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CORPORATIONS SNARL WHEN N. Y. BILL WINS. Old Unconstitutional Dragged Out and Put in the Box—Same Old W.

Albany, N. Y., May 24.—The hardest legislative blow at corporate interests landed in many years was dealt yesterday afternoon when the New York senate passed Governor Hughes' pet measure, the public utilities bill, by a vote of 41 to 6.

Special Order Clothing Branch. Let your tailors do your work—have your clothes made to order. We show all the newest up-to-date Suits and Top Coating to order. NO MORE \$15.00—NO LESS. The kind other tailors get \$30 to \$50 for. This means a saving of money to you and HELP US KEEP OUR UNION TAILORS BUSY. You should patronize us. 3 BIG STORES IN CHICAGO.

United Woollen Mills Co. 258 STATE ST. 259 E. NORTH AVE. 839 MILWAUKEE AVE. 1721 WEST END AVE. All Stores Open Evenings Until Nine.

GET THE TRUTH ABOUT IT. The articles referred to by A. M. Lewis in his attack on E. E. Carr will be reprinted in the Christian Socialist, 1408 Drexel avenue.

THIS LABEL. is the only guarantee that BREAD and other Bakery Goods are made in UNION SANITARY BAKERIES.

Radical School Board Members Split—Traitors Uncovered

President Ritter and "Business-Man-Radical" Spiegel Desert Under Fire—Larson Mutines

Deserted by their radical colleagues and double-crossed by their own appointees, the "radical" members of the school board today began an uphill fight to retain their positions. By getting under the Post and Tribune's noses, the radicals are trying to keep their jobs in spite of Mayor Buse's.

"What Are We To Do?" President Gompers Asks

Washington, May 23.—In the forthcoming number of the Federationist, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will discuss the present general movement throughout the country for increased wages, reduction of hours of labor and improvement of working conditions.

BRITISH BUTTERFLIES EAT UP GOLD, SAYS WRITER

London, May 24.—A mild sensation was caused here by the publication of an article in the Daily Express on the expenditures of the male and female society butterflies in which they are charged with virtually "eating up gold."

NEWS FOR UNIONISTS

The Texas Federation of Labor has elected the following officers: E. W. Lord of Houston, president; W. B. Cooke of Dallas, first vice-president; W. H. Crow of Austin, second vice-president; J. H. Harmon of Houston, third vice-president; F. A. Graves of Dallas, secretary and treasurer.

National Christian Socialist Conference

To be held at Hull House, Chicago, corner of Halsted and Polk Sts., beginning Saturday, June 1, at 2 p. m. Meetings morning, afternoon and night for four days. A great conference. Delegates from many states. If the reader is willing to entertain a delegate of two, write to Mrs. Carr, 3408 Drexel Avenue.

LIFE-TIME JOB AND NO VACATION UNTIL NOW

Mrs. Russell Sage Demands That Her Husband's Private Secretary Take a Vacation at Last

New York, May 24.—The unique case of a man who labored for twenty-nine long years for the greatest money maker and saver the world ever knew is attracting wide attention. Spurred on by Mrs. Russell Sage, a small, alert, white-haired man, who is almost a replica of Mark Twain, except for his serious eyes, and who was the only person mentioned in a commendatory manner in the will of the late Russell Sage, today is on a vacation for the first time in twenty-nine years.

COREYS ARE VERY HAPPY IN THEIR CHATEAU

Paris, May 24.—W. F. Corey, head of the steel trust, and his new wife, formerly Mabelle Gilman, the actress, are apparently very happy, spending their honeymoon at the Chateau Millogenisie.

ALFONSO TO BE A CATTLE KING ALSO

Madrid, May 24.—At last King Alfonso has found his true vocation, that of a herdman, and he is going to follow it. The king is negotiating for the purchase of an island situated in one of the beautiful bays of Northern Spain.

JUDGE SAYS PRISON MAKES CRIMINALS

Prisons as a cure for lawbreaking were declared to be a total failure by Judge McKenna Cleland in an address before the Chicago chapter of the American Institute of Banking at the Auditorium hotel last night.

NITRO LETS GO, MAN AND BOY BLOWN UP

(Scraps-McRae Press Association.) (Muncie, Ind., May 24.—Owen Brown, stock handler for the Independent Trench Company, and a small boy are thought to have been killed by an explosion of nitro-glycerin which destroyed the Independent Company's nitro-glycerin plant in the oil field near Albany, Brown and the boy started for the plant an hour before the explosion to get supplies.

STUDY ECONOMY THIS WEEK AT GOODROW'S Cash Piano Shop

IN STEINWAY HALL THE ONLY ONE IN CHICAGO. The Balance of Our Fine Manufacturers Sample Line of Pianos are Going AT PRICES THAT WILL ASTONISH YOU. No Cheap, Second-hand, or Damaged Stock, but PIANOS OF QUALITY. Every one welcome. No one urged to buy.

