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THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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VOL. VI CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1905 NO. 332.

INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION ENDS

The industrial convention, which has been the subject of universal discussion in Socialist and labor union circles for the past few months, and which reached a white heat during the past two weeks, is now a matter of history. The major portion of the proceedings of the convention were reported fully in last week's Chicago Socialist. The last days of the convention were mostly taken up in a spirited contest between the delegates in debating the advisability of adopting the form of organization recommended by the committee on constitution. It was the second section of the constitution recommended by the committee upon which the opinions of the delegates was so much divided.

After two days of debating and discussion the section was referred back to the constitutional committee for revision.

The section in question, which was finally adopted, reads as follows: "Section 2. (a) This organization shall be composed of thirteen international industrial divisions, subdivided in industrial unions of closely kindred industries in the appropriate organizations for representation in the departmental administration. The subdivided international and national industrial unions shall have complete industrial autonomy in their respective internal affairs, provided the general executive board shall have power to control these industrial unions in matters concerning the interest of the general welfare designated as follows:

- "Division 1—Shall be composed of all persons engaged in the following industries: Clerks, salesmen, tobacco, packing-houses, flour mills, sugar refineries, dairies, bakeries, and kindred industries.
- "Div. 2—Brewery, wine and distillery workers.
- "Div. 3—Floricultural, stock and general farming.
- "Div. 4—Mining, milling, smelting and refining, coal, ores, metals, salt and iron.
- "Div. 5—Steam railroads, electric railroads, marine shipping and teaming.
- "Div. 6—All building employes.
- "Div. 7—All textile industrial employes.
- "Div. 8—All leather industrial employes.
- "Div. 9—All wood-working employes, excepting those engaged in the building department.
- "Div. 10—All metal industrial employes.
- "Div. 11—All glass and pottery employes.
- "Div. 12—All paper mills, chemicals, rubber, brooms and brushes, jewelry industries.
- "Div. 13—Parks, highways, municipal, postal service, telegraph, telephone, schools and educational institutions, amusements, sanitary, printing, hotels, restaurants and laundry employes."

The first paragraph of the section printed above was added to the original draft as a concession to those who had made the fight for a more natural and less ridiculous and arbitrary grouping than was provided for in the first draft, and illustrated by the "wheel of fortune" prepared by Delegate T. J. Hagerly.

The constitution was adopted as a whole on Saturday morning, the eleventh day of the convention. The delegates then proceeded to install the unions whose delegates were authorized by their organizations to do so into "The Industrial Workers of the World."

The following unions were then installed into the new organization: The Western Federation of Miners, the American Labor Union, the United Metal Workers' International Union, and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The delegates who installed their respective unions represented a little over 50,000 union men.

As soon as the organization of the "Industrial Workers of the World" was completed the delegates proceeded to elect officers for the new union. The names placed in nomination for president were: Charles Moyer, president of the W. F. of M.; William Haywood, secretary of the W. F. of M.; David Coates, president of the A. L. U.; Charles Sherman, president of the U. M. W. of E. U., and Daniel De Leon of the S. T. and L. A. Eugene V. Debs' name was mentioned, but as he had not been installed as a member of the new organization, being absent when the installation took place, the chairman ruled that he was not eligible.

Of the delegates whose names were placed in nomination for the office of president, all declined the nomination but Charles Sherman of the U. M. W. of E. U., who, on motion, was elected the first president of "The Industrial Workers of the World" by acclamation.

W. E. Trautman was unanimously elected secretary of the new industrial union.

After the election of president and secretary the convention proceeded to elect five members of an executive board, who, with the president and secretary, will constitute the general executive board of "The Industrial Workers of the World" until the next annual convention.

The five members of the general executive board elected were: John Riordan, British Columbia; F. W. Cronin, Montana; Frank McCabe, Colorado; Charles Moyer, Colorado, and Charles E. Kirkpatrick, Chicago.

After the election of the members of the general executive board the convention cleaned up some miscellaneous business and adjourned sine die, having been in session eleven days.

All sincere trade unionists and students of social institutions will watch with intense interest the development of the organization that was launched on the billows of the ever raging class struggle on Saturday, July 8, as a final result of the labors of the men who, there is no reason to doubt, have honestly attempted to provide the workers of the world with a more effective method of meeting and coping with their powerful antagonist, the organized capitalist class. What the future of the "Industrial Workers of the World" will be time alone can reveal. It has now passed out of the world of theory and idealism; and out of the hands of theorists and idealists into a world of realism and fact, and is offered by experienced union men, who have been educated in the practical school of labor unions.

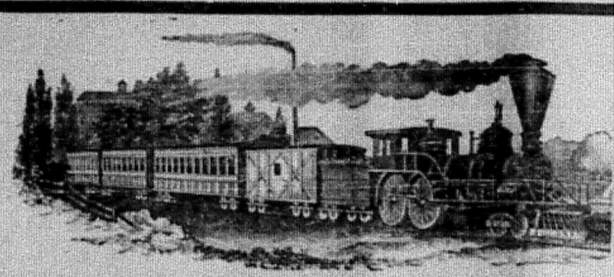
The officers of the new organization are without exception men who have had long experience in the labor union movement, who have come to the conclusion that the old craft unions no longer furnish the workers the most effective methods of fighting labor's battles. It is now up to them to demonstrate that industrialism, as it is advanced and outlined in the preamble and constitution of "The Industrial Workers of the World," will enable the workers to more effectively cope with the powerful organized capitalist class on the industrial field. For after all is said and done, it will be by results that practical, everyday union workmen will judge the new organization, rather than by critically analyzing the theories injected into the preamble and constitution by the De Leons, Hagerlys and other well-meaning students of sociology.

That the constitution adopted bears in many places the indelible stamp of inexperienced idealists attempting to outline an elaborate plan for an ideal labor organization, no experienced union man who reads it can doubt. However, when the time came for selecting officers for the new organization, the delegates representing the bona fide unions used their voting strength to place the new organization under the control and direction of men who have had long experience in labor unions. To the general executive board was left the herculean task of interpreting that constitution, which none but Father Hagerly and Daniel De Leon appeared to understand. Even Simons and Coates, who should at least understand the meaning of words, voted "Yes" on the condition that the chairman had interpreted it correctly.

The Socialist party is the political expression of that portion of the working class who realize that an economic organization of the working class, be it ever so perfect, is no match for the organized capitalist class, so long as they are left in control of the powers of government by the votes of the exploited workers. Many Socialists have joined the industrial organization and a great many more remain in the old unions. That the craft union works very imperfectly all agree. How much superior the industrial organization will prove remains to be demonstrated. In the meantime the mission of the Socialist party is to educate the workers of all groups, whether "industrial" or "craft," organized or unorganized, to see the necessity of uniting at the ballot box as a class and taking possession of the powers of government, to be used in the interest of the whole producing class. Socialism is the world-wide movement of the working class. May the workers ever be right, but right or wrong, Socialism, the world over, represents the highest expressions and hopes of the patient wealth producers. The Socialist party as a party has its work to do on the political field, and we are convinced that the individual Socialist will give a good account of themselves in any economic organization that economic environments may draw them into. The form of economic organization that will prevail must be determined by the wisdom and experience, derived by the workers in their economic struggle.

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MUSIC, DANCING, BALL GAME, CONTESTS & SOCIAL SATISFACTION

IS SOCIALISM A MENACE TO "GOOD" GOVERNMENT.

What the Dispatches Say:

(Associated Press Cable Dispatch.)

French Socialist Deputy in Speech Barred in Germany Appeals to Associates to Work for Universal Peace.—Paris, July 9.—The speech of M. Jaures, the Socialist Deputy, the delivery of which in Berlin to-day Chancellor von Buelow prohibited, appears in M. Jaures' paper, L'Humanite, this morning. It covers ten columns, and is a fervid, powerful and masterly appeal to the Socialists of all countries, particularly those of France, Germany and England, to adopt a common program against militarism and the capitalist and work together in the cause of peace.

It points out that a conflict between France and Germany or Great Britain would be a disaster to the world, each being necessary to civilization and each having a noble aim. The world, the article says, is bowed down by armed peace. M. Jaures calls upon international Socialism to combine and combat for the cause of universal peace, in which French and German co-operation is an absolute necessity.

What the Capitalist Editors Say:

(Editorial in Chicago Evening Post.)

Germany Playing with Fire.—Having among his own subjects plenty of Socialists strenuously opposed to his theory and practice in government, Emperor William of Germany, it might have been supposed, should have been extremely careful not to take any step that might give prestige to the Socialist party either in his own country or elsewhere. Yet the action of his Chancellor in notifying M. Jaures, the French Socialist leader, that he would not be permitted to speak in Berlin must have been intended to magnify the importance of M. Jaures, and, therefore, to increase his influence.

It is not merely the abrupt prohibition against M. Jaures as a speaker that marks this action by the German government as peculiar, though that alone would have been sufficient to give the Socialist party an advertisement that will be highly useful to them in their propaganda; but the notification to M. Jaures, it appears, was transmitted to him directly by the German Ambassador in Paris, and not through the usual official channels of both governments.

Naturally, M. Jaures and his associates take pleasure in calling attention to the prominence given to him by the communication of the German Chancellor. He poses as being considered of almost as much consequence as the French government itself.

The effect is twofold. It not only magnifies the importance of all Socialists, and, therefore, has an inspiring effect upon a faction in German politics that may become even more annoying to the imperial authorities than it now is, but it has a much more unfortunate and dangerous result in France. The French Socialists have attained to such numbers and political strength as to be already a serious MENACE TO GOOD GOVERNMENT in that republic. The Jaures affair will undoubtedly add greatly to the embarrassment of the French government, and may create trouble between France and Germany.

