work for the good of the Russian peasants and work in people will be taken with a grain of salt—with probably a few grains of saiguer and glycerine added later.

The ministers were furnished oil by the Standard Oil Co., so that they might keep their lamps trimmed and burning. Thanks to our great John, there is now no fear that any of them will be shut out.

The discussion of Socialism in the capitalist papers has now reached the serious stage. Riddleme has been tried and failed. Determined fight will now be the order and it will fail! Then comes our turn, and we will win!

The city hall is an apt emblem of capitalism. Imposing out of date, costly and rotten to the foundation. Some day it will fall down because of its inherent rottenness or be pulled down. So will capitalism. It will fall down in time, but it can be pulled down earlier, if the workers will do a little pulling at the ballot box.

The Tribune lauds the Socialists of Austria for forcing universal suffrage from a reluctant government, and in its editorials of the same issue denounces the Socialists as "dangerous men of action." Will the Tribune please state if it is "distance that breeds enchantment to the view," or is it sitting on the fence?

Dr. Day, president of the Syracuse university, knows on which side his bread is buttered, and he grows eloquent in the defense of the rich, from whom he gets his living. He is right, too, for it is not written: "To him who has, it shall be added unto, and to him who has not, it shall be taken away, even what he has." We will now join in singing: "Praise John, from whom all blessings flow."

THE GARY RULING

The Chicago Chronicle in commenting editorially on the fact that the Chicago Daily News published an article on Socialism by J. M. Patterson, says: "The learned Joseph Modell Patterson of the Chicago Tribune is now contributing Socialist essays to the Daily News, which is wise enough to cultivate the proletariat under the protection of somebody else's name. Judge Gary's ruling in the anarchist cases was very comprehensive, however, and we doubt if this little trick would save Mr. Lawson in the event of trouble."

While it is perfectly true that under the infamous Gary ruling Mr. Lawson of the News or any other newspaper editor or proprietor might be hinged, our esteemed contemporary appears to forget that Mr. Lawson does not belong to the working class. Besides, we are of the opinion that the time is past when the capitalist class will dare to judicially murder a lot of even workmen for crimes there is no evidence to connect them with as they did in '86.

"THE LIVING WAGE."

The large capitalists have almost succeeded in eliminating competition by pooling their interests, but competition among the workers for jobs is more fierce than ever before in the history of mankind. During the past week there was held in this city a conference of the woman's trade union league. One of the many subjects discussed at that conference was the "living wage" and how to secure it for woman wage earners. The Chicago Evening Post in commenting on the opinions expressed by the speakers at this conference calls attention to one of the reasons why it is impossible for women to secure a "living wage" as long as workers are compelled to compete with each other for jobs. Speaking editorially on this subject the Post remarks:

Some declared that \$25 a week should be the least wage for a woman, a figure which appears exaggerated and unworkable. Others, speaking of Chicago, pointed out the impossibility of decent living on \$35 a week, the wage of the team-horse factory and department store girls.

On this point many will hasten to agree, and if the subject is alone and self-dependent their contention is undoubtedly just. But the smallness of the wage of the average working girl is not always proof of the generosity of the capitalist.

Department store managers declare that there are innumerable workers of employment willing to take \$4 a week. They perform routine work fairly satisfactorily. Part of their wage goes to support the home and the rest is spent on clothes and fancy. They only wish to work until they get a chance to marry. And they prefer to spend the day as saleswomen or helpers than as domestic drudges in competition with their independent

chess men the girls who have to support themselves entirely at the same kind of work, and those are naturally at a grave disadvantage. It is undoubtedly wrong to compel a girl to work long hours at \$1 a day when she has no other resources. But the question of level opinions on either side has only sentimental value.

THE A. B. C. OF SOCIALISM.

By A. M. Simons.

The word Socialism has come at the present time to have two quite distinct meanings. One, that of a future Co-operative Commonwealth, is a legacy from the Utopian stage of Socialism; the other, that of a social philosophy, is the result of the modern scientific meaning of Socialism. Both of these meanings have now become so firmly fixed in the language that it is probably needless to elaborate either of them. Yet while they do remain, the fact of this double meaning must give rise to constant confusion.

