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NO. 389

BANK FAILURES, THEIR CAUSE AND CURE.

Lessons the Working Class Should Learn from the Milwaukee Avenue Bank Failure—Workers Robbed at Every Turn—Socialism Only Remedy in Sight.

The recent bank failure and the many crimes committed by the president of the bank is another instance of the anarchy, which is so common in the business world, and it calls, not only for the punishment of the rascals, but also for a remedy.

Let us look at this matter and see where the system, under which such crimes can be committed, will lead us.

On the one side we have the depositors. For the most part poor, industrious working people. In shops and factories they manage to save a few dollars, and in those dollars they hope for the future. To buy a home, to buy some better furniture, to give John or Mary a better chance in life, to save up, so as to have something when one gets old—such were the hopes and dreams of hundreds and thousands of poor victims.

Now their dreams have vanished and despair, sorrow and rage clutch their hearts.

On the other side we have the banker. To all appearances an honest man, who gradually gained the confidence of the people and thus obtained the possession of their hard-earned money.

But for the return of their money the people have no guarantee except his word!

THE FUNDAMENTAL WRONG OF THIS SYSTEM IS THAT A PUBLIC FUNCTION IS PERFORMED BY A PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL FOR PRIVATE PROFIT.

And this is true, not only of banking, but of all other public affairs. The fact is, that so long as we allow a capitalist individual or a capitalist class to run our business, so long will the working people be robbed.

They are robbed in the shops and factories, where the wealth they produce goes to the owners, while they only get a pittance, called wages, for their labors.

Their children are robbed, when they are forced to quit school and become young wage slaves, robbed of their health, robbed of knowledge, robbed of a full life.

Their wives are robbed, when they are forced to work to support the family, or when they are deprived of those comforts and pleasures of life, which would be theirs, if the husband had for his share the full product of his labor.

They are robbed by the middle class "business" man, who as a parasite gets part of their money, for which he gives no adequate return.

They are robbed by the bankers, who grow rich on what they owe, when they don't steal the money outright.

They are robbed by the old party politicians, who serve their capitalist masters in all ways.

The working people are robbed all the way from the cradle to the grave, because they do not have sense enough to look out for their own interests, and they will continue to be robbed of the few dollars they earn, and at last of their political liberty, so long as they allow the capitalist class to attend to their financial and political affairs.

THE REMEDY. The working class must learn, that this particular bank failure is only an aggravated case of the robbery, which goes on all the time under capitalism.

THE WHOLE CAPITALIST SYSTEM is a robbery system, and as such it cares for no laws except its own making. It lives by sucking the life-blood of its victim, the working class, its will is law, and that law is ANARCHY!

The remedy lies not in trying to reform this robbery system, but in abolishing it!

This is what the Socialists have undertaken to do, and will do, as soon as we can awaken the working class to its own interests.

To punish a few individuals does not help matters much, nor does petty reformers strike at the root of the evil.

The working class must learn— 1. That they must take care of their own economic interests.

So long as the natural resources and the means of production and distribution are owned by the capitalists, so long will the workers be robbed of the wealth they produce. It is therefore necessary to get possession of the resources and the means of production and distribution, and own and operate them for the good of all rather than for the private profit of a few.

Under a system of public ownership, such as the Socialists propose, administered by, for and of the workers, every able bodied man could support his family in comfort and luxury, and there

would be no private bankers to rob him of his wealth. Such a system would abolish child labor and the necessity for woman to compete with man, and every man could safely assume the responsibility of married life. It would also abolish slums and the red light districts, and we would therefore especially call the attention of the moralists—priests and preachers included—who fear that Socialism would break up the homes!

2. The workers must learn to take care of their political interests. This is the great lesson of to-day, and until we learn it, we will be the slaves and dupes of the capitalist class.

Hitherto the workers have kept the capitalists in power by voting for either the Republican or the Democratic party, while both of these are only the wings of the one foul bird—Capitalism.

The old party politicians are either in direct pay of, directly belonging to or the ignorant tools of the capitalist class.

Mr. Stensland, a shining capitalist light, is a good Democrat, Linn a good Republican; Taggart, the chairman of the Democratic party, a reputed owner of a notorious gambling hall, and our other bank wrecker, Mr. John R. Walsh, is now a good Republican. If we are to believe the charges made by one set of politicians against the other, both parties are mainly composed of and controlled by a lot of scoundrels, some of whom are now in the penitentiary, and the rest at liberty because they have not yet been found out!

Such are the old parties, and such men control the political destiny of the working class!

Is it any wonder that all attempts made to better the conditions of the working class by begging for legislation are futile?

Both parties are but the tools of the capitalist class, who use the legislature, the executive departments and the judiciary for its own benefit and to rob the workers.

We are glad to note that the American Federation of Labor has at last been kicked and snubbed enough to awaken to the fact that begging is useless, and that they must elect their own men into power. When they have been kicked and betrayed some more, they will not only nominate their own men, but do it through a class conscious working man's party—the Socialist party.

Then the workers will be supreme, and they will enact laws to suit their needs and to protect their own interests.

Do you want to stop private bankers robbing you of your money? Then enact laws making Uncle Sam your banker. There your money is safe.

Do you want the people to own, not only the street cars, but all the means of production and distribution? Then elect Socialists into power, for the old party politicians will never vote for such laws.

As a working man, do you believe that your fellow workmen, yourself included, can enact, interpret and execute laws for the benefit of yourself and your class, better than some Republican or Democratic henchman of the capitalist class? Then help us to elect class-conscious working men into power.

The old parties pretend to represent all the people. This is impossible, as a law that is good for the capitalist is bad for the worker, and vice versa.

We Socialists do not pretend to represent all. We represent only one class, the working class, and will work to enact, decide and execute laws in its favor only.

As a working man, which do you think will be best for you?

Which system do you prefer? The capitalist system, based on private ownership in the necessities of life, which enriches a few and enslaves the many, you included?

A system that breeds bank robbers, bootleggers, franchise grabbers, ballot box stuffers, jury bribers, murderers, thieves, gamblers, tramps and prostitutes? A system that makes you a wage slave, your wife a drudge, robs your children of their rights? A system that turns all the wealth into the pockets of a small class, and enables them to live in luxury and debauchery, a system that damns the robbed and the robbers.

If so, then continue to vote for the old parties, and continue to be the contemptible slave that you are.

Or do you prefer a system, based on public ownership in the necessities of life, which will make you an economically free man, and save you and your families from the druggeries and uncertainties of the present life.

If so, then join the Socialist party, vote the Socialist ticket, study Socialism and help to spread the Gospel of Socialism!

Fellow workers, it rests with you. If you want to live like a man, you must act like one. Throw off the accursed yoke of the old parties, strike hands with your fellow workmen, wrest the political power from the capitalist tyrants, and the glorious day of economic and political freedom is yours!

E. M. S.

SOCIALIST DAILY PAPER

To be issued in the latter part of October, just at close of Fall campaign. The plans under way enable the publisher to say that this will be a REAL!

Socialist Daily Newspaper

The paper will probably be an eight-page daily and twelve-page Sunday edition. The paper will be delivered in Chicago by carriers, and elsewhere by mail. The price for the two weeks, daily and Sunday, will be 25 cents, postage paid.

Send in your order NOW. We hope to have a circulation of at least 50,000 copies. The first issue will appear on Thursday, October 25, and the last issue, giving returns of election, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1906.

This will be the only American Socialist Daily in English published in this country and should be a powerful factor in this fall campaign. Send in your 25 cents now, no matter where you live, and you will get the paper regularly. MAKE THIS DAILY A WINNER. Address

LOUIS DALGAARD, Manager,

163 Randolph Street, Room 14

BIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

Full Ticket Named—Convention Characterized by Spirit of Determination to Do Things.

Over two hundred delegates were in attendance at the Cook County convention at Brand's Hall last Thursday night. The only thing that marred the smooth working of the convention was the unreliability of Luterbach's electric light plant. But the Chronicle says that we went right on passing resolutions just the same. The delegates showed a determination to do the work before the convention in the least possible time. They waived the naming of a committee on platform and resolutions, leaving this phase of the work to the State convention. The convention from beginning to end was marked by the entire absence of a single speech.

A splendid ticket has been placed in nomination. Every name thereon is a representative of the interest of the working class. All that is needed is to bring the tens of thousands of working class voters of this county to a knowledge of their class interests to insure the election of the entire Socialist party ticket. With a vigorous campaign that shall touch every corner of Cook County there will be rolled up a vote on next November that will make the exploiters stop and take notice.