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Varicocele Restoration to a sound and healthy condition is the result of my method of treating this disease. My GUARANTEE: Over four thousand cases treated in 25 years & not a single failure.

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PERSONAL WANTED—10,000 SKILLED WORKMEN to co-operate in building the grandest city on earth and to do other good things. Call or send 12 cents for particulars in context. 11 cents in trade credits and coin-for every 12 cents sent to us. CO-MEDIA CO., 127 Reape Block. ECLIPSE INSECT EXTERMINATORS—Eight years practical experience; insects of all kinds exterminated; yearly guaranteed contracts taken; we also do work at stated prices per call. 45-15 La Salle st. and 470 Wells st. Main 1769. SILAS A. HUNT, PIANO TUNER, 1051 Lincoln Avenue, second fl., Tel. Humboldt 315. All work guaranteed to be first-class.

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PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS USE NATURAL HEALING FIRST for any kind of disease. Consultation free. Call on Comrade Dr. Gleitsman, Natural Healer, 632 Fullerton Avenue.

TALKING MACHINES ERNEST G. ALGER, TALKING MACHINES and Records, supplies all kinds. 2920 Jesuamine-av., Hawthorne Ill. Send or call for Catalog and Price List.

LAWYERS STEDMAN & SOELKE Counselors at Law 94 La Salle Street - - - Chicago. CARL STROVER General Law Practice—Patents 14 La Salle st., Tel. 2723 Main, Chicago.

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BUFFET and RESTAURANT SCHMIDT, 104 WELLS ST. Restaurant and Buffet, Pool and Billiards. Union Goods, Popular Prices. Deutsche Kueche. TELEPHONE 902 POLK—WRITE OR call on George W. Perry, 402 W. Madison street, for your wines, liquors and cigars. WILLIAM TIBERT, SAMPLE Room, 834 Strand St., Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS FOR CIGARS call on or write to B. BERLYN, 603 E. 63d St., Chicago, Ill. Phone Hyde Park 5485.

TYPEWRITERS—ALL MAKES, NEW and slightly used, bought, sold, rented, repaired. Office furniture, Stenographers furnished. O. T. Anderson, 332 Dearborn St., Chicago. Reference, Daily Socialist.

PLUMBING, ETC. E. MULLOY, HEATING & PLUMBING, Gas Fitting and Furnace Repairs, 4445 Indiana Ave. Phone 308 Blue. LINOTYPE COMPOSITION The office of the Chicago Daily Socialist is now in the LINOTYPE COMPOSITION. Comrades and friends everywhere are urged to re-learn this and get work coming this way.

CHANCE TO GET A GOOD JOB WITH UNCLE SAM

He Needs a Lot of Hard Workers Who Are Willing to Labor Cheap

Want a job working for your Uncle Sam? If you do, exceptional opportunities for work are offered by the United States civil service commission...

SENSATIONAL CRIME RECALLED BY PLEA

Gentry Case Before Board of Pardons—Prisoner Now Wants Pardon

PLOT TO WIPE OUT CZAR AND HIS PALACE

St. Petersburg, May 24.—The sensational declaration that the recently discovered plot against the czar was of much wider scope than had hitherto been suspected...

WIRESMEN SEE PEACE

New York, May 24.—The threatened strike of telegraphers has been averted. It was announced today that peace negotiations had progressed so far that an amicable agreement adjusting all differences would be reached within a day or two.

FREE THIS MONTH

Advertisement for Goodrow & Company featuring a piano and furniture. Text: 'This fine \$2.00 Woven Down Piano and Furniture Duster FREE THIS MONTH with each order for one of our Celebrated Morris Duet Piano Benches.'

Diet Called To Order By Peasant—Radicals Control

Helsingfors, Finland, May 24.—The first single chamber diet of Finland organized under the new constitution elected presiding officers and then adjourned to await the emperor's confirmation of the election.

Socialist Make More Gains in Austrian Election—May Have 80 Seats

Vienna, May 24.—Second ballots were cast yesterday in the elections under the new universal suffrage law.

M. O. AS "REP. REFORM" SMELLS LIKE A ROSE

Under Another Name, Busse Regime Will Adopt It If They Don't Wake Up

INEXPERIENCED MEN JUST BLEW UP WORKS

One of the Disadvantages of Putting New Men in Important Posts

LID ON LOUISVILLE TO BE HELD DOWN

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.)

ARMY AND NAVY WAR OVER SOCIETY WOMEN

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.)

JUDGE HARGIS ACQUITTED

Lexington, Ky., May 23.—The jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the Hargis murder trial this morning, after deliberating one hour.