Since the Morocco incident came to a climax many people have believed that Emperor William would be glad for a pretext to attack France. The Jaures affair will not tend to lessen this suspicion.

GRAFT NOTES, ETC.

BY JACK POTTS.

Now is the winter of our summer complaint! "The last shreds of respectability are stripped from Chauncey Mitchell Depew," shrieks the New York World apropos of the latest developments in the charming Equitable imbroglio.

And last week one of Brother Hearst's papers spoke of John R. Walsh, the owner of that grand old socialist propaganda sheet, the Chronicle, as "that unjailed old rascal."

It is really cheering to note that the "great dailies" are unable to devote their vituperative powers exclusively to Brother Shea and the transients!

Here are a few choice morsels culled from Wednesday's Record-Herald headlines: "The Rich Heed as Prey on Scandal-Threat." It appears that some of the "workers" are trying to take some of the unearned increment. "Lottery Raid in Bank." My my! Can it be true? We all used to think those "sound-money" boys could do no wrong! "Twenty-Five Are Named By Grand Jury." Grafters Must Be Punished. "Railroads Oil Trusts Aids." "Stockholders Lose \$200,000." (This last was in the People's United States Mail Order Bank of St. Louis, founded by E. G. Lewis, Lewis is a "sound-money" boy—that is, it sounds good to him. His initials E. G., stand for "take notice" or something like that: "AX Out for Depew; Graft Off Raised." "Ponies to Chase Blind-Figs." "Former Employee of International Harvester Company Sues to Stop Accepting of Bribes." Henry Dear, are the nice big railroads mentioned in that article still taking bribes? "The had" "Be unpartie Will Use No Press." Now what d'ye think of that? "Clergy Act as Spies and Stop Bookmaking at La Salle Races." Hope they won't stop Kerr making socialist books! "Bank Stockholders Sued" the Pan-American, Chicago. These "sound-money" boys do seem to have lots of trouble, don't they? They are some of the grafters, by the way, who "view with alarm the Socialist movement."

Honestly, now, with an industrial system based on a purely graft foundation, what else could you expect but graft? Graft it is; to graft it must return. Study Socialism and vote for the honest system.

A NEW GRAFT.

The new corporation counsel, J. Hamilton Lewis, is quoted as saying that if Elihu Root could give up a law practice of \$50,000 a year in order to serve as secretary of war, and James Dill could relinquish one of \$300,000 to serve his country as a college professor, he could afford to quit one of \$10,000 to do what he can for the people of Chicago as corporation counsel.

In the next breath this unselfish, disinterested and patriotic citizen and officeholder, who, as he declares, has relinquished a \$10,000 law practice to accept the chief law position of the great city of Chicago, at a salary of only \$7,000, innocently confesses that he has made an arrangement with the mayor to keep up his private practice. Which is graft—his salary or the receipts from his private practice?

The law requires all of those who occupy public positions to give their whole and undivided time to the duties of their offices during ordinary and reasonable hours; they are merely servants, as a rule, too prone to let as masters and seem to consider their positions as private property to be used for private purposes.

When Bonaparte, aristocrat and royalist, was made secretary of war to succeed Morton, of relative notoriety, he very naively told the people, through a press reporter, that he would continue his law practice during his term of office, thus establishing a precedent of which all officeholders will immediately take advantage. What will we have next in the form of graft?

More subscribers always wanted.

JOHN F. COLLINS

UNION-MADE

2 DOLLAR HATS

STRAW AND PANAMA HATS THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN CHICAGO AT THE PRICE.

S. W. COR. MADISON AND LA SALLE STREETS

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ACTION.

The Cook County Executive Committee, at its session last Monday night, after a long discussion, decided to reduce the size of the "Chicago Socialist" to four pages, seven columns, during the dull summer months, the eight-page paper to be resumed Sept. 1.

The increase in size this summer became a necessity because of the volume of ads, and the decrease temporarily is deemed wise during the two months' dull season in advertising, at which time the high-priced ads will resume.

There was a pretty keen division of opinion on the committee respecting the wisdom of a reduction at this time, but the financial pressure was so great that it resulted in the choice falling on the smaller size, with the decreased cost incident thereto.

The writer of this is of the opinion that the 2,000 party members in this city, along with another 2,000 in the State, ought to "rise up in their white cravats, and all that," and send in such an emphatic protest in the form of letters containing from each one a new subscriber, conditioned upon going on the list at once provided the paper immediately resumes the eight-page form. If these 4,000 members were each to send in one new subscriber on the above condition, it would make the management "get so busy" that they would never again have the generosity to suggest anything less than a booming good eight-page paper for this city of 2,200,000 inhabitants, and the State of Illinois of 5,000,000 souls, 70,000 of which last fall said they were Socialists by polling a vote of protest against the iniquitous capitalist system.

Then, too, we have the biggest and best summer's outing coming off on the 23d of this month at Elliott's Park, at which there should, and probably will, be 4,000 people in attendance, which would mean a clean-up of \$1,000 for the paper and party propaganda.

All agree that our eight-page paper has been a huge winner. The comrades are just fairly getting "decks cleared for action," and it is to be hoped that they will see the extremely rosy side of this proposition, and that the season lasts only two months. Send in such a subscription rebuke to Cook County Executive Committee and the management as shall forever make them heartily ashamed of the fact that they dared to vote for a reduction in the face of this army of militant Socialists who want the workers of the world united at the ballot box.

This fall's campaign is a most important one to the wage worker. He knows now, as never before, that he should control the courts and the injunction-issuing power. We ought to make this old State ring from center to circumference with a mighty proletarian cry for emancipation from the rule of the exploiter. Capture the powers of government. Prove your sincerity in this regard by capturing the readers for the paper, in such overwhelming numbers as to fairly deluge the headquarters. Accompany every letter with a demand that the paper shall not decrease either in size or subscriptions.

Yours to share and do, yours to win or lose, yours to accept or refuse. Act quick, and all together.

CHAS. L. BRECKON.

For committee.

NEW PEACE POWER.

The world has heard a great deal about the peace conference held at The Hague, which were brought about through the efforts of the Czar of Russia, who a short time after plunged his people into a wanton and destructive war in an effort to extend his power. The rulers of two of the nations which participated in "The Hague peace conference," Germany and France, are threatening to plunge the people of those countries into another senseless and bloody war over a few trading privileges in North Africa. A representative of the class who would have to do the fighting for France was invited by the organization of the working class in Germany to come to Berlin and attempt to show the common people that the working class of Germany and France had no cause of good reason to kill each other. This he was forbidden to do, under threat of arrest by the German government. Yet the incident is destined to have a far greater influence in abolishing useless and senseless wars in the future than all the hypocritical pretenses of the wily diplomats who meet in "peace conferences," arranged by a bloodthirsty, inhuman despot for the purpose of deceiving each other.

Jaures was prohibited from delivering his speech in Berlin, but it has been printed in both the French and German language and is being read by hundreds of thousands of workers of both nations. In a few weeks it will have been translated and circulated among the working class of every nation in the world by the International Socialists of each country. Already the spirit of the speech—that was not delivered—has penetrated the minds of the thinkers among the workers of the world.

How puny and helpless the czars, emperors, kings, civic federations and manufacturers' association will appear the moment the working class giant begins to think and his thoughts are translated into action.

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OUR BOOK OFFER

Send us a bunch of five yearly subscribers and we will send you the latest book out: "Evolution of Man."

The life insurance agents tell us that they are having a hard time getting any business these days. Can any of our readers guess why?

Under the capitalist system we see one man spending \$10,000 for a ride across the continent in a special train to gratify a whim, and ten thousand men looking for work, riding the bumpers of freight cars endangering their lives and limbs. For a remedy for this order of things study Socialism.

Under the capitalist system "business" means just any old way to get the other fellow's money.

If you are a working man and want to "get educated" you should not miss reading those half page articles that Mr. Post, the new president of the Manufacturers' Association, is paying to have printed in the capitalist papers, against labor unions and Socialism. They are almost as "educational" as Emperor William's action forbidding M. Jaures from delivering his speech against German and French working men slaughtering each other over nothing.

MORE SOCIALIST PROPOGANDA

The Civic Federation is constantly reaching out into new fields. Having to a large degree emancipated the A. F. of L. and tied its leaders to its triumphant chariot, it next proceeded to constitute itself the censor and editor in chief of the trade union publications of the country. It established a "press bureau" to furnish "matter" for all labor papers, and with the able assistance of such "friends of labor" as Herbert N. Carson, F. G. R. Gordon and the Avery-Goldstein combination, the Civic Federation had just begun to congratulate itself that the working class of America was protected from Socialist virus of all kinds.

But Easley longed for new worlds to conquer. Some literary men and philanthropists, Socialists and Socialistically inclined issued a letter advising college students to study Socialism. Then the secretary of our Civic Federation set about earning his salary. In a mass of billingsgate, partly original and partly taken from poor, crasy E. B. Ford, via the De Leon "People" route, he proceeds to denounce these "corrupters of American youth." He wades through about ten thousand words of bombast and verbiage, and finally ends with "Gomper's crushing blow to Socialism," which Sammy delivered at the Boston convention and which has done duty so often since that its original thinness has now been worn to transparency.

The only result of all this has been that several million people have now heard about this call to study Socialism whom the original signers would have been absolutely incapable of reaching had it not been for the able assistance of the Civic Federation. So once more a knock has been a boost.