The following is an account of the proceedings of the several conventions: THE COUNTY CONVENTION. The Socialist party county convention was called to order on Thursday, Aug. 9, at Brand's Hall, by County Chairman Thos. J. Morgan. J. Mahon Barnes was elected presiding chairman and Chas. L. Breckon secretary.

On motion it was decided to elect no committee on platforms or resolutions, but to leave the matter to the State and National platforms.

It was then unanimously decided to proceed at once with the nominations. The full county ticket was then named as follows: COUNTY. Sheriff James P. Larson. Treasurer James B. Smiley. County Judge E. M. Winston. County Clerk A. W. Mance. Probate Clerk H. H. Johnson. Criminal Court Clerk Ernst Biehler. Circuit Court Clerk A. A. Wigman. Probate Judge Peter Sissman. Superintendent of Schools Chas. H. Kerr. Board of Review John Charters. Board of Assessors F. G. Wellman. Board of Assessors John C. Watson.

COUNTY BOARD. President John T. Caulfield. County Commissioners J. T. Caulfield, Peter Cunningham, Frank H. Schreck, William Behrens, John Schroeder, H. Stewart, Nels Anderson, Charles Escher, Andrew Lafine, Peter Gow. County Commissioners August Lund, H. C. Diehl, Victor Omerod, J. P. Buckley, J. J. Billingsheimer.

SANITARY DISTRICT. Louis Presmable, Alfred Carlson, R. E. Olson.

MUNICIPAL COURT. Chief Justice T. J. Morgan. Chief Clerk Louis Dalgaard. Chief Bailiff C. E. Kirkland.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES. Six Years—Wm. Cross Lloyd, Carl Strover, Wm. A. Cuneo, Seymour Stedman, Samuel Block, Phillip Brown, H. De Boer, M. H. Taft, E. M. Standland, H. Stewart, Charles Escher, Andrew Lafine, Peter Gow. County Commissioners August Lund, H. C. Diehl, Victor Omerod, J. P. Buckley, J. J. Billingsheimer.

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On motion the County Central Committee was empowered to fill all vacancies on the county ticket that might occur.

The following resolution was then introduced and adopted: "Whereas, During each campaign our candidates for public office are requested by many bodies, capitalistic and others, to state their position upon the various questions which to them seem of supreme importance; and

"Whereas, Unless some action is taken to make the answers to these questions reflect the correct position of the party, it will be the cause of the usual friction to make his opinion that of the party; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Campaign Committee shall, and is hereby authorized to, speak in the name of the Socialist party of Cook County upon such questions and every candidate nominated by this convention shall turn over to the Campaign Committee for an answer any and all such communications which necessitate an answer embodying the position of any candidate upon same."

Without debate and by unanimous vote the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That this convention sends greetings to our comrades in jail in Idaho, and hereby condemns the violation of their constitutional rights by the usurpers of the government of that State."

It was then moved and carried that the County Committee be authorized to select the County Campaign Committee. A collection of \$27.61 was taken, after which the county convention at 9:50 p. m. adjourned.

MUNICIPAL CONVENTION. The municipal convention was immediately called to order by County Chairman Morgan, and the same officers were elected as in the county convention.

A full municipal ticket was then named as shown above.

The County Central Committee was empowered to fill all vacancies.

A vote of thanks was extended to Chairman Barnes.

Avote of sympathy was expressed for the comrades in Russia, with the hope that they may be successful in their struggle for liberty.

At 11:15 the convention stood adjourned.

The following are the nominations made in the various senatorial conventions in Cook county on Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1906:

Dist. Senate. House. 1—W. M. P. Wolf, Samuel Davis. 2—W. H. Lakeman, Louis Dalgaard. 3—W. H. Lakeman, Jos. A. Andrew. 4—Robert Waddell, Paul Pierce. 5—Chas. Harold, G. E.strom. 6—Peter Knudsen, Henry D. Davis. 7—J. P. Lynch, Andrew Omond. 8—Chas. Harold, P. C. Lorenz. 9—Matt Whalen, J. J. King. 10—Chas. Schickel, S. W. Winer. 11—H. M. Silverberg, G. F. Franke. 12—John P. Noland, W. E. Rodriguez. 13—Robert J. Taft, John Collins. 14—H. H. Roselack, Alex. Nicholson. 15—Chas. E. Larson, Geo. Koop. 16—Herman De Boer, H. Andriewski. 17—Siegfried Miller, Oscar F. Wilson. 18—Fred Postler, Chas. W. Greene.

BANK FAILURES. The one aim of capitalism, when any one branch of its business fails, is to point the seeming fact that such failure is due solely and only to the immorality,

the badness of some man or set of men. President Stensland is everywhere being pictured as a bad man. Presumably the banks that have not failed are offered by good men. But are they not all playing the game according to the rules? Can there be any such thing as good men working for their very lives in a bad game—the game of capitalism? This good men idea is being forced into politics in a very strenuous way in the last few years. Every charge of grafting is met with the declaration that same is caused by "bad" men being in office. Some years ago the papers declared the thing Chicago needed was to elect a "good" man like Marshall Field Mayor of the city. Since his death the fact has been uncovered that he listed his personal property holdings at a little over one million and the assessors have found that true amount was nearly thirty millions. Certainly this is evidence of a heroic type of "good men." But then it is a part of the game of capitalism and competition.

The Socialists are in the campaign this fall with a full ticket. They make no mock claims of presenting a row of "good men" to the voters of this State. They claim, and truly, that each of these men represents the economic interest of the working class; that they stand for the abolition of the wages system and the elimination of all exploitation.

Thus the question in this campaign, as in all campaigns, is not one of "good men" or "bad men," good banks and bad banks, but of the ending of a system that stands for the economic interest of the few and the exploitation of the many.

"Bad" bankers and "bad" men are but the logical outcome of a "bad" system. The class interest of the workers is the thing that must be uncovered to them in this campaign.

Democracy is broken and scattered. Republicanism is in the saddle, riding at breakneck speed, crying prosperity as it goes, but Socialism is the only living issue of to-day. Get yourself in trim for the biggest and best campaign ever held in the State of Illinois by the Socialist party. Thousands more understand scientific Socialism to-day than yesterday, and thousands more will be added to the list to-morrow.

How about your share? All together now for a "good" system in the interest of the working class.

IMPORTANT TO DELEGATES. All delegates to the State Convention from outside of Chicago will please take notice that arrangements have been made with all railroads whereby they can secure their tickets for the round trip at one fare and a third from any point in Illinois.

Delegates purchasing their tickets will not fail to get a certificate from the ticket agent, as by the presentation of this certificate only can they get their return ticket at one third the regular rate.

As there must be at least one hundred delegates and visitors having these certificates for the return trip, it is urged that Counties should send up full delegations to the State Convention. This low rate applies to visitors as well as delegates.

The printers in Colorado Springs could give no better evidence of their fealty to labor's cause than by making an appropriation to the defense fund of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

We are going to blow up the American Bledsoe at Caldwell, Idaho, this fall with loaded ballots.—Montana News.

Secretary of the Navy Joins the Other Members of Roosevelt's Cabinet in Attempt to Stem the Tide of Socialism—Still It Grows Stronger—Socialism Strongest in Catholic Countries Despite Fierce Opposition of the Church.

Secretary Bonaparte of the President's cabinet has joined the others of the President's household in his denunciation of Socialism. He does this in an address at Cumberland, Mo., in connection with a vigorous denunciation of anarchism and a proposal of the death penalty for all anarchists, evidently meaning all assassins, and the severest punishment, including whipping, for those who advise assassination. But he declares, however, "that Socialism and anarchism are two divergent stems growing from the same root."

In another place he also says: "Anarchism is the product of two conditions which prevail to a greater or lesser extent among the less enlightened classes of modern civilized society, namely, the decay of religious faith and a measure of superficial and therefore unsound popular education." He presents as an ideal Socialist community "a southern plantation before the war," and insists that all the Socialists wish to do is "to substitute for the omnipotent, omniscient master an omnipotent, omniscient corporation made up of the slaves themselves."

It is a curious thing that one so prominent, so full of wisdom, so famous for his executive capacity as is Secretary Bonaparte could mingle with the good things which he has to say so much that is notoriously untrue. No Socialist asks for equality in strength, ability, condition, or reward. It is for equality of industrial opportunity and for nothing else. That Secretary Bonaparte sincerely believes that there is decay among the less enlightened classes of religious faith and that popular education is superficial and unsound there can be no question. If it were not so such a statement as Secretary Bonaparte here makes would never be given utterance for the making of so unfair and so untruthful a representation of the purposes of the Socialists can be explained only on the assumption that the general public is so ignorant that they do not know the truth in the matter and so careless that they do not care to know it.