The first sense of the word, that of a future stage of society, need not detain us long, for while it is still the more popular and common meaning of the word, it is really almost meaningless. No Socialist, and least of all the scientific revolutionary Socialist, ever dreams that there is going to come a day when one can say, "Yesterday was capitalism, today is the Co-operative Commonwealth." Hence they leave to the utopian dreamers the task of telling "what will happen under Socialism." By the way, it is interesting to note that it is always just the "stagnant" opportunist Socialist who really adopts the "catastrophic hypothesis." He is the one who continually tells us how this, that, and the other thing will be run "under Socialism," as if he expected some morning to wake up out of capitalism into a society labelled Socialism.

But it is in this sense of a social philosophy that the word Socialism has really come to have its present tremendous importance in the world of thought and action. It is this meaning, the acceptance and understanding of which, in a large degree, differentiates the modern scientific Socialist from the sentimental utopian who formerly bore that name.

In this sense there are two essential points in the meaning of the word, which are comprehended in the philosophy expressed by the word Socialism.

The first of these is what is commonly called the "materialistic conception of history," or, since this expression leads to confuse the idea with men's physical materialism, with which it has little or no essential connection, it is now coming to be known as "Economic Determination."

This expression as accepted in the Socialist philosophy is simply a recognition of the fact, now universally admitted in the realm of biology, that the way in which any organization adapts itself to its environment and secures its subsistence from that environment, determines every portion of its organization. If we admit an exception to this law in biology we destroy all possibility of ever making that subject a science, because if Nature can afford to use material for any other purpose than securing of the best interests of the organism, she may indulge in any sort of a freak expression and all law in nature is gone.

HOW LONG?

Seriously, now, Mr. Workman, do you really believe that the various trusts are going to be regulated and controlled in the interests of "the people" by the men who had their campaign expenses paid by the trusts? Can't you see that the real power that governs you today is the interests of the small class of men who control the banks and great industries? How long is it going to take you to realize that the one thing that stands between you and a life worth while is the private ownership of the means by which you must live?

SHAME! SHAME!

Even the Chicago Tribune is using its powerful influence to apologize for the high-handed and outrageous kidnapping of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners contrary to the constitution and all forms of law, justice and decency.

It refers to the kidnapping as an "entirely secondary matter." One would hardly have expected to find the Chicago Tribune apologizing and looking up extenuating circumstances to shield the tools of the Standard Oil gang in Colorado and Idaho. However, there is a class struggle, and the men who suffered the outrages are workmen, and with all its respectability and judicial pretense, when it comes to a showdown the Tribune proved true to its class instincts and interests.

Not only does the Tribune apologize for the lawless methods resorted to by the Idaho and Colorado authorities, but it actually, and we must believe, wilfully, misrepresents the well-known facts in the case. It says: "The friends of the accused men seem more indignant over the way in which they were brought back to Idaho than over the grave charges made against them." Now the well-known fact in the case is that they were not taken back to Idaho, for they have never been accused of having been there previous to the time they were taken there as prisoners from Colorado, where they had homes and were citizens.

If the Tribune does not correct this statement the public can only infer that it is in league with the Standard Oil gang to produce public opinion against Mayer, Heywood and Pettibone before they come to trial.

Socialism proposes to convert local subjects into intelligent citizens.

Socialism is not a threat to annihilate the capitalists. It is a prophesy that will annihilate themselves.

The three greatest enemies of Socialism are ignorance, superstition and bigotry.

Socialism, unlike a certain brand of democracy, does not stand for the greatest number. It stands for the greatest good of ALL.

On June 4 the workers will have an opportunity to elect two Socialist judges. Will they do it, or will they once more place the representatives of the Employers' Association in authority?

This philosophy constitutes the base of modern scientific Socialism. Since this transfer of social classes will constitute a reversal of a large number of social institutions, it is also called revolutionary. And in every sense which this word has in the English language there is no more proper place in which it can be used—a fact I would call to the attention of some persons who seem to be inclined at present to revise that language, at least so far as the vocabulary of Socialism is concerned.

The principles of this philosophy are now invading every field of human thought. They are reflected in the present cry of "back to the people" (which is simply another way of calling for proletarian domination and capitalist overthrow) in art, literature, music, literature, history and pedagogy. Once that a laborer has become thoroughly conscious of the truth of these principles, the manner of their operation and the function which his class is to play in the working out of these laws—once in short he has become "class-conscious," he is a Socialist for keeps, for his Socialism is grounded upon the everlasting rocks of truth and fact and not upon the shifting sands of sentiment and day-dreams.

THE PARAGRAPH IN QUESTION.

The following are the paragraphs in "The Struggle for Existence," by Walter Thomas Mills, to which the executive committee referred in the preamble to the resolution to change the constitution adopted by the County Central Committee last Sunday.