If Sisay Easley wants to stop the growth of Socialism in the colleges he will have to shut up the laboratories, burn the libraries and stop the course of human evolution, for Socialism is bound up with modern science, has become an integral part of all the best recent thought and springs from the very nature of industrial progress. These Mrs. Parlingtons of the Civic Federation who seek to sweep back the waves of the social revolution with their puny brooms will soon be swallowed up in the resistless advance and their shrieks of despair will scarcely be heard amid the crash of dead institutions and the shouts of a victorious proletariat.

Lay your plans for the picnic one week from Sunday.

Emperor William and the Deimont-Gomper's Civic Federation have both done excellent service for the cause of Socialism during the past week. The Emperor, by prohibiting M. Jaures from delivering his speech in Berlin; the Civic Federation by denouncing the attempt of a few harmless, well-meaning people to get the college students to study Socialism. We appear to have reached the time when all things work together to push forward the Socialist propaganda.

Have you any sense of the ridiculous? Do you enjoy seeing your antagonists make fools of themselves and beat the wind with their puny hands and attempt the feat of the old woman who endeavored to roll back the ocean tides with her house broom? If so, don't fail to read the editorials in the Chicago Chronicle and Chicago Evening Post appearing these days.

THE IDEAS ON WHICH SOCIALISM RESTS

IV.—The Co-operative Commonwealth.

BY CHAS. H. KERR.

The class struggle between workers and owners can have only one possible ending. The end may be very near or very far, but sooner or later the great mass of the people who do the work will see that their own separate interests are bound up with the interests of their class. They will see that it is folly for them to support in luxury a class of do-nothing owners. They will unite to overthrow the capitalist system under which we are living, and to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

By this we mean a society in which the good things of life shall not be produced for the profit of a part of the people, but for the use of all the people, and where no one who is able to work shall have the privilege of living on the labor of others. We mean a society in which there shall not be a class of rulers with a class of workers under them, but in which all shall work and all shall rule,—in which human equality shall be not a phrase but a fact.

Why do we expect this? There have been revolutions and revolutions, and when the smoke cleared away from the ruins of the old social structure, we have seen a new ruling class in power.

The sentimental Utopian says that people will come to realize how beautiful and heavenly it would be to live together in love, and that therefore he hopes to see the capitalists resign their unjust privileges and help establish a new republic based on human brotherhood. But that is not the answer of the Socialist.

The Socialist sees that the war between rulers and workers has lasted for ages, but that it is now assuming a clearer and more definite shape than ever before,—that is in the United States and the other most highly "civilized" countries. In France a century ago the situation was much like that which seems to be developing in Russia to-day. The king and the land-holding nobles were dislodged from power, not by the working class but by an alliance of the workers with the capitalists, who were then just beginning to be an important factor in the life of the nation. The capitalists had interests of their own to serve which were distinct from and opposed to the interests of their allies, the workers. They came to the front, secured control of the government, and have used it in their own interest ever since.

But in the revolution that is coming, the case will be different. The victorious working class will be made up of people with one common interest,—to get the wealth they produce and use it in living a happier life. They will have no subject class under them that they could govern if they chose. All they need to do is to abolish the capitalist class as a class and treat the capitalists like anyone else. They will thus establish equality, not because it is so beautiful in theory, but because it is the only practical way of doing the work they want done.

When I say equality, I do not mean that all the money or all the wealth in the country will be "divided up." That is something never advocated by a Socialist. It is one of the ridiculous lies told by our opponents to scare the laborer who has \$98 in the savings bank or who has a \$1,500 cottage with a \$900 mortgage on it.

No, we don't need the money nor the houses nor the automobiles that the capitalists or those who imagine themselves capitalists have to-day. We want the use of the earth and of the machinery, and our labor will every year produce all the good things we need.

Again, it is no part of the Socialist program to make wages exactly equal for all kinds of labor. When the Socialist party comes into power it will find industry being carried on and wages being paid. It will find some workers being paid good wages, and others very low wages. It will find many unable to get work. It will find many children at work who ought to be in school. It will find that a large proportion of the earnings of those who work have been used to pay incomes to idlers.

Now, I do not know, nor does any one know, just what will be the first act of a Socialist administration, but assuming that it comes into power with the general industrial conditions as I have described them, I think it pretty safe to make a few predictions as to what it would do.

It would stop paying rent, interest and dividends to capitalists. It would take the children out of the factories and send them to school, and would at least double the force of teachers within a short time.

It would at once raise the wages of the worst paid laborers to the union scale.

It would at once reduce the hours of labor to not more than eight, to be followed by further reductions as soon as a plentiful supply of the necessities and comforts of life have been accumulated.

It would, no matter whether "money" were continued or abolished, sell the products of labor back to the laborers at actual cost, allowing for a percentage to pay for public services, furnished free, which would take the place of our present taxes.

When the Co-operative Commonwealth was in operation, wages would tend to adjust themselves. If enough street-cleaners could not be had at fifty cents an hour, we should have to pay sixty. If there were too many bookkeepers at fifty cents, the pay might drop to forty until part of them had found work that was more in demand.

It is very certain that a Socialist administration would not control all industry from one central point. The Socialist party always and everywhere leaves the control in the hands of the smallest groups that can manage things efficiently. Again, it would not take away the artist's brushes, nor the farmer's little farm. We hold that tools so complex that they have to be used in common should be owned in common, but if a man chooses to work with his own tools, there will be nothing in the world to prevent him from doing so, except the probable fact that as machinery improves it will be possible to earn more by working co-operatively than by working alone.

Finally, Socialists do not want to set up a government to control people's actions. They believe that when every one has an equal chance to earn a living, there will be little temptation to steal. We may have to keep a few policemen a few years, but their work will be mostly in taking care of those whose lives have already been wrecked by capitalism. When alcoholic drinks are no longer sold for profit, when cheating is no longer the road to social prominence, and when every woman can be sure of a living without selling herself,—then we may safely leave all questions of morals to the individual, while society attends to the production of the things the people need.

That is what the Socialists think. They do not want to do away with the freedom of the individual. On the contrary, they realize that to-day it is only a few here and there who have any freedom worth speaking of. What they mean to do is to make individual freedom a real thing for all. For this they are working through the SOCIALIST PARTY. What this is I shall try to tell next week.

UNION LABOR'S GROWTH.

Ethelbert Stewart, United States Department of Labor, in Daily News. Whether or not trades unionism is a "foreign" institution, its spread in the United States has been very rapid. At the close of 1904 England, Scotland and Ireland, with a population of 41,500,000, had a trades union membership of 1,902,308. In other words, 1 in 22 of the population, was a trades unionist. In Germany there were 1,276,811 trades unionists in a population of 56,400,000, or 1 in 44. In France, with a population of 38,300,000, there are 715,576 trades unionists, or 1 in 53. Italy, with 32,500,000 population, reports 181,230 members of trades unions, or 1 to 180. In Austria the trades unions have 177,592 members in a population of 25,150,000, or 1 to 150. Spain has a population of 18,600,000 and a trades union membership of 56,900, or 1 to 330. Hungary has 52,410 trades unionists in a population of 19,250,000, or 1 to 369. In Denmark the ratio is 1 to 28 and in New South Wales 1 to 21. In the entire United States the ratio is 1 to 29, while in the State of New York it is 1 to 18, and in Illinois 1 to 16.7. In Colorado, with 411 trades unions, a total membership of 48,817 is reported, which is 1 in 11 of the population. In agricultural States, like Missouri, the ratio of trades union members to total population is, of course, less. Yet not too much should be inferred from this, since the proportion of organized to unorganized workers in given trades may be very large in these very States. For instance, the State bureau of labor statistics of Missouri reports that the 98,102 members of the 741 local trades unions in that State constitute 79 per cent of

the people working at the trades indicated. The trades unions of most European countries are fairly well equipped financially. Reports for 1904 show Austrian trades union receipts to have been \$599,472, expenditures \$541,063, balance on hand at end of year in cash \$767,690. Most other countries present a similar showing. In England the per capita tax on members is higher than in any other country, being approximately \$9 a year. British trades unions have large benefit features, however, which constitute 42 per cent of their total expenditures. Thus nearly one-half of the high dues of British trades unions goes back to the members as sick or burial benefits and in life insurance policies. In 1904 26.6 per cent of the total income was paid out in "out of work" benefits, which are different from sick benefits and life insurance account. Thus 68.4 per cent was returned to the members in benefits other than strikes, which cost in the way of strike benefits and other forms of strike expense 9.1 per cent of the income from the per capita tax. The running expenses of the unions—that is, mere administrative cost—amounted to 22 1/2 per cent of the income from the per capita tax. Nowhere, however, have trades unions developed so rapidly as in New York, Illinois and Colorado. July 1, 1904, New York had 890 unions with 157,107 members; September 30, 1902, it had 2,229 unions with 329,101 members; Illinois, with less than 500 unions, including Knights of Labor assemblies, in 1888, had, January 1, 1904, 1,759 unions and 300,000 members. Colorado's trades unions increased even faster proportionately.

CURRENT EVENTS AS SEEN THROUGH SOCIALIST LENS.

By Murray E. King.

GRAFT AND THE PUBLIC CONSCIENCE.