Socialism does not seek to destroy the strength of the strong, does not seek to enslave the many, does not seek to establish a public industrial autocrat in the place of a private one. It asks that whatever one may do all alone by himself he may manage all alone by himself; that when a task is done, jointly in the nature of the case must be jointly done it shall be jointly managed; that the means of doing things, if used by one all by himself, may be owned by himself; that the means used in doing things, if jointly used, shall be jointly owned.

Joint ownership in the means of production, so far as they are jointly used would guarantee equality in the right to be employed and equality in the return from the industries carried on, so far as these returns are to be credited to ownership in the means of production. The only thing that will be unequal will be the service rendered. The inequality in service will be the sole basis of inequality in income. To-day the workers produce rent, interest, and profit for those who render no service and have what is left for themselves. Those who get the rent,

interest and profit share among themselves not in proportion as they do anything but in proportion as they own the means of doing. Under Socialism there will be equality in the ownership of the means of production and therefore ownership in the means of production will be ignored in determining the individual's share in the joint product. For then the owners will not share in proportion as they own. The only sharers in the joint product will be those who join in the work of production, and each will share according as he serves.

It would seem to me that this point is clear enough so that even the members of the President's cabinet might be able to comprehend it, but the danger is that they will not do so, that they will continue to misunderstand or to misrepresent, if they do understand, until the general public, despite its "superficial" and therefore "unsound popular education," will come to know that the only opportunity for correcting their superficial knowledge of Socialism will be by looking for other teachers than members of the President's official household.

Senator Hanna declared that "the public school and the Roman church alone can be depended upon to prevent the coming of Socialism in this country." Secretary Bonaparte affirms that it is "the falling of religious faith" and "the superficial" work of the public school which are the parent stem of both anarchism and Socialism. I am sure that both are mistaken. The strongest Catholic countries have the strongest Socialist movements. Does Secretary Bonaparte mean that his church is falling into decay, or that where his church is strongest there ignorance is most dense, or is he mistaken in his argument?

Did Senator Hanna mean that the public school should be depended upon to so misinstruct the people that they will become content with the helpless personal dependence and poverty which inhere in capitalism? Did he mean that through the corruption of a handful of bishops he could mislead the millions of worshippers who are also bishops? Hunger and thirst and poverty know no creeds nor race nor sex nor clime, and it does not require much intelligence to know enough to know that if a worker is getting less than he produces he would be getting more if he got it all, while it will take a great deal of learning and learning of a very peculiar sort to make even a wise man understand that he himself ought to go hungry notwithstanding his labor, in order to feed an idler notwithstanding his idleness.

BONAPARTE ON SOCIALISM.

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It is true that the public schools are superficial in their work. This is not to be wondered at, when the private schools make such constant demand for child labor, that most of the children are set to earning rent, interest and profit for private bosses while they ought to be still in school. But even the children will not need to know very much and that only superficially to know enough to know that Secretary Bonaparte is simply trying to prejudice the case of the Socialist by an appeal to an ignorance which he will soon learn is less dense than he has supposed.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS.

STREET MEETINGS.

Note.—Speakers are hereby requested not to fail being on time as indicated, and chairmen of meetings must have stand in readiness. Do not fail to plan for a good collection and do not fail to pay car fare to speaker. All meetings will begin at 8 p. m. unless otherwise noted.

SATURDAY, AUG. 18. 40th avenue and 12th street—W. E. Rodriguez. Erie and Center avenue—Chas. L. Breckon. South Morgan and 23d streets—Louis Dalgaard. 92d and Commercial—Nels Anderson and J. A. Prout. Belmont and Lincoln—Samuel Robbins. 47th and Ashland—Matt Whalen. DeKoven and Halsted—G. H. Franke and Morris Seckin. 11th and Michigan—B. Berlyn. 63d and Halsted—Adolph Harrack. 31st and Fifth avenue—C. E. Kirkland. Maxwell and Halsted street—J. V. Levenson. Mohawk and North avenue—Carl Strover. Erie and Ashland—M. E. Eldridge and J. W. Bartels.

SUNDAY, AUG. 19. 40th avenue and Madison—Sam Robbins. North Clark and Walton place—W. T. Mills. Madison and Western—Walter Huggins. California and North avenue, 3 p. m.—A. G. Erlando and M. H. Taft. California and Ogden—W. E. Rodriguez. Western and Chicago avenues—M. E. Eldridge and Adolph Harrack. Belmont and Sheffield—J. M. Barnes. Congress and Center—Sam Robbins. 52d and Halsted—Jas. McCarthy. 71st and Cottage Grove—Nels Anderson and J. A. Prout.

FRIDAY, AUG. 24. Aberdeen and Madison—Chas. L. Breckon.

Because they work cheaper than men, employers of labor in Iowa best fields are defending the girl workers in discarding skirts and wearing overalls in their work against the criticism of society women, whose aesthetic sensibilities are shocked by meeting their working sisters on their drives thus unbecomingly attired. They experience no qualms, however, in sharing the profits gained by exploiting these wage slaves.

The first edition of the Chicago Daily Socialist will make its appearance on the 25th day of October.

THOMAS J. MORGAN



John F. Collins

POPULAR HATS \$2.00 and \$3.00

Corner La Salle and Madison Street EVERY STYLE

CAPS, GLOVES AND UMBRELLAS

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

YOU RETAINERS.

By W. J. Ghent in The Independent.

In the July number of "The Independent" W. J. Ghent writes an open letter to publishers, professors, teachers, ministers, editors, lawyers and judges. In this letter Comrade Ghent addresses the professional classes as retainers of the powerful capitalist class and shows them up in their true light.

This article is one of the most timely, truthful and powerful indictments of the effect of the capitalist system on the intellectual life and character of those who are supposed to be educated that has yet appeared.

We regret that owing to our limited space we are unable to print the article in full. It is to be hoped that some enterprising Socialist publisher will arrange with Comrade Ghent to have this article printed in pamphlet form, so that it can be scattered broadcast throughout the land.

The address to the retainers will make good propaganda and educational literature for years to come. It is the one thing that will enable the professional class to get a good look at themselves and their shameful social and industrial position.

You, publishers, professors, teachers, ministers, editors, lawyers and judges—you who defend the existing regime and oppose the struggles of the working class for a better life; you whose business it is to find a practical, a judicial, an ethical, and even a spiritual sanction for things as they exist, and who drone the cheap moralities which are the reflex of the interests of the class that employ you—there is a word to say to you which needs to be spoken. Upon those who take part in the forward movement of the time no more pressing duty is laid than that of telling you in plain words what millions of men are thinking of you, and of arraigning your consciences and discrediting your feelings.

You are honest in that your expressions are the direct and inescapable results of your means of making a living. You serve, as your intellectual forbears have ever served, as the expounders of the special moralities which the ruling class has ever sought to impose upon the ruled. But you are dishonest in that you do not acknowledge the class character of your teachings, and in that you seek to give a social and general sanction to what is purely an expression of the needs of your employer.

How many of you realized that the "open shop" was eternally bound up with the True, the Good and the Beautiful until the recent collective reaction of the employers against trade unions forced it upon your attention? Might not the "reign of the weak" have remained to you as an unappreciated virtue, a moral flower born to blush unseen, had not the general warfare against the unions these last few years forced you to a recognition of the strike-breaker's value to the factory lords? You extol, in fervid phrase, the "right to work," and protest against its infringement. But does the real "right to work" ever touch your consciousness? That 4,688,904 workers in gainful occupations were unemployed for more than one month; that nearly half of these were unemployed for from one to three months, and three-eighths of them for from four to six months, in 1900, is small part of your distress. You have discovered only the evil of the unemployment of that infinitesimal fraction who are prevented from displacing union men.