The phrases upon which the committee based its conclusion that Comrade Mills advocated the doctrine, as alleged in the preamble to the resolution, are in italics. These paragraphs will be found in chapter 44, pages 595 and 596, on the subject of "Political Organization and Propaganda."

A Part of the Legal Machinery.

Until very recently political parties were purely voluntary organizations. They were not required to be organized under the constitutions of the various States, or of the federal government, nor were they regulated by the laws of state or nation. The abuses of party management, the organization of political rings and of perpetuating political party machines became "undeniable, and the laws of most States have now established the political party as a regularly organized and legally constituted part of the public machinery of the State. The members of no political party can any longer construct their own machinery, or manage their own affairs entirely in their own way, and in defiance of the general public. No by-laws, charters, committees, conventions, clubs, memberships, discipline, or general party organization or management, are of any force in most States unless they are in compliance with the State laws covering the government of political parties in their purely party affairs.

THE MILLIONAIRE.

The gold that with the sunlight lies In bursting heaps at dawn, The silver spilling from the skies At night to walk upon, The diamonds gleaming in the dew, He never saw, he never knew, He got some gold dug from the mud, Some silver crushed from stones; But the gold was red with dead men's blood, The silver black with groans; And when he died he moaned aloud, "They'll make no pocket in my shroud." —Joanna Miller.

The Primary and Election Laws.

The struggle for primary laws has been a struggle for enforcing the political right of the individual citizen to have voice in the management of the political party whose ticket he votes. It is a part of the movement for universal suffrage. For one's citizenship cannot be complete unless he has a vote within the party and in the management of the party, whose ticket he votes, as well as a vote for the party when elections are held. It is evident that all efforts to limit the management of a political party to a restricted portion of those who vote the ticket, are in their essence a denial of the right of suffrage. They are in distrust of and an attempted thwarting of the popular will. The primary laws are simply an effort to establish the right of franchise in the government of parties, as well as in government by parties.

THE JUDICIAL CAMPAIGN.

The executive committee decided at its session last Monday night to make the echoes ring with the hottest judicial campaign ever pulled off. A new leaflet will be gotten out, and thousands of copies printed. A series of big outdoor Sunday meetings will be held, climaxing in a monster demonstration on Tuesday, May 29, at La Salle and South Water streets. See details given elsewhere. To this end the comrades are urged to send in liberal contributions to the campaign fund. The time to strike is now, and the apathy of the old parties affords the opportunity. We should roll up an enormous vote on Tuesday, June 5, for the class-conscious proletariat knows the utmost importance of the need of controlling the judiciary in the interest of the working class. Crowd on the steam, comrades. Let us stir up the drones as never before. Let us issue a political injunction against the injunction issuers.

The second fundamental thought of Socialism is the sense in which it is now best used is embraced in the discovery of the law of social evolution through the class struggle. By this it is meant that such method of production brings to the dominant social position some one social class. This class is the one which under that method of production is most essential. But as the tools of production are improved and the method of their utilization changed a new social class is made essential. This new class struggles with and overcomes the old and society advances another stage.

The importance of this law at the present time lies in the fact that the capitalist class, by abdication of its function as the organizing, directing class in industry, has ceased to be the socially essential class. At the same time the change in the manner of production from individual to collective production and the organization of the laborers in great industrial productive armies independent of an owning class, now useless, so far as the productive process is concerned, has made the laborers the essential economic class. Therefore, in obedience to these two laws it is certain that the time is not far distant when that class will become socially dominant, and take possession of all the instruments of social control. They will then, as the capitalists do at present, control the State, determine public opinion, and set social customs.

But an examination of the present stage of industry and manner of production shows us that the next change in the organization of industry will be in the line of a transfer of ownership in a highly concentrated form from individuals to the collectivity. Now it also happens that this change is one which will be of tremendous benefit to the laboring class, and hence they have a strong incentive to work in accord with social development to hasten the action of the laws we have just explained.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.

The regular meeting of the Twenty-fifth Ward branch will be held Sunday, May 20, 10:30 a. m., in Lincoln Turner Hall. All members are especially requested to attend.

Socialism does not propose to grant special privileges to labor. It proposes to remove the special privileges by which labor is exploited.