The daily papers are busy just now telling us of the great "awakening" of the public conscience about to take place throughout the nation. The people are thoroughly aroused by the stupendous graft exposures, and a wave of "public sentiment" is scheduled to start up somewhere is about to sweep over the entire continent. Roosevelt and countless professional reformers are crying down amid thunders of applause the "abuse of wealth." Tom Lawson is out with his axe in the classic State of Carrie Nation, and daily papers are busy tabulating the iniquitous doings in various localities. Such a table was published in last Sunday's Tribune, showing upon the testimony of special correspondents that graft of the most far-reaching and deep-reaching kind has come to light recently in all the States of the Union except eleven. It may be added that in the list of these eleven "pure" States is Colorado, the recent scene of wholesale ballot frauds; Delaware, whose electorate is notoriously corrupt; Kentucky, where a governor was shot not many months ago to prevent his inauguration; Mississippi, where more than half the citizens are disfranchised; Montana, where politics are a mere struggle between rival copper kings, and Massachusetts, where the members of the legislature "are bought and sold in the market like fish." In answer to the "aroused public" so it is said, prosecutions are going on in all the States, and senators and legislators whose names are pronounced in every section of the country are swelling the list of inmates in our criminal institutions. There is a fatal element of deception in this tide of popular frenzy which rises periodically, expends itself and leaves the nation nearer and nearer moral bankruptcy. A few more "awakenings," a few more fruitless expenditures of moral energy against the constant corrupting forces of capitalist civilization, and humanity will be ready to wear the harness once and for all. But humanity will not so expend itself many more times; nor will it wholly bankrupt itself; underneath all reforms the tides of revolution are slowly, surely gathering in the supreme effort of history.

The element of fatalism in all movements for public purity under the system of capitalism is the fact that such movements are only periodical spurts, while the causes of corruption lie deep, they exert a constant force, and after the battle, while the people relapse into slumber, the swarms of public grafters break out with renewed virulence. While the evils of our present civilization last, the evils of private class ownership of the means of livelihood, the evils of class distinctions and class standards, of greed and poverty—they sap the foundations of society and undermine the constitution of the race. Every reform movement becomes habituated to conditions that in the first sudden changes seemed intolerable. Only in the growing consciousness of the working class, only in the social revolution is there any hope for the world. The periodical head-bunting of grafters is as senseless as the periodical assassination of kings and presidents by the anarchists.

A NEW WORLD POWER.

We don't mean Japan, although a great many interesting things might be said about the debut of this doughy little nation among the world powers and the "concert" of nations. A new, strange and startling force was thrust into the diplomacy of nations recently by the action of the German Socialist party in taking steps to assist in defending the French Republic against German imperialism. The event is unique in history, and is perhaps the most significant thing that has happened during the last several decades. It has set the diplomats of Europe by the ears and is discussed with feelings of apprehension by representatives of the bourgeoisie class in more capitals than one, and Juarez, the French Socialist, is to be imprisoned if he attempts to speak at a meeting of the Social Democrats in Berlin to ratify this step. Here for the first time in history do we witness the rise of a truly international force. Here for the first time do we see patriotism giving way to humanitarianism. Here for the first time do we behold an entire class of people arraying itself against its own government in defense of certain institutions, beneficial to its own class in another country. For the first time in history we behold national divisions give way to class divisions. The rise of the international party, the international power, of the international working class policy, is destined to have a more far-reaching effect on international relations than any other force in the world to-day. It is a safe guarantee against the heavy cost of international war pending among the powers for ten years. Emperor William will have to forego his lofty ambitions in northern Africa and elsewhere, with half his people arrayed against him. As this magnificent internationalism rises in power the capitalist governments will decline in importance and will become insignificant. Threatened at home, predatory aristocracies and plutocracies will have to forego their designs abroad. "Holy alliances" for crushing out rebellions and "Monroe doctrines" for benevolent assimilation will be met with the interlinked and solid might of productive humanity. The sense and the glory of power and achievement, the triumph of influencing the affairs of this planet will become the very breath of labor's being, and will do more to incalculable the final split and courage for labor's last supreme triumph over the

THE CRUISE OF THE POTEMKIN.

The critical situation arising out of the mutiny of the crew of the Potemkin of the Russian Black Sea fleet contains valuable lessons for the members of the working class. For two weeks six hundred men were masters of a situation which they could have at any time made use of to launch the long desired revolution against the Czar, but through ignorance and the unconsciousness of class interests, they missed the greatest opportunity that ever came the way of men. The facts seem to be as follows: The crew of the Potemkin sent one of their number to the captain asking for better food. The latter, in a fit of rage, shot the petitioner. When the crew heard that their former delegate be hurled with the honors of war, the captain had his body thrown into the sea. What merciless treatment and murder had failed to arouse in the mariners this violation of custom succeeded in doing. The enraged men, seized by a common impulse, rushed upon the officers and killed most of them. The interesting situation of a mutinous crew, suddenly finding itself in possession of one of the most formidable of fighting machines, presented itself. Never did men face such an opportunity. The entire Russian fleet was on the verge of mutiny; by a single act of masterful boldness the entire fleet could have been alienated. On shore, in Odessa and other ports, the flames of revolution were raging, but the unarmed mobs were being mowed down by thousands by the machine guns of a well-drilled soldiery. With the rebel fleet in command of the sea front, the military could have been shelled from the ports; a splendid army of revolutionists could have been armed from the arsenals of the warships; the republic could have been proclaimed and from its base along the Black Sea the revolution could have been organized. The crew of the Potemkin were mere unconscious cattle. With the death of the officers anarchy broke out unstrained. When a crew of drunken marines steamed into Odessa harbor, the military were cowed, and the greater number awaited on the verge of rebellion for an opportunity to turn their guns against the Czar. But the sailors knew nothing of revolution; they felt no interests outside their safety and the satisfaction of their appetites. A committee of Social Democrats, men actuated by high and fearless aims, boarded the vessel armed with revolvers. All that was accomplished in the name of revolution was accomplished at the point of these weapons. When Admiral Krieger steamed into the bay with the entire Black Sea fleet, through the influence of the Social Democratic committee, the whole fleet was defied and hastily steamed away, fearing a general mutiny. The situation was now in the hands of the mutineers. But ignorance and the absence of any actuating motive proved their undoing. The revolutionists found it impossible to enforce discipline. Hopeless disorder followed the initial triumph. The retreating crews of other ships were no better off. Their ancient slave habits reasserted themselves and they begged to be taken back and forgiven. After a useless cruise, part of the crew of the Potemkin deserted to escape the policy urged by the Social Democrats, and the remainder surrendered to the Roumanian government. These mutineers will go down in history as mere deserters and pirates, where they might have won immortal glory.

Two great lessons force themselves upon us in following the adventures of the crew of the Potemkin. The first illustrates with what ease the masters of the world can be removed by the slaves when the latter are moved by a common impulse. It shows upon what a flimsy foundation the power of the few rests. It shows that the armies and navies, the huge machines of repression and destruction, could not be held one moment against a universal class consciousness. The second lesson illustrates the imbecility and the danger to the world of ignorance. Every group and community of working men that has not yet risen to class consciousness is a positive menace to the working class and humanity. The great work of to-day is the work of arousing to consciousness of its interests and its power the members of the working class. When that is accomplished the armies and navies will fall as easily to us as the Potemkin fell to its crew, and we, unlike the crew of the Potemkin, will know what we want and how to get it.

CONTRADES ATTENTION.

The entertainment committee desires the help of the comrades in raising the \$600 deposit for the railroad company picnic. This deposit is to be made the day before the picnic, and the plan is to have the comrades go down for such amounts as they can spare from Friday until Sunday. The money will be paid back by the treasurer on the ground on Sunday to all such as desire it there. The bulk of the sale of the tickets will be made on Sunday morning, and from these receipts the money will be refunded. Immediately upon reading this notify the undersigned how much you can loan, so that committee may be assured of the raising of the necessary amount in time. CHAS. L. BRECKON, Treasurer Entertainment Committee.

Take first train on 23d for Elliott's Park. The day will be short. The fun will be long. Everybody is planning for a day at Elliott's Park on Sunday, July 23. The affair will be most enjoyable.

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Chicago, July 11, 1905. Editor Chicago Socialist: Your note appended at the end of De Leon and Hagerty's speeches last week, explaining why Debs' speech did not appear, warrants the reader in drawing some wrong inferences. You say Hagerty's is not given in full; that the reporter withdrew from the convention's employ and entered De Leon's; that you understood that the report was the property of the convention; that De Leon wanted to make his paper, the Daily People, the official organ of the convention. The facts are these: Hagerty's speech appeared in full; I was not at any time in the employ of the convention, as the temper of the convention was such that it did not feel disposed to father the expense of a full report; therefore I never withdrew from the employ of the convention; all definite arrangements for the reporting were made with De Leon in advance; his associates had accumulated a fund partially covering the expense of the report, and on the floor of the convention he offered to turn over the amount on hand to the convention if the latter would raise the remainder, with the understanding that he might publish the report in the People, and that the convention would

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SOCIALIST STATE NATIONAL INTERNATIONAL
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL PARTY NEWS.

Thomas J. Lamar and J. A. LaRue of Bessemer have been elected State Secretary and National Committeeman, respectively, of Alabama.

Orders for coupon books have been received during the last week from Maine, Iowa, Texas and Oklahoma.

M. W. Wilkins, National Organizer, has organized three new locals within a week in Massachusetts.

Comrade Hyndman of England has proposed to the International Socialist Bureau that a meeting of the Bureau be called for an early date on account of the existing controversy between France, Germany and England. The Bureau suggests that it might be better to follow the example recently set by the Socialists of Italy and Austria-Hungary to call a conference to be participated in, not by all members of the Bureau, but by as many as possible from France, England and Germany, pointing out that the decision to be taken depends mainly upon the agreement of the parties interested.