The enormous volume, the intense degree, of privation which these figures reveal, have little or no meaning for you. That millions of human beings may be sickened and die through want of the barest comforts of existence is a consideration you leave to others. You are troubled only by that minor part of the problem which touches adversely the interests of your employers. You prate, too, of "violence." The frightful violence, indirect though it be, by which every year more than 60,000 beings are hurled to death and some 1,800,000 seriously injured, is not what you mean. That the butchery of the Civil War is being repeated, year after year, throughout the industrial plant of the nation, does not move you. You preach no homilies upon this form of violence; you do not talk of it to your class in economics; you give it small mention, if any, in your platitudinous editorials. Nor are you moved by that other form of violence—though still more indirect, yet still more fatal—the forcing of beings to work at tasks which kill slowly by poison, by disease or torture, instead of mercifully at a blow, and which annually claim an uncomputed array of victims. All this you pass by as the necessary and inevitable fortune of the poor, to be borne by them in patience. That is, when you notice it at all; for many, if not most of you, habitually shut your eyes and ears to the sufferings and cries of outraged humanity.

ing was better for young persons than what they said. Education was on the whole harmful for the children of the working class, because it tended to unfit them for the station which God and the factory lords had ordained for them. And idleness, even for the very young, was worse, since it made them the prey of vicious habits and engendered in them an ungodliness of heart. Many of you who live in the factory regions of the South are to-day repeating these old inanities. And for those of you who live in the North, you had best look and see if an economic cause is not back of your sudden awakening. Until the needs of manufacturers in the North (where child labor has been restricted largely by the influence of labor unions upon legislation) demanded an interference with the cheap production of the South, how many of you had ever troubled yourselves regarding this frightful evil? Not many; and for that matter, not many of you are worrying about it even now. For, to the manufacturers and traders of the North the restriction of child labor is not an unmitigated blessing. What is wanted is just enough regulation to bring about an equilibrium between the cost of production in each of the two sections. It may go too far and seriously inconvenience the peasants of profits. And so long as this is so, there is abundant motive for many of you keeping quiet. To such of you the whole industrial world may turn, pivoted upon a child's heart, and you, your "glassy essence" reflecting only the interests of your employers, may remain serenely oblivious.

No, you have small need and less inclination to prosecute discoveries in morality. Your trade is rather to excuse or sanction the thing, that is, to allay the uneasiness of the masses, and to denounce the "wicked agitators" who would fain awaken the people to a sense of their power. It is a good world, you say. Cautiously you admit that it is not what it might be; but if all would invariably do the right thing, you say, all would be well. And so, by tongue and pen, you coax and persuade the toilers to keep at their plodding tasks, to bear with patience hunger and cold, illness and wounds, and the thousand privations which are their inseparable lot. Your employers must reap their rent, interest and profits. And how can they reap unless the masses sow?

The seditious and subversive agitators stir them to complain. But for each complaint you have a ready specific. If life, as they say, under the sway of the prevailing regime, merely a game, a lottery, a universal Monte Carlo? Then beat the game, say you. From your university chairs, your rostrums, your pulpits and your editorial desks, you blandly tell us, just as do the runners and "cappers" of a faro bank, that this or that plan or "system" will assuredly do the trick. Now it is Morality, and now Sobriety; now it is Faithfulness, and now Hard Work; now Thrift and now Efficiency. And though many of you know in your hearts that none of these things will do, yet still you proffer these counsels to the generations that toil and suffer and pass away and find no answer to the painful riddle of life.

Not in Morality, as you preach it, does the working class find its salvation. For in even the best ages the sleets and snows of misfortune have fallen alike upon evil and good; while in the worse ages, given up to competitive and fratricidal strife, morality becomes a hostage given to fortune, leaving the victory to be won only by the unscrupulous, the strong and the inhuman. Nor is sobriety other than a trumpeted counsel which blinds men's eyes to their real wrongs. That men, and especially workmen, might all desist from working drink is a hope which all may justly hold. But that such abstinence would have other than the slightest effect upon the present distribution of the world's goods is delusion, or something worse. Faithfulness, as you mean it—an unquestioning devotion of the worker to the interests and aims of his employer—is not only not a virtue, but a social crime. For it makes men partners in their own exploitation; it binds them to the fundamental antagonism of interest between themselves and their employers. Fair, indeed, the workman play the game laid out, as the game is played; let him reap a fair sum of offshoot; let him receive the wages of his labor; let him receive the wages he must always produce by his toil a far greater value than he receives in wages; else capitalism could not endure for a moment. And the worker must accept the rules or he cannot take part. But to ask him to merge his interest in that of his employer is to ask of him a subservience which lowers him from the status of a free man to that of a serf.

Nor is it by means of Efficiency, as you call it, that the salvation of the working class is to come. For by it you mean, not social efficiency, the ordering and regulating of the processes of production to make them most fruitful. You mean individual efficiency, the sharpening of beak and claw for a more intensive and cruel warfare. Surely, though, this remedy has all the hollowness and futility of the others. Is efficiency possible to but a part of the race? It must be so, since you are ever declaiming about the incompetent, who have none but themselves to blame for their poverty. Then efficiency can promise but a Prosyberian sort of salvation to the elect. Or is it attainable by virtually all? If so, what change would it work in the inequalities and privations of life? Small change, indeed, for were we all the efficient equals of Mr. Morgan or Mr. Rockefeller, the rough work of the world would still have to be done, and the doors would have to be those who rightly, according to the doctrine, should be doing something better. And then did you ever consider the enormous and increasing disparity of numbers between wage-earners and bosses? There are, for instance, more than 1,200,000 railway men, and not 1,200 of these are general officers. If the 1,198,800 developed an efficiency equal to that of their superiors, would they then all become general officers? Where are the places for them, and who would do the hard work? Your "efficiency" is only a lure which you use to keep alive in the worker the credulous hope of individual success.

Nor is Thrift, nor is Hard Work, the way out. Millions of men have toiled faithfully all their lives, and other millions have both toiled and saved, only to die in poignant want. The product of men's toil, and no less of their thrift, is drawn into other hands, and the workers close their lives in poverty. In London, where the processes of the capitalist system are allowed a virtual free play, one person in every four of the entire population dies on some form of public charity. In New York, where the struggle in every inn is buried in Foster's Field, and where it is not for the intervention of private charity, of benevolent societies, of labor unions, and of political leaders, it is possible that the number of pauper

burials would approximate that of London. To preach toil to men who have always toiled when they could, and who see before them only the pauper's grave, is a senseless mockery. And then did you ever even inquire where the work which you urge men to do is to come from? Do you not know that the needs of the present system require an ever-increasing army of the unemployed? And do you not know that the figures show incontrovertibly this growing army? Or are you too fatuous in your service to your masters to study the figures and to learn their lesson? *

And now, finally, how can you keep your way, month by month, mouthing the phrases inspired in you by your masters, and forgetful of your obligations to those who toil? Do you never feel a consciousness of ingratitude when you think upon those by whose patient striving you are fed? Does an inner voice never speak to you of your subservience? Do you never start and draw back, if only for a moment, from your forced labor of mending your phrases, year by year, to make them accord more nearly with the newer needs of your masters? When, ten or twenty years ago, you preached unrestricted competition because that was the thing your masters demanded, did you not divine that among their needs to-day would be a moral and economic sanction for the limiting of competition, as in trusts and companies. Did you, when it came to making the limit, make it freely and gladly, without a quail, or did you pater and hesitate, as one who would avoid an enforced duty? *

And do you never grow tired with it all, and look upon it as a burden from which you would be free? Is it an always pleasant lot to be doing only that which your masters desire of you? Do you recall Rosetta's "Jenny," and the question he asked of her and answers in the same breath: "For sometimes, were the truth confessed, You're thankful for a little rest— Glad from the crash to rest within, From the heart-sickness and the din."

From shame and shame's ochtaving, too, Is rest not sometimes sweet to you?" Do you not sometimes tire of it all, and look out wistfully into that larger communion of life where service is not a restriction and degraded pandering to the privilege and luxury of a few, but a rendering of good to the human race? Do you not recognize that in the purposes of the master class, in so far as it takes any notice of you at all, you are but as the pathetic little Jenny in the hands of her master? *

SPEND VACATION TALKING SOCIALISM.

Comrades Rodriguez and Eldridge Used Their Vacation Time Talking Socialism in Illinois Towns—They Had Some Interesting Experiences to Tell When They Returned Home.

Comrades Rodriguez and Eldridge have just returned from their trip down the State. They held meetings in Joliet, Ottawa, Strator, LaSalle, Spring Valley, Danell, DePue, Oglesby and Marseilles. They sold a number of "ants" and secured a good list for the "Daily." Their literature sales were sufficient to defray all expenses. Quite a novel way to spend a vacation, eh?

Sunday, Aug. 12, six Ottawa comrades, Glass, Ankeny, Klein, Lindloff, Taylor and Thompson, and one from Strator, Taylor, accompanied the boys over to Oglesby where they expected to organize a Polish local. Comrades Duncan McDonald and Ben Smith had ticked up dozens all over town to advertise the meeting, and Comrade Glass, a Polish speaker living in Ottawa, was to speak in the Polish language. The cement mills owned by the renowned James H. Eckels are located at Oglesby, and it would seem that the honorable Mr. Eckels and the Polish Catholic priest, who controls the poor people of that place, had entered into the proverbial compact, "You keep them poor and I will keep them pious." While Comrade Glass was speaking a Pole in the audience said that the priest had ordered them to tear down the hills and to stay away from the meeting, and he intimated that if any of the Poles joined the Socialist party they would lose their jobs. He also said that the priest had sent one or two spies to the meeting. An Italian local was organized there a couple of years ago, about fifty men joining, and all were discharged from the mills the next morning. And still the "flag" of the "free" floats over the place. The boys did not succeed in organizing the local, but a large quantity of literature was sold, and Ben Smith says that Duncan McDonald, the Socialist party candidate for Representative in that district, will be elected in November.