Socialism, individualism, religion, atheism, all extremes combined, and principles that will establish liberty and justice outlined, in pamphlet. Use "Natural Law." Sent first class for 10 cents silver and stamp. H. S. Box 621 San Francisco, Cal.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

The beginnings of the Socialist party were very small in Germany. It has been compared to a brook which has now become a mighty river. There were formerly two Socialist parties in Germany which united in 1875 at the Congress of Gotha, and there were then 24,000 members.

In 1877 at the general election the Socialists obtained 403,000 votes, which was an increase of 140,000 on the vote given in 1874.

In 1878 there were two attempts to murder the old Emperor William. Of course these outrages were held to be the work of the Socialists, and without any proof they were held responsible. At once Bismarck brought in a bill which became law, and was directed against the Socialists. The bill became law on October 21, 1878. Immediately the Central Committee of the Socialist party issued a manifesto recommending the dissolution of all Socialist parties, as they were no longer possible under the new act; as all public propaganda was impossible, it was recommended that there should be an individual propaganda. The law was carried out with much brutality. Men and women were arrested and imprisoned, books, pamphlets, and newspapers were confiscated, more than three hundred working men's associations were suppressed, objectionable persons in the eyes of the police were expelled from Berlin, Leipzig, Frankfurt and other towns.

Yet the propaganda went on; the "Sozialdemokrat" and many other pamphlets were published at Zurich and smuggled into Germany. At the same time Bismarck was going to kill Socialism by kindness, and introduced bills giving old age pensions, etc.

The Reichstag was dissolved, and the Socialists only received 457,000 votes in 1878, and only 312,000 in 1881, but in 1884 they received 530,000, and in 1887 763,000. So that in spite of persecution and the remedial legislation there was a gain of nearly 300,000 votes in ten years.

The law against Socialism expired on October 1, 1890. It was not renewed because a few months before the Socialists had obtained 1,427,000 votes. Bismarck was beaten, in spite of all his efforts. Since then there has been a continual increase in the number of votes given, and at the last election there were cast 3,087,000 votes for the Socialists.—Louis Bertrand, in London Justice.

Get out a big vote on primary election day.

Tell everybody of the importance of the judicial election on June 5. Instruct your judges and clerks to make a list of the names and addresses of all the men who vote on primary election. Get after all these men and get them into the party. Learn how to organize for the interests of the working class. The day of great things at things. Develop the talent for the needs of the day by doing things necessary now.

The city hall falling down and the Democratic party paralyzed, points the opportune moment to get busy in this summer's campaign of organization.

To be a Socialist in these days of converting men and women to the truth is to appreciate one of the privileges of living in the splendid twentieth century. Cheer up! Everything comes to him who goes after it.

LOOKS GOOD TO ME

HOW ABOUT YOU?



Would you like to have a nice, reliable watch with the Socialist Emblem finely hand engraved on back, at a price that is right?

We Socialists are clannish. How can we be otherwise and be Socialists?

Hence, a watch with the Socialist Emblem, engraved by a Socialist, sold to a Socialist by a Socialist is not a bad combination. Neither is a "Marx" Self-Filling Fountain Pen, that is manufactured by a Socialist, sold to a Socialist by a Socialist a bad pen. In fact, it is the best on the market for the price. I want to sell you anything you need in the Jewelry line at a price you can not duplicate.

Yours for the Revolution,



A. B. CONKLIN

Room 25, McVicker's Theatre Bldg.

Take Elevator in Theatre Lobby

ALL MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

WALTER THOMAS MILLS

THE NOTED AUTHOR WILL LECTURE FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 25, AT 8 P. M.

Under the auspices of the Scandinavian Social Democratic Sick Benefit Society

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Open Saturday Nights Sunday Till Noon

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It does not sacrifice style for comfort. It retains both. Light weight materials are not as firm as winter fabrics—must be artistically draped about the figure to look well and hold their shape. The details of sewing, padding, lining and countless others are most essential in a nobby suit of light weight material. In this respect the Continental Clothing has made a name for itself gradually but surely—season after season. Our suits look well after hard wear—in all kinds of weather.

A Very Fashionable Suit for \$15

Built of handsome materials—cheviots, black thibets, worsteds, blue serges and other fabrics popular this season. Cut in the latest style, with deep centre vents, tapering waists and wide flaring skirts. The very noblest garment that can be made in point of style or fit. \$15

Another Special Suit offer \$10

You can not match it elsewhere. A stylish spring suit of dependable material, well made in every detail. Will give excellent service. On the very threshold of summer this special offer will appeal to such of our patrons as have not yet bought their spring suit. Specially priced at \$10