Comrade Rolfe, editor of "Line Up," informs the National Executive Committee that he is in a position to supply plate matter containing material supplied or approved by the National Executive Committee to any paper that desires to handle the same. Any paper desiring to avail itself of this opportunity should address C. C. Rolfe, care "Line Up," Box 3063, Kansas City, Kan., at once, as the success of the venture largely depends upon applications being filed at an early date.

The first ballot for the election to fill the vacancy on the National Executive Committee, which closed July 4, resulted as follows:

Anti: 3; Berger, 15; Hoehr, 4; Lemon, 7; Townner, 13; not voting, 11. No one having received a majority of the votes cast, there is no election. A second ballot is necessary. The candidates submitted are Comrades Berger, Lemon and Townner. Vote will close July 19.

National Committee motion No. 18: "That the party Bulletin hereafter contain the business of the national office, the action taken by the National Committee on motions without the comments and reports of the National Organizers and Lecturers, election returns, and notices of any important phenomena in the industrial field." Vote closed July 3.

Was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 32; no, 10; not voting, 11. In keeping with the adoption of this motion, no comment will appear in the official monthly bulletin for June, except that which accompanied the motion at the time of its submission.

National Committee motion No. 19: "That the National Committee proceed to nominate and elect from their own number two members who, acting in conjunction with the National Secretary, shall consider the matter of our present method of balloting and prepare rules to govern the action of the committees in voting. Such rules shall be submitted to the committee for approval, and when approved, shall be printed and furnished to each member." Vote closed July 9.

Motion defeated by the following vote: Yes, 11; no, 20; not voting, 13.

A number of Labor Day speakers are available, and points desiring speakers are urgently requested to write the National office at an early date in order that ample time may be given for the necessary correspondence.

It is believed under the operations of the primary election law passed by the late Legislature of Iowa, that Socialist candidates will be found under the guise of a nomination fee; the following sums: County Treasurer, \$60; Sheriff, \$50; Clerk of Court, \$50; Judge, \$60, and other sums according to the office for which nominations are made.

Resolutions submitted by Grand Rapids, Minn., since last report, have been endorsed by Local Dunlap, Wash., and Boston City Central Committee.

Avanti, the Italian Socialist paper which discontinued last March at Newark, N. J., is going to take up its publication again next week, under the auspices of Branch 29 of Local Cleveland, Ohio. Comrades interested in propaganda among the Italians will take notice that Avanti is the only paper in the Italian language standing for our party in this country. Yearly subscriptions, \$1.00; 6 months, 60 cents. Address Avanti, Station E, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. C. Allen has been elected organizer and lecturer for Florida. Comrade Allen uses a stereopticon for illustrating lectures.

Local Lewiston, Idaho, passed resolutions asking the National Executive Committee to review the amendment by the State committee, of the charter of Local Boise.

Dates for national lecturers and organizers for the coming week are as follows: John Collins—July 16, 17, Henrietta, Texas; 18, Abner, I. T.; 19, Ardmore; 20, 21, Antlers; 22, en route. Comrade Collins' dates have been made to the middle of August and more have been asked for than can be given.

Geo. H. Goebel—July 16, York, Ala.; 17, Estabatchie, Miss.; 18, Balacon; 19, Biloxi; 20, New Orleans, La.; 21, Crowley; 22, Morse.

B. Feigenbaum, Jewish Organizer—July 15, 16, Boston, Mass.; 18, Syracuse, N. Y.; 19, Rochester; 20, Buffalo; 21, Toronto, Can.; 22, en route.

Chas. G. Townner has been compelled to abandon the remainder of his dates in Michigan and Ohio because of sickness, and the dates have therefore been cancelled.

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

IOWA.
Correspondent—J. J. Jacobsen.

By a vote of 165 to 54 the Iowa organization has decided against holding a State convention this year. The locals of Davenport, Osage and Manson cast a majority vote for a convention, while Logan, Newton, Orange City, Freecott, Muscatine, Lake City, Watrolon, Des Moines, Chester, Sioux City, Rock Rapids, Fremont and Dubuque locals returned a majority of the votes cast against the proposition.

A local has been instituted at Nevada, and at the time of organization enough money was pledged to insure Story county being provided with a first-class speaker for a week.

Perpetual Campaign coupon books have been purchased by Locals Des Moines and Newton.

Local Waterloo added 58 members to the roll during the month of June, and reports 120 members in good standing.

It is now too late to secure the services of Comrade Kirkpatrick as far as the southwestern part of the State is concerned. All other sections still have an opportunity if applications are sent in immediately.

MONTANA.
Correspondent, Jas. D. Graham.

Ira Crouch Hazlett is making a tour of the State. So far there have been requests for her to fill eight or three dates in twelve counties.

D. Burgess of Washington will work two weeks organizing and lecturing in Fergus county, commencing July 21. After he is through with Fergus county he will spend two or three weeks in Cascade county lecturing.

J. H. Walsh will give illustrated lectures and do soup house work in Chouteau and Valley counties, commencing July 22.

With all the large percentage of votes Montana gave the Socialist ticket last election, there are only organizations in thirteen counties out of twenty-seven in the State and seven counties in which a Socialist speaker has never been heard. In order to strengthen our party organization, the State local union has adopted the slogan, "One hundred unorganized places to be visited by Socialist speakers this summer." So far ten unorganized places have been visited twice and twenty more places will be visited before the end of the present month.

There has only been three locals organized and two reorganized so far this year, but nearly every local has been reporting an increase of from two to eight new members every month for the past six months.

WISCONSIN.
Correspondent—E. H. Thomas.

A conference of the elected Social Democratic officials of Wisconsin will be held in Milwaukee July 16. These officials comprise one State Senator, four Assemblymen, nine Aldermen, four Supervisors, two justices of the peace and two constables from Milwaukee; the Mayor and one Alderman from Manitowish; one school director from Kenosha, and one coroner from Janesville. The object of the conference is to consider the difficult practical problems which continually arise for solution by Social Democrats in office. The powers of the conference will be simply advisory. A similar conference was held last April, and it is the intention of the officials to hold such conferences every two or three months.

The Marinette comrades began the month with a four days propaganda campaign, under the auspices of Alderman Meims. July 1 he spoke at Menasha, a suburb of Marinette. July 2 the comrades of Marinette and Menomonee held a joint picnic, which Comrade Meims addressed. The two branches, although divided by the State line, work very harmoniously together. Wisconsin comrades in fact not being the "exclusive" Socialists which they are pointed to July 3, Comrade Meims spoke in Menomonee, July 4 in Menasha again and at Lake Side Park, Marinette. As the Marinette comrades had advertised the meetings with 200 posters and 500 window hangings, all the meetings were attended by many hundreds of people.

Comrade Walter Thomas Mills will address the Racine Social Democratic picnic July 15.

Alderman Welsh gave an open-air lecture at Kenosha July 8.

The "timothy fund" is progressing well. The object of this fund is to purchase a plant for the Social Democratic Herald. This will considerably reduce the expenses of the Herald.

Chicago Socialists should not forget the great annual monster State picnic of the Wisconsin Social Democrats to be held at Milwaukee July 16, in Schilitz Park. Walter Thomas Mills will speak in the afternoon, and games, music and a ball will supply other attractions. We can promise all who attend the picnic such thoroughly social enjoyment as only Socialists understand.

E. H. THOMAS.

NEBRASKA SOCIALIST CONVENTION.

The Socialists of the State of Nebraska held their State convention at Omaha July 4. The convention was called to order by State Secretary Parker, who was later elected chairman of the convention. While the committees were at work, short addresses were delivered by visiting comrades, H. Harrock of Chicago and L. Penny of Seattle.

A short, clear platform, without any immediate demands, was adopted, and a resolution that "economic equality" and "no compromise" be the motto of the Socialists of Nebraska was carried. Candidates for Supreme Court Judge and Regents for the State university were nominated. The election takes place Nov. 7.

While the Nebraska comrades have no immediate demands in their platform, nor anything that can be called a program, the following resolution that was adopted shows that they are not entirely against "immediate demands":

"Whereas, Our State Legislature passed a bill known as the primary election law, which is intended to destroy the Socialist party and prevent further wage-class concerted political action, through its defenders claim for its purpose the curtailment of corporation rule, as the said law provides that all candidates nominated in Douglas county shall pay to the State a registration fee equaling a certain per cent of the salary of respective offices for which such candidates are nominated; and

"Whereas, We, the Socialists of Nebraska, in convention assembled, consider said law a menace to political freedom, and in direct conflict with true Americanism, as it plain, unadorned, stated sectional discrimination; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the Socialists of Nebraska, in convention assembled this 4th day of July, 1905, denounce the said bill and will support to the full extent of our ability any move to contest this law, and appeal to all justice-loving men and women of Nebraska for their cooperation in having it repealed."

NOTICE

Funds to provide for contest case at court should be sent to W. W. Blackford, Chairman Douglas County Committee, care Socialist Headquarters, 106 S. 14th street, Omaha, or to the State Secretary.

TEXAS.
Correspondent—W. J. Bell.

Socialist locals have recently been organized in Texas, at Austin, Texas, Hallsburg, Lela, Mineral Wells, Thurber (Italian), Grand Model, Bullard and Japonica.

There will be two Socialist encampments in the State during August, one at Grand Saine and one at Detroit.

The State committee is electing an executive board, chairman, literature agent and three organizers.

A call has been issued to locals by the State committee for monthly contributions to an "organism" fund, and the party in the State is holding on two referendums, one for a special speakers' fund and one for a levy of 5c per capita monthly for salary for State Secretary.