After the meeting in Oglesby the whole crowd went over to LaSalle and had supper, and then Comrade Eldridge rustled a beer box and Comrade Ankeny got up to open the meeting. A police officer approached Comrade Eldridge and informed him that no meeting could be held unless a permit had been secured. The same thing happened on the Tuesday preceding when Comrades Rodriguez and Eldridge spoke there, but that meeting had been allowed to continue. Comrade Ankeny got down from the box and Comrade Rodriguez mounted it and addressed the large crowd in a spirit of resolution and determination, "filled with a fine spirit of revolt," as Comrade Jack London expresses

it. He told the people that he intended to test the "citizen's right to free speech" and to find out whether or not the citizens had a right to peacefully congregate upon their public streets and discuss the topics of the day. He said that he was willing to go to jail if necessary to explain his terrible crime, but at any rate, he was going to show the citizens of this great, grand, free country just how far their rights extended. The officer stepped up to him and asked if he had a permit. He said he had not, and then asked if there were an ordinance in the town prohibiting such meetings. The officer did not answer his question, but immediately rushed off for the wagon, or assistance, or for some unknown reason. The boys persuaded Rod to get down, as some one in the crowd said there was such an ordinance. He announced that the comrades had decided to stay, the meeting, but that he was coming back again with a permit, if he could get one; but with or without a permit, he intended to tell the citizens of LaSalle about Socialism, the greatest living force in the world to-day.

IT CAUSES THEM TO PONDER.

By the nomination of a full State ticket a few days ago the Socialist party has injected into State politics a problem which the student of politics can give considerable time to considering, and also figuring out the effect the action will have on the two leading parties to the extent to which each will be affected. It isn't so much the mere fact that the Socialists have nominated a ticket; that has done that in the past; but there is a great deal in the character of the nomination made, and it is this feature that attracts attention and gives the leaders of both the Republican and Democratic parties something to ponder over.—Sterling Advocate.

The Sterling Advocate in the above brief editorial paragraph has uttered a sentiment that will find response in the hearts of thousands of voters in the State of Colorado. The Sterling Advocate recognizes in William D. Haywood a full-fledged man, who is not only big physically, but a giant in mental stature. His seizure in the darkness of night by licensed kidnappers, his imprisonment for months without admission to trial or bail, will appeal to men and women who love justice and who condemn the anarchy of outlaws who are protected in their carnival of crime by a corrupt State administration and a corporation-owned judiciary. Haywood may sweep the State like a cyclone, and if he does, corporations will be as gentle as lambs or cooling doves.

Haywood, as Governor, may take advantage of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Meyer case and build official bull pens for judges who legalize the robbing of franchises.—Miners' Magazine.

CHICAGO DIVORCE RECORD.

The United States government is tabulating statistics on divorces in this country. Mr. Oscar M. Pond, under whose direction the work is being carried on, has stated that the indications are that in Chicago alone during the last twenty years the records will show in the neighborhood of 40,000 divorces granted. It is charged by the opponents of Socialism that the abolition of private property in the means of production and distribution would have a tendency to destroy the home. If capitalism lasts much longer there will be little left for Socialism to do but to build up homes when it is inaugurated. Home destruction seems to be one of the ripe fruits of the capitalist system. One thing is certain and that is that Socialism and the collective ownership of the means of life will bring economic conditions that will make it possible for working people to have homes worthy of the name and bring children into the world without fear of them being slaves to the machines as they are now.

FOUND.

A ladies' black jacket on picnic train. Sunday, Aug. 5. Owner can have same by calling at headquarters, 163 Randolph street, Room 14.

"GAA PAA"

Published by E. L. MENOSHOF, Minneapolis, Minn.

The only Norwegian Paper representing the Socialist Party, with a circulation reaching every part in the Union also Canada and Norway—50 cents a year.

Comrade, age 17 years, just graduated from high school, wants work a few hours a day so as to help make my way through college. Best references. Address I. Levin, 153 N. Centre Av.

UNION-MADE PIANOS

COMRADES Buy your Pianos direct from the manufacturers' representative; save from \$50 to \$150, which is the middleman's profit. Call or write M. J. MEYERS 871/2 So. 304 Telephone Harrison 3773 CHICAGO

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. K. S. Box 692, San Francisco, Cal.

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A GRAND PICNIC GIVEN BY THE WORKINGMEN'S CIRCLE Branch 32 of Chicago On SUNDAY, AUGUST 19th, at Bowmanville ON THE RIVER Tickets for Gents 25 cents. Ladies 15 cents

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COUPON TICKET This ticket and 5c will buy two bars Sweetheart Soap. Good for ladies only. Signed JOHNSON BROS. Socialist

COUPON TICKET This ticket and 10c will buy three Spools Merrick's Thread. Good for ladies only. Signed JOHNSON BROS. Socialist

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SOCIALIST ACTIVITIES

STATE NATIONAL INTERNATIONAL

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Receipts—Due stamps, \$72.75; delegate dues, \$60; campaign fund, \$96.21; literature sales, \$6.29; miscellaneous, \$5.50; balance on hand last week, \$76.59; total, \$227.55.

Expenditures—Due stamps, \$10; postage, \$1; hall rent, \$25; secretary's salary, \$20; office expenses, \$27; miscellaneous, \$7.80; balance on hand, \$101.75; total, \$227.55.

Stamp Account—On hand last week, 145; purchased, 400; total, 545; sold, 515; balance on hand, 30.

COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

This committee meets regularly on the second Sunday afternoon of each month, at 55 North Clark street, at 2:30 p. m.

STATE CONVENTION.

The State convention of the Socialist party will convene at 11 a. m. next Tuesday, Aug. 21, at Brand's Hall.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Headquarters, Sunday, Aug. 12, 1906. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Roll call showed eleven members present.

SOCIALIST PICNIC.

The Twelfth and Seventeenth Ward Scandinavian Socialist clubs will hold a picnic on Sunday, Aug. 19, at Kosciuszko's Grove (Cragin, Ill.).

ILLINOIS STATE NEWS.

By May Wood Simons.

Bloomington.

Comrade James H. Brewer will be one of the Labor Day speakers at Bloomington. Comrade Ralph Koenigsdorf spoke on the street Saturday and Sunday.

Rock Island.

Rock Island is one of the places where a non-Socialist tried to steal the Socialist nomination. The Socialists rallied to the defense and their candidate, Comrade Gibson, received 84 votes, while Merritt received 12.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

General committee meets every Sunday morning at 9:30, at headquarters.

MINUTES COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

55 N. Clark St., Aug. 12, 1906.

Meeting called to order by Chairman Morgan.

Roll call showed the following delegates absent: First, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved with a correction regarding Benton affidavit, "that the matter be dismissed and the affidavit returned."

Applications for membership in the tenth Ward, Jewish, was granted.

Application for membership to the number of 125 were favorably passed upon.

Business manager made report and urged great activity in securing subscribers for the daily.

The matter of the Rosenkild application from the Twenty-seventh Ward sent back to the ward two months ago, came up on documents from Fifteenth and Twenty-seventh wards.

The resignations of Chas. Fritz and M. H. Taft as members of the Executive Committee were accepted.

Matter of election of new members went over to new business.

Communication from Thirteenth Ward regarding speakers selling literature was ordered returned to ward for proper signatures.

Communication from Sixth Ward requesting County Committee to endorse its action in expelling Walter Wilson, was after lengthy debate, concurred in.

The matter of Clara Surobode and M. Kanola communication from Tenth Ward was referred back to Grievance Committee for further investigation and report.

Communication from Walter Thomas Mills regarding certain rules for government of Executive Committee was ordered placed on file.

Walter Thomas Mills reported on blanks adopted at mas meeting.

Moved to refer to the Executive Committee for a report on the matter to the Central Committee. Carried.

Moved by Morgan that the Campaign Committee shall consist of the present members and all the candidates on the ticket. Carried.

Referendum vote on declaring vacancy in editor's office was carried by a vote of 113 for and 98 against. Patterson was declared nominated by a vote of 158 and 77 against.