Comrade Stanley J. Clark, State Organizer, has put in ten days' effective work in speaking and organizing in Smith county.

OUR BOOK OFFER
Send us a bunch of five yearly subscribers and we will send you the latest book out: "Evolution of Man."

Which is the greater—the constitution or the courts? Ask Kansas, bleeding Kansas.

Get your tickets for the picnic at headquarters.

FIRST CLASS IN SOCIALISM.

BY CHARLOTTE PERKINS GEMAN.

[The class is in a state of actual objection, heavy reluctance, or entire indifference, but the subject is compulsory in the course of events.]

Teacher: "What is Socialism?"
The Politician: "Anarchy."
The Millionaire: "Robbery."
The Manufacturer: "Laziness."
The Average Man: "Why, it's what these low-down foreigners want because they were so down-trodden at home. We don't want it. It's paternalism. We're Americans."
The Average Woman: "Oh, it's perfectly awful! It's free love and the children brought up by the state, and no nice houses of our own, and all eat at a common table. I think it's simply immoral and disgusting."
Teacher: "That'll do. I cannot attend to any more answers this morning. It is quite evident that none of you have given the lesson any attention. I should have thought that your preceding studies would have left you better prepared."
Teacher to the Politician: "What have you learned from the study of government?"
Politician: "How to take care of myself, of course."
Teacher to the Millionaire: "What have you learned from the study of economics?"
Millionaire: "How to take care of myself, of course."
Teacher to the Manufacturer: "What have you learned from the study of industry?"
Manufacturer: "How to take care of myself, of course."
Teacher to the Average Man: "What have you learned from the study of business?"
Average Man: "How to take care of myself, of course."
Teacher to the Average Woman: "And you, my dear—your whose life is passed in the sacred precincts of the home—in the devoted service of the family—what have you learned from the study of—of—well, of your household duties?"
Average Woman: "How to get somebody to take care of me, of course."
Teacher: "Well, it appears that you have not found in the course of events any preparation for our present study. The course is obligatory, however, and no other preparation is sought in addition by most of our pupils."

"So I shall have to make these lessons very thorough or you will not be able to pass the final examination. I will devote this morning to answering your answers. If I find any of you giving these astonishing answers again I shall be obliged to repeat this lesson at greater length."

"Which of you said that Socialism was anarchy?"
Politician: "I, sir. It's all one."
Teacher: "Do not repeat that error again! You may differ in opinion as to the use and value of systems of human society, but to be misinformed as to the facts is not worthy of this advanced class. Let me explain. Anarchy, as you might easily have learned from your dictionaries, means no government. Socialism, to put it into clear opposition, means all government. Can you remember that?"
Politician: "Yes, sir. But, sir—great Scott—what a time we'd have! Politics everywhere! All business a part of government! Everybody a politician! Wouldn't we get rich?"
Teacher (dryly): "Excuse my checking your raptures. But may I ask from whom you get your money now—from fellow officials or business men outside?"
Politician: "Why, from the men outside, of course—that's what we want to get in for."
Teacher: "Exactly. And when all business men are 'in' from whom would you derive your revenue?"
(Politician relapses into deep thought.)
Teacher: "Who said robbery?"
Millionaire: "I did. 'Tis, too. They want to divide up everything and let nobody get rich."
Teacher: "What books of eminent Socialists have you read?"
Millionaire: "None, sir. I wouldn't read such trash. I'm a busy man, sir."
Teacher: "Where did you get your information as to this definition of Socialism?"
Millionaire: "Why—why—from common report, sir. Everybody knows that's what they mean."
Teacher: "I am astonished that a man of your acumen and business training should form a judgment on so important a matter from such unreliable sources. I must correct each of these errors briefly, and leave you to substantiate my explanation from the reading I shall give you. Socialism, my child, does not mean the taking away from any man of anything that he has honestly earned. (Millionaire squirms uneasily.) It is not at all a question of the division of property, but of the multiplication of

property. It is a system of organized industry which will increase wealth enormously, and in whose benefits all will share—'you among them!'"
Millionaire (muttering to himself): "I don't want to share! I want it all!"
Teacher: "What's that you say?"
Millionaire: "I said, sir, that—it it wasn't fair to give a man what he hasn't earned."
Teacher: "Is that your honest opinion, sir?"
(Millionaire considers.)
Teacher: "Who said 'laziness'?"
Manufacturer: "I, sir. Sheer, stark laziness. They won't work. You can't make 'em work. And they want the earth."
Teacher: "When you lose a 'hand' by any accident, how do you arrange to get another?"
Manufacturer: "Arrange? Well, I like that! Why, sir, there's always extra help standing around. Every man in the mills gets a dozen relatives he wants to place—the foreman has a waiting list a yard long. I don't have to 'arrange' much."
Teacher: "You do not advertise, then?"
Manufacturer: "Advertise? Well, I guess not. I did once, and I couldn't get into the yard the next morning from the crowd."
Teacher: "Then it would appear that there are still some men willing to work. Any Socialists among your hands?"
Manufacturer: "Not one. I took great pains to find out and asked 'em all. They won't get taken on in a hurry, either—not in my trade!"
Teacher: "But they were willing to work as long as you would let them. Now, where is the laziness you mentioned?"
Manufacturer: "Why, all these tramps and bums and loafers, sir, and walking delegates—the country's full of 'em."
Teacher: "But what have they to do with Socialism?"
Manufacturer: "Why—why—it is these people, sir, who won't work and who want to be supported without work—by the State."
Teacher: "Your ideas are extremely vague. The State is the people, and the people must work or they would have nothing. Socialism means that every man and woman shall work—each according to his ability—and shall be provided for, each according to his need."
Manufacturer: "Why—why—it is these people, sir, who won't work and who want to be supported without work—by the State."
Teacher: "Your ideas are extremely vague. The State is the people, and the people must work or they would have nothing. Socialism means that every man and woman shall work—each according to his ability—and shall be provided for, each according to his need."
Manufacturer: "Why—why—it is these people, sir, who won't work and who want to be supported without work—by the State."
Teacher: "Your ideas are extremely vague. The State is the people, and the people must work or they would have nothing. Socialism means that every man and woman shall work—each according to his ability—and shall be provided for, each according to his need."

"What form this great social question will take in America will be modified, of course, by our special condition. You do not have to take your Socialism from any 'low-down foreigner.' By the way, what did you say your name was?"
Average Man: "Mallory, sir."
Teacher: "And your father's?"
Average Man: "O'Mallory, sir."
Teacher: "And your mother's?"
Average Man: "Kaufmann, sir."
Teacher: "Yes, thank you. We won't press the matter further. As I was saying, we need not take our Socialism from any foreign country. America has her own form of this great fact, and it rests with the citizens of America to make it as free and democratic as they choose."

"Now, my dear little girl, who thinks Socialism immoral. Let me explain to you if I can."
"Where did you get your ideas of Socialism?"
Average Woman: "Why, from the papers and what the people say—and there was an article in the 'Babies' Home Journal' that was very convincing, and John says to let such things alone."
Teacher: "It is too late to-day for me to cover all the ground I should have to make this clear to you, but I will tell you some plain truths and you will have to read up about them afterward. Socialism is an economic theory and has no concern with marriage. But in the prosperity which Socialism brings marriage will be benefited, like everything else. Everyone will be able to marry when they are fit. The children will not be separated from their mothers'—nothing can ever do that. But no mother need ever see her children suffering for lack of food or care. There will be no compulsion whatever as to clothes and houses, but everyone will have these conveniences more generally than they do now. A common table is not in the Socialist program, what-over changes the evolution of household economies may bring about. When every citizen is well born and well reared, when there are no crime-producing causes among us as now, the morality of the world will improve enormously. I am aware that these remarks do not dislodge the ideas in your head, but in time I hope to reach you. Now, for reading before your next lesson, let me recommend one little book. It is a short, clear, simple work. It is neither for nor against Socialism, but describes it. The author is not a Socialist. It is Schaeffle's 'Quintessence of Socialism.' You can get it at the public library, or your bookseller will order it for you."

The smaller size of the paper this week is only temporary. Less ads. is the cause. The amount of space for reading matter is quite the same. Hustle for more subscribers.

Just to show how the workers get what they vote for: The other day I saw a teamster who got struck with a police club on the forehead, leaving a sun-colored bruise. He voted for Dunne and got done, till he was dun, by one of Dunne's police for voting to get done.

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INTERNATIONAL is the only guarantee that bread and other bakery goods are union made. Buy no other. Patronize only such places where you see the label on the bread. Demand the label.

We Want Agents
for the
OLIVER Typewriter
—the standard visible writer—
In cities and towns where we are not at present represented, an agency for this progressive and up-to-date typewriter carries with it a dignified and profitable position for high class men. We aid our agents to achieve success and extend their field as their development warrants. We seek to make it worth while for good men to remain with us permanently. Previous experience neither essential nor objectionable. The Oliver Agency can be carried on in connection with other business in some localities. If you are the kind of man we are seeking, we will enter into details by correspondence on receipt of your inquiry.



The Oliver Typewriter Co.,
200-202 WABASH AVE.,
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.
Patented 1898
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

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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Six months \$3.50
Five yearly subscription cards, \$2.00. Money must accompany the subscription.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

Editor, A. W. Mance, Business Manager, A. Eisenman, State Secretary, J. S. Smith, C. L. Brecken, County Secretary.

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

SOME OF THE REASONS WHY.