Moved that call be sent out for nomination for editor, same to remain open for one month. Carried.

Minutes of Executive Committee session were read and approved.

Moved that no delegates be allowed voice or vote in this body unless his branch dues are fully paid. Thirty days time to be given. Carried.

Grievance Committee made report on Comrade Mrs. Forberg's case and recommended "That County Committee express by vote its belief that the I. W. W. circular in question was wholly unjustified and ill-advised and its profound regret that so serious an error should have been made by the comrade, Mrs. Forberg, and that no further penalty be inflicted."

Moved to amend by adding the words: "And that her loyalty and devotion to the Socialist party not being in question."

Amendment carried. The report as amended was then concurred in.

Comrade Mrs. Forberg then requested that the above be printed in Chicago Socialist. Carried.

C. E. Kirkland and Chas. F. Woerner were elected members of the Executive Committee.

On motion adjourned.

CHAS. L. BRECKON, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.

Regular meeting of the Twenty-fifth Ward Branch will be held Sunday, Aug. 19, at 10:30 a. m., in Lincoln Turner Hall.

LAKE EXCURSION PICNIC.

The German comrades are arranging a lake excursion and picnic to Michigan City and Coney Island of the West on Sept. 2, 1906. The affair is for the benefit of the German party organ, Neues Leben, and all party members, irrespective of nationality, are cordially invited and urged to participate.

The lake trip is just long enough, two and one-half hours going and two and one-half hours coming, to be enjoyed by everyone, and Coney Island and Park are greatly improved over former years.

Round trip tickets, including admission to Coney Island are 75 cents per person; children from 6 to 14 years, 40 cents.

Boat leaves Clark street bridge at 10 a. m. sharp.

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Moved by Morgan that the Campaign Committee shall consist of the present members and all the candidates on the ticket. Carried.

Referendum vote on declaring vacancy in editor's office was carried by a vote of 113 for and 98 against. Patterson was declared nominated by a vote of 158 and 77 against.

Moved that call be sent out for nomination for editor, same to remain open for one month. Carried.

Minutes of Executive Committee session were read and approved.

Moved that no delegates be allowed voice or vote in this body unless his branch dues are fully paid. Thirty days time to be given. Carried.

Grievance Committee made report on Comrade Mrs. Forberg's case and recommended "That County Committee express by vote its belief that the I. W. W. circular in question was wholly unjustified and ill-advised and its profound regret that so serious an error should have been made by the comrade, Mrs. Forberg, and that no further penalty be inflicted."

Moved to amend by adding the words: "And that her loyalty and devotion to the Socialist party not being in question."

Amendment carried. The report as amended was then concurred in.

Comrade Mrs. Forberg then requested that the above be printed in Chicago Socialist. Carried.

C. E. Kirkland and Chas. F. Woerner were elected members of the Executive Committee.

On motion adjourned.

CHAS. L. BRECKON, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.

Regular meeting of the Twenty-fifth Ward Branch will be held Sunday, Aug. 19, at 10:30 a. m., in Lincoln Turner Hall.

LAKE EXCURSION PICNIC.

The German comrades are arranging a lake excursion and picnic to Michigan City and Coney Island of the West on Sept. 2, 1906. The affair is for the benefit of the German party organ, Neues Leben, and all party members, irrespective of nationality, are cordially invited and urged to participate.

The lake trip is just long enough, two and one-half hours going and two and one-half hours coming, to be enjoyed by everyone, and Coney Island and Park are greatly improved over former years.

Round trip tickets, including admission to Coney Island are 75 cents per person; children from 6 to 14 years, 40 cents.

Boat leaves Clark street bridge at 10 a. m. sharp.

SOCIALIST PICNIC.

The Twelfth and Seventeenth Ward Scandinavian Socialist clubs will hold a picnic on Sunday, Aug. 19, at Kosciuszko's Grove (Cragin, Ill.).

ILLINOIS STATE NEWS.

By May Wood Simons.

Bloomington.

Comrade James H. Brewer will be one of the Labor Day speakers at Bloomington. Comrade Ralph Koenigsdorf spoke on the street Saturday and Sunday.

Rock Island.

Rock Island is one of the places where a non-Socialist tried to steal the Socialist nomination. The Socialists rallied to the defense and their candidate, Comrade Gibson, received 84 votes, while Merritt received 12.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

General committee meets every Sunday morning at 9:30, at headquarters.

MINUTES COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

55 N. Clark St., Aug. 12, 1906.

Meeting called to order by Chairman Morgan.

Roll call showed the following delegates absent: First, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved with a correction regarding Benton affidavit, "that the matter be dismissed and the affidavit returned."

Applications for membership in the tenth Ward, Jewish, was granted.

Application for membership to the number of 125 were favorably passed upon.

Business manager made report and urged great activity in securing subscribers for the daily.

The matter of the Rosenkild application from the Twenty-seventh Ward sent back to the ward two months ago, came up on documents from Fifteenth and Twenty-seventh wards.

The resignations of Chas. Fritz and M. H. Taft as members of the Executive Committee were accepted.

Matter of election of new members went over to new business.

Communication from Thirteenth Ward regarding speakers selling literature was ordered returned to ward for proper signatures.

Communication from Sixth Ward requesting County Committee to endorse its action in expelling Walter Wilson, was after lengthy debate, concurred in.

The matter of Clara Surobode and M. Kanola communication from Tenth Ward was referred back to Grievance Committee for further investigation and report.

Communication from Walter Thomas Mills regarding certain rules for government of Executive Committee was ordered placed on file.

Walter Thomas Mills reported on blanks adopted at mas meeting.

SOCIALISM IN OTHER LANDS.

Edited by Robert Saitli.

Germany.

The City Council of Mannheim, where the annual Congress of the Socialists will be held in the last week of September, has withdrawn its permission for the use of the town hall, thereby repudiating its promises to the party members in the City Council.

Austria.

The Socialists and Trades Unionists of Austria have now succeeded in getting universal suffrage. The government bill has been adopted by the Reichsrath and has become a law.

Australia.

The Australian workmen have inaugurated a movement in favor of the six-hour work day. The eight hour is, as is known, an accomplished fact in Australia, and the six hour day will carry over as the Australian workmen are known to be not only well organized, but also to be far advanced and of a rare spirit of solidarity.

Agitation and Organization.

Comrade Koenigsdorf reports good meetings at Decatur, Bloomington, Rockville and Watseka.

Jacksonville.

At the county convention of Morgan county, held at Jacksonville, Ill., on Thursday, Aug. 9, 1906, the following ticket was nominated:

For County Judge—George W. Riley. For County Clerk—G. Sidney Baron. For Sheriff—Abel Peterson. For County Treasurer—William H. Jackson.

For Superintendent of Schools—John A. Bellatti. For County Commissioner—Richard Perkins.

This convention was held in accordance with the new primary law.

Illinois State News.

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THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

Published every Saturday at 163 E. Randolph St., R. 15, cor. Randolph and La Salle Sts., CHICAGO.

Chicago, Mass 6183 Automatic 1348

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 shall be expended for Socialist propaganda.

Subscription Rates: One year \$2.00, Six months \$1.25, Three months \$0.75.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS: To secure a return of unsold 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. Mance, Business Manager, Louis Daigard; State Secretary, J. S. Smith; County Secretary, C. L. Brock.

Entered at the Postoffice, Chicago, Ill., as second-class matter, March 15, 1902.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST.

The Daily which the Socialists of Illinois will issue during the last two weeks of the coming campaign will be a real daily paper, and not a campaign handbill.

It will have the Scripps-McCrea news service, superior in many ways to the Associated Press, to give the ordinary course of events such as the regular daily furnished.

In addition there will be a corps of reporters following up tips that promise to be of special interest to the working class. The Chicago Daily Socialist will have its own telegraph and mail correspondents all over the country to supply any deficiencies in regular news gathering forces.

On the editorial side, Comrade Joseph Mehlth Patterson, who is second to none as a newspaper man, will be editor-in-chief.

Comrade May Wood Simons and the comrades will give their entire time to editorial and other necessary work during the two weeks of publication.

Comrade Mance will also arrange to give as much of his time for this purpose as can be spared from the editing of the weekly Chicago Socialist.

All of these comrades are already doing preparatory work. Comrade Patterson, especially, is arranging to devote all his energies for some time before the appearance of the first issue to necessary preliminary work.

By thus doing much of the work in advance it will be possible to supply a paper during these two weeks better than any appearing under capitalist ownership and direction.

Special articles are already in course of preparation covering industrial and political features, whose details we cannot now mention, because to do this would be to give warning to those who are being investigated.