The army of trade unionists and other workers who voted for "immediate municipal ownership," good street car service and Mayor Dunne last spring appear to be destined to suffer long and bitter disappointment.

Months have passed and nothing has been done to improve our wretched and intolerable transportation service. It is getting worse every day, and now comes the news that the Mayor and Council propose to turn the streets over to some new construction company for a period of twenty years, and the Republican papers are giving the men who voted for municipal ownership of street cars, and got instead, municipally owned police, scabbing their jobs, the merry ha! ha!

It is stated on the best of authority that the traction company pays \$10,000 a year into the campaign fund of each of the old political parties. The Democrats, who promised the trusting voters of Chicago that they, through Judge Dunne, if he were elected, would get them something, now are as much under the control of the corporations as are the Republican politicians.

Mayor Dunne, during the past two months, has proven himself as faithful a benefactor of the traction companies, the Employers' Association and the money power at large as any man that ever occupied the Mayor's chair in this city.

The whole city, outside of the downtown business district, is at this moment at the mercy of thieves and thugs, hold-up men and burglars. The citizens of the West Side have presented a largely signed petition, pleading for police protection for their lives and property.

But they petition in vain. The reason why is not hard to learn. The police are all engaged assisting the scabs on the wagons of the Employers' Association. While the thousands of levee cut-throats that the Employers' Association imported from all over the country during the early days of the strike are making living conditions almost unbearable for the small business men and people in the resident districts.

It is the property of the large capitalists who contribute liberally to the campaign funds that Mayor Dunne and Sheriff Barrett are protecting against imaginary law breakers in the downtown districts, while the lives and the little property that the people who elected them have are left for months at the tender mercy of the organized gangs of thieves, burglars and hold-up men.

Oh, yes, Mr. Working Man, and little business man, you imagine you are a capitalist, you voted for Dunne and "something now," "immediate municipal ownership of street cars," etc., and you are "getting something now" in the neck, but not "municipal ownership." And what is more, you are not likely to get any kind of relief until you see the necessity of taking the administration of the affairs of this city out of the hands of the representatives of the hold-up gang known as the Employers' Association, who hatch their plots to fleece you, and perpetuate your slavery in an up-to-date and gentle way behind the doors of the Union League Club.

When you voted for the candidate of either of the old parties, you voted for just what you are getting. You knew at the time that the tens of thousands of dollars that were spent in the sham battle between Dunne and Harlan that the money was provided by the interested capitalists, and that either of them, if elected, would look after the interests of the men who paid their campaign expenses.

If there was an honest man in the Mayor's chair who really represented the interests of the people who produce the untold millions of wealth in Chicago, how long do you suppose that the streets where the workers live would be in the unsanitary, filthy condition they are now? Can you imagine John Collins, the life-long union man, putting the whole police force on the wagons of the Employers' Association to act as guide and interpreter for scabs?

Do you men and women who get up early in the morning and ride to your work in a filthy, crowded, unsanitary, racketed, antiquated old street car, hanging on by a strap, notice that all the newspapers, both Democrat and Republican, denounce the Socialists as being all that is bad? Do you ever stop to consider that the small class who own everything—the houses you live in, the street cars you ride in, the shops you work in, and the tools you work with, also own and control the newspapers which never tire of warning you against Socialism and telling you that the Socialists "want to break up your homes and 'rob you of your liberty'"?

Mr. Post, the successor and heir to all of D. M. Parry's glory, as president of the Manufacturers' Association, is paying fabulous sums of money to have "educational articles" printed in the great daily newspapers to show you how the labor unions and the wretched Socialists are ruining their business.

What does this all mean? What is it that the Socialists and union men are trying to do that so alarms this class who live by your toll? It can be told in a few words. The unions are attempting to get shorter working hours, more pay and better living conditions. The methods they use are the strike, the threat of strike and the boycott, etc. That is the reason the capitalist denounces the trade unions. They want to deal with you as individuals, so they can skin you even closer than they do now.

But the capitalists hate the Socialists even worse than they do the labor unions and they have good reason for doing so, because the Socialist, besides generally being a union man, who goes on strike for shorter hours, more pay and better living conditions, is continually pointing out to the other workers that the only reason the strike fails is because the employers have all the food and houses, and own the factories and tools. And not only that, but they control the government of the city, State and nation because the workers vote this power into their control every time election comes around.

Now the employers quite well understand that the moment that the workers of this country listen to the Socialists and act on their suggestion, and vote the powers of government into the control of the working class, that their power as a class will come to an end.

The capitalists know that when it comes to a fight to a finish with the workers by the strike or lockout method, that with the aid of his police, militia and courts they can always win. But once let the workers get their eyes open to the source of their employers' power and by their votes take the power of government from them, then all is up with the capitalist class.

It is strange that it takes the workers so long to see this source of their strength. But it is because the Socialists are continually calling attention to it that they are so much denominated by the capitalist class retailers.

PIETY AND PATRIOTISM.

A certain ingenuousness characterizes your typical capitalist. He condemns in labor organizations the very practices which he himself adopts, and does it with an air of piety and patriotism which almost deceives others and probably does deceive himself. It is not often that he is quite so cynically candid as in a circular of June 29 of the Employers' Association of Cincinnati. In that circular we have the deliciously ingenious assurance that "nearly every employer is patriotic and wise enough to do all he can to secure the enforcement of laws that are made for the security of his invested capital."

Behold the devoted altruism! There is nothing in that circular to indicate that this type of employer ever does anything to secure the enforcement of laws made for any other purpose than "the security of his invested capital," and if the patriotism and wisdom of employers' associations are any broader than the naive declaration of this circular they have yet to demonstrate it.—The Public.

More subscribers always wanted.

BUSTLE THE PRIMARIES.

The ward captains are urged to push their work in getting primary plans completed. Do not wait until the last moment to get in your list of judges and clerks. The work must be completed by a splendid finish. Remember that a delegate can serve in both continents. All the blanks are now in the possession of the various ward organizations. Do not delay in this matter. Excluding as it brings success, if the precinct captains have not yet received instructions from the ward chairman get after him. Wake the proletariat and enter his power capacity to do things by doing things. Only a little over two weeks of time remain for completing the list. Get busy.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are reducing the size of this paper to four pages during the summer season, when little advertising can be had, but will resume again by September 1st on an eight page basis.

WORKERS IN THE FIELD.

Comrade John Stenberg, De Kalb, Ill., got into action this week to the extent of \$1.50 for subs.

Comrade J. H. Cornelius always remembers the Chicago Socialist and sent us a bunch of subs. last week.

Don't forget that every new subscriber means a convert for Socialism. Don't you think that by doing a little hustling for your own paper now it will please you, when at some future time you look at years gone by and see the result of your work?

Comrade J. H. Hanley, Quincy, Ill., is back again this week with another bunch of subs.

Comrade J. R. Manns, Jellies, Tenn., writes: "I wrote you some time ago for a sample copy of your paper and received same. I like the paper and I herewith inclose \$1.00 for two yearly subs."

Comrade Samuel Clark, Philadelphia, Pa., added a string of four new subs. to our list last week.

A large circulation for our paper means a big vote at the next election. Why don't you make up your mind to secure some new subscribers for the Chicago Socialist this week?

Comrade W. Barber, Spokane, Wash., remitted for a bundle of the Chicago Socialist.

Comrade Chas. Bergen, Rockford, Ill., writes: "I find inclosed money order for ten yearly subs. This brings me a little nearer to the one hundred mark. I shall come again soon."

Comrade J. A. Farmer, Glenburn, Cal., landed four subs. last week.

Remember that the party press has a mighty weapon in the hands of the class-conscious proletariat.

The Chicago Socialist should have 100,000 circulation, and the only way that can be done is for you to say it shall be.

Having received a few copies of the Chicago Socialist, would say that I am much pleased with it. It certainly is a valuable paper and an educator for Socialism. It is clean and void of that nasty mud-slinging and disrespectful tone that a couple of other papers are wont to indulge in. You have my best wishes in your fight for Socialism. Inclosed find money for one year's subscription, and shall try to get some more subs. Yours for the revolution—H. W. Davis, Washington, D. C.

Comrade John Peterson, Iron Mount, Mich., sent us a bunch of subs. last week.

Keep the soil well stirred by getting subs. for the Chicago Socialist.

The Fifth Ward Branch Local, Chicago, came to the front in great style this week with subs. to the amount of \$6.50.

Comrade R. J. Fisher, Chicago, hustled in a bunch of ten subs. last week. Are you a "Socialist," or do you just belong to the "Socialist" party?

Thirty-fourth Ward No. 2 planked down \$5.00 for subs.

Comrade J. P. Nolan, Chicago, captured a bunch of subs. this week and promised to come again.

Eighteenth ward, Chicago, came to the scratch this week with \$5.00 for subs.

The comrades of the Twenty-first ward are never lacking, when it comes to do something for the Chicago Socialist, and proves it by another flyer for subs.

Comrade F. L. Carter, Chicago, is always in action and he succeeded in dropping a bunch of four subs.

Eleventh Ward Branch, Chicago, got in line with subs. to the amount of \$3.00.

Nineteenth ward is always hustling for subs. \$5.00 is their contribution.

Don't fail to do something for the Chicago Socialist this week.

See the big picnic ad. in another column.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Receipts—Stamps, \$90.85; delegate dues, \$3; campaign fund, \$2.50; literature, \$5.90; total, \$102.75.

Expenses—Stamps, \$35; Secretary's salary, \$20; office expense, \$2; deficit last week, 38 cents; balance on hand this week, \$14; total, \$71.38.

Stamp account—On hand last week, 46; purchased, 450; total, 496; sold, 462; balance on hand, 34.

THE CAMPAIGN FUND.

The campaign fund had a hard struggle this week. The total receipts were \$2.50; donated by John A. Anderson, \$1.50; and H. H. V., \$1. The balance due on deficit last week was \$270.67, which leaves the balance now at \$298.17.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ACTION.

The executive committee, at its session last Monday night, after lengthy discussion of the matter, adopted the following motion:

"That the Chicago Socialist be reduced to four pages, seven columns, the eight-page paper to be resumed Sept. 1; the comrades of the party to be duly notified of the change in this week's issue."

Eisenstein, Mince and Brecken were named as a committee to draft statements for this week's paper.

CHAS. L. BRECKEN, Co. Sec.

The walking delegates of Patry's association are called "bank men." They receive for their services, on an average of \$1,000 a year. It's a better job than working in Patry's shop for \$8 a week, or in Postman's store for \$6 per week—Cleveland Citizen.

Get your political punches at headquarters and pass them to every one of your associates.

Friedman for wages and honors, corner Grand and Western avenues, Chicago, Illinois to rent.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

NOTE—Where not otherwise noted all meetings are held for 8 p. m. Speakers will kindly take orders from related parties and chairmen will be careful to be promptly on time to open up meeting.

SATURDAY, JULY 15.

55th and Jefferson avenue—Barney Berlyn.
47th and Ashland—Chas. L. Brecken.
12th and 40th avenue—J. H. Copeland.
111th and Michigan avenue—Sam. Block and J. A. Prout.
60th and Halsted—Geo. Koop.
43d and Cottage Grove—W. C. Benton and Jas. O'Neal.
92d and Houston avenue—A. W. Mance and T. J. Vind.
Maxwell and Halsted—Andrew Lathu and M. Soskind.
14th and Center avenue—A. A. Wisneski.
31st and Lock—Jas. McCarthy and J. P. Lynch.
Belmont and Sheffield—C. E. Kirkland.
Belmont and Leavitt—Sam. Robbins.
North and Western—A. Harrack.
Milwaukee and Center—Guy Williams.

63d and Halsted—W. A. Jacobs.
Chicago and Paulina—Peter Sissman.
Lake and 48th avenue—A. S. Edwards.
Maxwell and Jefferson street—Comrades Katzmann, Bernstein and L. Ogus.

SUNDAY, JULY 16.

21st and Rhodes avenue—W. C. Benton.
43d and Cottage Grove—Ed. Dierkes.
Wood and Van Buren streets—Sam. Block.
71st and Cottage Grove—L. Dalgaard.
California and Division, 3 p. m.—Mrs. L. Forberg.
California and North avenue, 3 p. m.—J. H. Copeland.
64th and Stony Island, 3 p. m.—Jas. McCarthy.
Clark and Walton place—Chas. L. Brecken.
Western and Madison—Geo. Koop.
30th and Cottage Grove—L. Bergold.
Center and Erie—C. E. Kirkland.
35th and Archer—Guy Williams.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

Orchard and North avenue—Guy Williams.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

55th and Jefferson—J. H. Copeland.
Lincoln and Belmont—W. C. Benton.

THURSDAY, JULY 20.

Evansston, Ill.—W. C. Benton.
Center avenue and Congress—Sam. Robbins.

25th Ward—Regular meeting of branch at 10:30 a. m., Sunday, July 16, at Lincoln Turner Hall, corner Sheffield and Diversey. Important matters to discuss.

SAVING MONEY

BY BEN HANFORD.
This is one of the tales that our late candidate for Vice President told in his speeches during the fall campaign. How much did Johnny save?

Now, I am going to tell you a story and ask a question.

Once upon a time there lived a Connecticut Yankee who was a very smart man. Any of you who have known any Connecticut Yankees will not doubt their smartness. This particular Yank had a son, and like a dutiful parent he did his best to bring up his son in the way he should go. It was his desire that his boy should grow into another very smart man like himself, so that as he went along life's journey he might be able to get a sliver the best of every other man's son—of course, none of the other Connecticut Yankees were teaching their sons to get the best of his son.

Among other virtues the Yank sought to develop in his son was that of thrift—he desired that the boy should be frugal and saving. One evening just before supper the old Yank said to his boy, said he:

"Johnny, Johnny, why don't you save your money?"

"Save my money?" replied Johnny. "How can I save my money when I ain't got no money?"

"Well, Johnny, I'll give you some money, and then you can save it," said the old man.

"All right, pop; you give me the dough, and I'll save it all right."

"Well, I'll give it to you, Johnny. But you'll first have to do something for it—that is, you'll have to earn it."

"All right, pop. What'll I have to do?"

"Well, now, Johnny, I'll tell you. You go without your supper to-night, and I'll give you a nickel, and you can save the nickel."

Johnny was mighty hungry, but he waited the nickel badly, thinking of the fun he would have spending it, and so he spoke up bravely: "All right, pop. Gimme the nick, and I'll save it."

So Johnny went without his supper, went to bed hungry, but he had the nickel safely put away, and the unpleasant dreams caused by the painful knots in his empty little insides were from time to time relieved by visions of himself spending his hard-earned money. At last morning came, and Johnny, with his nickel in his pocket, and with an awful gnawing in his middle, came downstairs to breakfast.

"Good morning, Johnny," said his father.

"Morning, dad," said Johnny.

"Hungry, Johnny?"

"You bet."

"Want breakfast?"

"Yep."

"Did you save your nickel, Johnny?"

"Yep."

"Well, I tell you, Johnny, you can eat breakfast if you like, but there's something you'll have to do first."

"What's that, pop?"

"Well, you see, Johnny, times have changed since last night. You see, you've got money now, and you'll have to pay board."

"What'll I have to pay, pop?" said Johnny, weakly, feeling very faint in the stomach.

"Well, son, you give me your nickel

that you saved, and you can sit down and eat all the breakfast that you want to."

And with sorrow, but without hesitation, Johnny paid over his nickel for breakfast.

That's my story. Now for my question.

If Johnny got a nickel for going without his supper, and had to pay a nickel for his breakfast, how much did Johnny save?

No. Don't you dare laugh. Not if you are a workman.

If you will think for a moment you will see that Johnny saved just exactly the same amount that you working men can save out of your wages. How much is that? How much wages do you get? I can tell you to the cent. Not perhaps just what some particular workman gets, but just exactly what we all of us get for our life's work.

Yesterday we got just enough in wages to support us in such a way that we could work to-day. Last week we received just enough in wages so that we could work this week. This month we will receive just enough so that we can work next month. This year we will receive just enough in wages so that we can keep ourselves in condition to work next year. In our lifetime we shall get just enough wages so that we can do our master's work and bring sufficient children into the world to take up our task and do our master's work after we are gone.

As a class, we workers get what economists call the "living wage"—neither more nor less.

Al! you say, you know some workmen who get \$5 a day! Surely that is more than the living wage.

Yes, my friends, there are a few workmen who get five dollars a day. But it is sometimes the case that a man with a high money wage does not receive more than enough to enable him to do his work. And remember, that for every man who receives above the living wage there are whole groups who receive below it—who get a subsistence or a starvation wage. And think of those who have no work and get no pay.

Now, why is it that at this time, when those who do the world's work can produce more wealth with less labor than ever before in the world's history, why is it that a man who by his labor in a day can produce an amount of wealth equal in value to from two to twenty times the living wage, why is it that under these conditions a man, a woman, or a child works for the "living wage?" There is just one reason, my friends. It is because the workers do not own the means to employ themselves. In order to live they must work. In order to work they must sell themselves to those who own the things with which work is done.

We Socialists want those who do the world's work to own the things with which their work is done. When those who work own the things with which they work they will own the wealth produced by their work. Then those who work will be rich and have all the wealth they are willing to work for—and produce—which will be just enough for them. And then those who do no work will have no wealth—and that will be just enough for them.—Hawk and Hand Saw Tales.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

By W. C. Benton.

The "trust" occupies the last stage in the evolution of the capitalist system.

There is no omnipotence in a statute. Repeat the prohibition laws of Kansas and there will be no increase in the booze traffic.

Labor applied to the natural resources produces all wealth, including capital, and hence the Socialist demands that the laborers get all wealth, including capital.

In all the countries of the earth the capitalist press proclaims a constant state of strife and strike and turmoil—an irrepressible conflict of classes. A new society is being born.

Thousands of people receive their spiritual guidance from the Standard Oil Company without knowing it. Rocky & Co. always control the jobs of the parrots selected to preach the "word."

How old is the capitalist system? How has it changed since its beginning? How long has it to live? These are questions which the capitalist press studiously avoids.

We are rapidly approaching the time when the working class will be able to side with itself without conscious effort. Every hour conditions are reducing the number of "workmen" with capitalist minds.

How many subscriptions have YOU ever taken for Socialist papers? How many could you have taken without inconvenience if you had tried. How can you do the most effective work in the interest of the working class?

Never before in the history of the world could the necessities, comforts and luxuries of life be produced with such a small amount of labor, and never before did the laborers get such a small proportion of the wealth which they produce.

All societies rest upon an industrial basis. Social institutions, laws, customs, etc., are but superstructures. When the industrial basis changes a change in the superstructure always follows. A realization of this fact makes it easy to see the end of the capitalist system.

Just as under feudalism all government was of the lords, by the lords and for the lords, so under capitalism is all government of the capitalists, by the capitalists and for the capitalists. Under Socialism it will be a government of the workers, by the workers and for the workers.

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