Arrangements have also been concluded with some of the leading Socialist writers, and that means the foremost writers in America, for special articles on topics of interest to workers.

Details on some of these points will be published later. Suffice to say that those who have charge of the editorial and managing end of the work are going to do their share in producing a first-class daily Socialist paper. It depends upon the Socialists throughout the State on how thoroughly that paper will be circulated.

There is no limit to what CAN be done in this line. What WILL you do? There is not a man or woman or child who reads this who cannot get at least ten subscribers for these two weeks.

One comrade has been sending in a club of ten each morning ever since he heard that the paper was going to be published, and he is not spending all his time getting subscribers, either, but is earning his bread by daily labor like most Socialists.

Subscription blanks have been sent to every reader of this paper. Do not let the one which you have read a moment before filling it up and sending it in. It is the first chance of the workers of America to get a first-class daily paper that will tell them the things they want to know.

They will all pay a quarter for the chance to read such a paper. It is for you to give them the chance. Fraternally, A. M. SIMONS.

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DONT FORGET

That the campaign of 1906 is now in full blast and that the Socialist party needs the services of every Socialist to help push the propaganda.

That if the Daily Socialist for the last fourteen days of the campaign is to be a success, that every Socialist in Cook County must do something to circulate it.

That you are needed at your branch meeting to help in the campaign.

That our comrades, Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone, are still languishing in the Idaho jail and that the protests against this outrage should be voiced at every Socialist and labor union meeting held in the country.

To get new subscribers for the Chicago Socialist from among your neighbors and acquaintances.

That the real issue in this and all other political campaigns, so far as the working class is concerned, is, how are the workers to get the full social value of their toil. To understand this issue study Socialism.

That we need a campaign fund to pay for campaign literature, and that the capitalists do not subscribe to the campaign fund of the Socialist party for good and sufficient reasons—they don't appreciate the kind of dope we hand out among their slaves and victims.

That the only thing which stands between the workers and a life worth while is their own stupidity and lack of class solidarity.

PERSONAL

We are in receipt of a letter from P. G. Phillips of Duluth, Minn., which informs us that Comrade Kaplan, who lately moved from Chicago to that city, is doing good work for the cause in that city.

Comrade John Collins left Chicago Friday for New York State, where he will begin a tour of that State under the direction of the New York State committee. His first stop will be at Rochester, where he will put in ten days agitating and organizing. Comrade Collins will probably put in the last three weeks before election in Illinois.

In writing up the list of prize winners at the Socialist picnic last week the name of Mrs. Mammie Collins (Grant), who won the married women's race, through an oversight was omitted. The prize was a pair of \$3 shoes. Mammie has been the champion female sprinter at Socialist picnics for years.

Comrade George Gosiel of New Jersey, one of the National organizers, spent Saturday and Sunday with the Chicago comrades. He returned to Wisconsin Monday afternoon. He is making a tour of that State.

Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis is still in the city "resting" his voice in preparation of his Colorado campaign tour.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The meetings at Walton place on Sunday evenings continue to increase in numbers and interest. The audiences that gather there every Sunday evening to hear Walter Thomas Mills are becoming so large that even his clear, penetrating voice is taxed to the utmost to reach those on the outside.

Good meetings are also reported from all sections of the city where we are able to send speakers. One of the best evidences that the people are becoming more and more interested in Socialism is the fact that they will stand for hours to listen to our speakers.

Every comrade who is able to make a Socialist speech should get busy from now until the election in November. The people are hungering and thirsting for economic emancipation and they are beginning to see that Socialism offers the only remedy that for either ultimate freedom or immediate relief from their present slavish conditions.

Comrade Walter Thomas Mills is delivering a course of four lectures at the corner of Center and Erie streets, arranged by the Seventeenth Ward comrades. He will speak on the subject, "Lessons of the Milwaukee Avenue Bank Failure" at that corner Saturday evening, Aug. 19, at 8 o'clock. The meeting last Saturday night was attended by over 500 people. The collection amounted to \$5.35, and literature to the amount of \$5 was sold and nine subscriptions taken for the Chicago Socialist. Don't fail to attend the meeting next Saturday night, and take your unconverted friends along to learn the cause and cure of bank failures.

A GREAT MEETING.

The lecture delivered at the corner of Chicago avenue and Clark street by Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis last Monday night, on "The Coming Struggle in Colorado," was listened to by over 500 people for over two hours. At the close of the meeting a collection of \$20 for the Meyer-Haywood defense fund was taken up. Besides this, the sale of Socialist literature at this meeting amounted to \$15.

On Monday evening, Aug. 20, at 7:30, Comrade Lewis will speak at the same corner, Clark and Chicago avenue, on the subject that is up for discussion at all church conferences, viz., "Why Do Workmen Not Go to Church?" It is reported by those who have heard this lecture that it is humorous from start to finish, and proves conclusively that there is at least one Englishman that is not void of humor.

IN HIS OWN LINE.

Jim Jackson was brought before a western judge charged with chicken stealing. After the evidence was all in, the justice, with a perplexed look, said: "But I do not understand, Jackson, how it was possible for you to steal those chickens when they were roosting right under the owner's window and there were two vicious dogs in the yard?" "It wouldn't do yer a bit of good, judge, for me to explain how I kitched dem chickens, fer you couldn't do hit yerself if yer tried it forty times, an' yer might git yer hide full of lead. De bes' way for you ter do, judge, is jes ter buy yo' chickens in de market, same er odder folks does, and when yer wants ter commit any rascality do hit on de bench, whar yo' is at home."—Exchange.

Carroll County Ticket.

Judge—Geo. W. Ashford. Clerk—Frank Davis. Treasurer—Wm. C. Speck. Sheriff—Paul D. Serrurier. Superintendent of Schools—W. E. Waymack.

Do a little hustling now and future generations will bless your name.

LABOR NOTES.

Gold beaters all over the United States are on strike for an increase of wages. In Chicago the strike effects between three and four hundred men and women. Many of the women are acting as pickets with the men. Four establishments are affected in Chicago—Julius Hess & Co., Dunning and High streets; Herman Hoyle, Co., 486 Wells street; W. H. Cox & Co., 329 Grand avenue, and Williams Co., 156 Fifth avenue. The workers have been paid \$5.00 a "boasting" for piecework and \$18 when they work by the week. They demand \$1.40 a "boasting" and \$21 when they work by the week. The girls and boys who lay the gold are asking for an increase in wages of from 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 cents a "boasting". An expert can lay eight "boasts" a day. The employers have refused to grant the increase and declared for the open shop.

The fifty-second annual convention of the International Typographical Union is now in session at Colorado Springs. Since the last annual convention the printers have succeeded in securing the eight-hour day in the great majority of the book and job printing offices throughout the country. They have been able to do this only on account of their splendid organization. The union has spent over \$1,000,000 in the fight for the shorter work day during the past year, and yet the treasury contains more money now than it did when the strike started.

The lithographers who are on strike for an eight hour day throughout the United States and Canada have now been joined by the lithograph artists, engravers and designers League of America. The Chicago houses that are affected by the strike admit that there are no non-union men to be had.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor, the Chicago Federation and Typographical Union No. 16 and allied unions in the Printing Trades Council have signed a circular letter for distribution among the parents of school children advising them to make war upon the school readers supplied by Rand, McNally & Co. The company is running open shop in opposition to the strike of Typographical Union No. 16 and one of the signers of the circular is John C. Harding, member of the board of education and organizer of the printers' union.

The convention of the International Teamsters' Union has been in session in Chicago during the past week. There is in the neighborhood of 200 delegates in attendance. About the only thing accomplished was to split the organization into two equal parts. The whole New York delegation and many important local unions in Chicago as well as other cities withdrew and organized another union to be known as the United Teamsters' Union of America. The new union comes into existence with about one-half of the strength of the locals which formerly belonged to the International. C. P. Shea was elected President of the new union, and W. F. Evans, of Bloomington, Illinois, elected President of the International. The important Chicago locals that have united with the new organization are the Ice Wagon Drivers, the Coal Teamsters, Commission Drivers, Hide and Tallow Wagon Drivers, Department Store Drivers and the Newspaper Wagon Drivers. From a Socialist stand the split is to be regretted, but those who led the secession movement may have had good reasons for taking so radical an action.

No union in existence has accomplished as much for its members in so short a time as the Teamsters' Union in Chicago. It is to be hoped their power and usefulness will not be weakened by the division.

The Chicago Window Washers, who have been on strike for the past two weeks, are winning their strike for an increase in wages. All of the buildings outside of the real estate association have signed the scale. It is expected that the building owners associated with the real estate board will come to the strikers' terms and sign the scale in the near future. This is the first strike of importance that the I. W. W. has conducted in Chicago.

Below you will find the names of the comrades who have secured subscriptions for the Daily. If your name is not given below it means that you have not done anything toward starting the Great Socialist Daily.

Dr. De Mendoza 30 John Hennell 20 Al. H. Peterson 20 Adolph Hanack 20 Miss Dagmar Andersen 15 W. Rodriguez 14 S. S. S. 10 S. Sparks 10 P. Wolf 4 N. W. Nelson 20

Now, comrades, make one strong pull for the Chicago Daily and Sunday Socialist and roll up a circulation of 50,000 copies. Your name should be found among these workers next week.

STATE CAMPAIGN FUND.

ON WAGE FUND LISTS. Benson Jaynes, List No. 965, \$5.30 Branch Dundee, List No. 962, 7.78 Winnebago County, List No. 1029, 13.35 Local Kenia, List No. 1058, 1.00

DONATIONS.

W. A. Burdick \$1.25 X. Y. Z. 10.00 Henry Estrin 2.00 P. A. Anderson 2.00

JAS. S. SMITH, State Secretary.

WISCONSIN NOTES.

The hypocrisy of the capitalist authorities was finely illustrated in Milwaukee recently. After all the outcry about the Socialists "wanting to break up the home," the capitalist powers that be in this city are bitter against the Social-Democratic Aldermen of Milwaukee for trying to protect the workingmen's daughters from ruin in saloons of ill repute. A regular part of the business of these saloons is the trapping and ruining of young girls of the working class. The Socialist Aldermen are investigating and fighting these saloons. One of our Aldermen personally inspected one of these premises, in which duty he was clearly acting within his rights as an Alderman. Yet for this investigation, at the instigation of the late proprietor, he was fined \$5 by a CAPITALISTIC JUDGE.

When the question of reworking the license of these places came before the City Council, the motion was lost by a vote of 27 to 18, only 13 old-party Aldermen having the courage to vote with our twelve Social Democrats for decency and protection of the young. Laugh, but this capitalistic morality is a hypocritical, rotten thing.

Don't forget to send cash with your subscriptions.

DEATH OF OLLE A. JOHNSON.

O. A. Johnson of Springfield, Ill., died on last Sunday, Aug. 12, at 1:15 a. m., at the home of his wife's parents, Comrade and Mrs. J. T. Jones. Comrade Johnson was nearly 68 years of age, having arrived in this country 21 years ago from Norway. He joined the Socialist party as a charter member in Springfield in 1903. The immediate cause of his death was tuberculosis. He was a devoted and faithful member of the party and had won a warm place in the affections of a host of acquaintances in Springfield. Comrade Chas. L. Brecken conducted the funeral services, which were attended by all the members of the branch, and out of the latter was selected the pall-bearers.

A FIRST COURSE IN SOCIALISM.

Eight books and one year's subscription to the Chicago Socialist for \$5.00. Terms, \$1.00 down and \$1.00 per month. We have had many inquiries from those desiring to get a clear understanding of Socialism, who were somewhat bewildered at the variety of Socialist books on the various phases of the subject, and asked for special suggestions as to the best books for a beginner.

No answer to this question can possibly be given which will be satisfactory to every inquirer, for the reason that the various books approach the subject in various ways, adapted to the needs of people of various experience and various economic conditions. To illustrate, the course of reading which would be convincing and satisfactory to a city wage worker of foreign birth and member of a trade union, and one who is in daily contact with other wage workers and has abundant opportunity for observing the latest stages of modern capitalism, would be far from convincing to a farmer remote from industrial centers and brought up in the traditions of American "freedom."

It is on account of these differences that we have heretofore thought it best to give a full description of each book and let each reader make his own selection. There is, however, a decided difference between our various books in the matter of simplicity and difficulty, and for this reason it may be worth while to suggest a short course of reading which demands no previous knowledge of the subject, yet leads up to an understanding of the principles accepted by the international Socialists of the world.

1. "The Socialists, Who They Are and What They Stand For," by John Spargo. This recent work is by far the clearest and simplest exposition of Socialism that we have appeared, and is an admirable introduction to almost any course of reading on the subject.

2. "Collectivism and Industrial Evolution," by Emile Vandervelde. This author reviews at considerable length the industrial changes of the last hundred years throughout the civilized world, by which individual production has been made obsolete and capitalist production for profit has become the rule. He also faces squarely the difficult questions evaded by many writers, touching the reward of labor under collectivism, and the means of acquiring the necessary machinery now held by the capitalists.

3. "The Social Revolution," by Karl Kautsky. This is divided into two parts: "Reform and Revolution" and "The Day after the Revolution." The first part explains the fundamental difference between Socialists and reformers, while the second part shows what use Socialists expect to make of the powers of government when first they have won them.

4. "The American Farmer," by A. M. Simons. (For readers more familiar with country than city life this might well come second instead of fourth.) The author traces the history of agriculture in the different sections of the United States and discusses the material interests of the farmers in their relations to political parties. His conclusion, supported by a wealth of facts, is that the real interests of the farmers of the United States are bound up with those of the city wage workers.

5. "Principles of Scientific Socialism," by Charles H. Vall. This book, while very easy reading, gives the argument for Socialism in considerable detail, including adequate answers to a large number of the most frequent objections that are urged.

6. "The Communist Manifesto," by Marx and Engels. This work, written in 1848, is a wonderfully condensed statement of the whole theory of Socialism. It requires careful study to master it, but it is well worth the study.

7. "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," by Frederick Engels. This should be read in connection with the next named. It contains a classic statement of the Socialist principles of historical materialism, which gives a new insight, not only into the nature of the Socialist movement, but into the whole of human history and development.

8. "Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History," by Antonio Labriola. This work is a further development of the principles outlined in the two small books just named. It is of the utmost value in preventing the student from falling into an unintelligent use of some of the phrases of Marx and Engels.

These eight books in permanent cloth binding amount at retail prices to \$5.00, including postage to any address, but we will send you the eight books and one year's subscription to the Chicago Socialist on the following terms: \$1.00 down and \$1.00 per month until paid for. Send to-day.

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IF YOU HAVE READ THIS PAPER, HAND IT TO A FRIEND WHO IS NOT A SOCIALIST.

After you have read this paper, hand it to a friend who is not a Socialist, and see that he reads it. Next week hand the paper to the same friend, and see that he reads it. After you have done this for a month or six months or a year, you will have made another Socialist. See that he joins the party. See that he subscribes for the paper. Then start in on another friend, who is not a Socialist, and see that your convert does the same thing.

Use discretion in your missionary work. Pick out a young man preferably, one out of whom the capitalistic system has not as yet crushed all hope. Be sure that your man is open-minded and intelligent. The better educated he is, the surer you are of him.

A union man is the best kind of convert. He can, and if he is any good he will, at once start bring down within.

We can't get converts by beer, fireworks or greenbacks. We must get them by convincing their reason. If you believe in Socialism, as you say you do, go out and convince somebody else of the truth of it.

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PARTNERS WANTED To print and advertise these new books will take not less than five thousand dollars, and it will all be needed in the next few weeks. Part of the money will come back at once from the sale of the books, but it will take from six months to a year to sell enough books to pay the first cost, and the printers have to be paid now. The best way to raise the money is by the sale of stock at ten dollars a share. These shares draw no dividends, but they give the right to buy books at cost. They can be paid for at the rate of a dollar a month. But just now, while this large sum of money is needed, we offer five dollars' worth of books (retail prices) free to anyone who pays ten dollars cash down for a share of stock before the end of September. Particulars on request. Last Saturday a comrade called and asked on what terms we could take an investment of fifty dollars. He had the currency and was afraid some one would hold him up. He had read some interesting news in the papers about Chicago savings banks, and how they are inspected by the authorities. He had even seen it suggested that the managers of safety deposit vaults sometimes have duplicate keys. We answered his questions to his satisfaction, and gave him the note of the publishing house, personally endorsed by the manager, for his fifty dollars, payable on thirty days' call, with interest at four per cent. We can use about two thousand dollars more on the same terms for a limited time. When another thousand shares of stock have been sold, it will not be necessary for us to pay interest; the money now used for this will go toward publishing more Socialist books. There are now 1,451 stockholders, and nine-tenths of them are outside Chicago. There are a thousand readers of the Chicago Socialist who are able to help, and now with the intense interest everywhere in the literature of Socialism is the time the help will count. We are putting out Socialist books, not Socialist-like books. Help us put out more of them.

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