BOOK BARGAINS

- The Changing Order, by O. L. Triggs... \$1.00
Socialism and Philosophy, by A. Labriola... \$1.00
The Reckoning Angel, by E. A. Brewster... \$1.00
Poems of Walt Whitman... .75
An Equitable Exchange System, by A. R. Justice... .25
Collectivism and Industrial Evolution, by Vandervelde... .50
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GETTING HOLD OF A LITTLE MORE COIN

Chicago Wrest Increases from Employers and the Industrial Struggle Goes On

STARVED TO DEATH, YET WORTH \$50,000

Chicago Woman, Owner of a Fortune, Dies in Want—Detectives Hunt Her

"COL." FORD OF CHI. IS A PROMOTER GAY

He and Cohen Had Quite a Little Scheme—Worked Both Ends Toward the Middle

MARKETS GRAIN

WINTER WHEAT—Of 2624c. Sales, \$5,000 bu. No. 2 red, free on board, 97 1/2 c...

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RELIABLE DENTISTS

Advertisement for Reliable Dentists. Text: 'Our Famous Best Set Teeth THIS WEEK ONLY. Fine Gold Filling, Root Canal, X-ray, etc. \$8.00 to \$16.00.'

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GARRICK THEATER

103 EAST RANDOLPH STREET



The Closing Lecture

of this season will be delivered at the Garrick on Sunday morning, and Mr. Lewis specially requests his friends and listeners to be present.

SOCIALISM AND ETHICS

This lecture was delivered by overwhelming request three times in San Francisco, and all should hear it. We also specially request all socialists to get their tickets for the LEWIS-MANGASARIAN DEBATE not later than Sunday.

DEBATE, SUNDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, AT 7 O'CLOCK PROMPT

Mr. Robert Stronach will give selections on the organ at Debate.

LAYS HARRIMAN OUT AS MORAL SPECTACLE

An Interstate Commerce Man Draws Some Conclusions From C. & A. Deal

IRON, STEEL AND TIN CONVENTION CLOSES

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.)

DEFENSE CONFERENCE APPROVES PRESS BUREAU

Meeting Largely Attended—Work Now Is to Keep Eyes on Boise Court

THE Continental CLOTHING HOUSE

CORNER MILWAUKEE AND ASHLAND AVENUES

The West Side's Largest Clothing Store

WHY is it the largest? Because it's the best. Because it offers its patrons such sterling values and strong money-savers as the 12.50 suits described in this ad.

What You Really Get for 12.50

The best suit of clothes that you ever put on your back at that price. Excellent materials; up-to-date patterns and swellest plain colors; fine tailoring—a suit that will look as though a tailor made it to your measure.



SOCIALIST BOOK BULLETIN

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY,

264 KINZIE STREET, CHICAGO.

From Workers To Workers

The Working-Class Idea—That Those Who Produce the Wealth Should Keep It
By CHARLES H. KERR.

This bulletin, like the books of which it tells, is not written to voice the pet ideas of any one man; it is put out to explain the ideas which have taken a firm hold on the organized working class all over the world.

We who put it out are people who live by working, and what we have to say is addressed to people who live by their work. That means at least nine-tenths of the people who are able to work.

There are others who do not live by their work, but by the fact that they own things, and by owning things get an income that they do not have to earn. Some of these may read what we say, but we do not expect many of them to agree.

Some will say that we are trying to set class against class. But that does not need to be done; the classes are already set against each other, and all we aim to do is to show the working class where they stand and how to act in a way to help themselves.

What we have to say will not make you other working people hate the people who live by owning; on the contrary it will show you that if things are not run to suit you, it is your fault more than theirs.

How You Don't Get What You Make.

But are you suited with the way things are run? Let us suppose that you have a job, that you work eight or ten hours, six days a week, and that you get as much pay as any of your neighbors get for the same kind of work. You get enough to buy food and clothes for yourself, and perhaps for wife and babies, and to pay rent for a rather uncomfortable place to live in.

If you live where the cost of living is high, you get more dollars than if you live where the cost is low, but in either case, when the week is gone, the dollars are gone.

(At this point your employer would probably like to interrupt us and say that if you were only more careful of your money, you would be much better off. We are not going to stop to tell you why this is not so, but just to tell you where you can find that question answered once for all. It is in a five-cent booklet called *Inprudent Marriages*, by Robert Blatchford. He proves to your satisfaction that if all the laborers should save their money they would be a great worse off than before.)

To illustrate what we need to explain, we will assume that you get twelve dollars a week, two dollars a day. You are tending a machine, and making something to sell, for your employer. Let us suppose for example that you are making hats, which your employer sells for two dollars each. Let us suppose that the raw materials on which you work cost eighty cents for each hat, and that the coal for the engine that drives your machine, the oil that makes it run smoothly, the wear and tear on the machine while each hat is being turned out, and other similar expenses, amount to twenty cents on each hat. The employer pays for all these things, and also pays you two dollars a day. So if you could only make two hats a day, there would be nothing left for him. But instead of making two hats a day, you make ten. Let us suppose that you work ten hours a day, and turn out a complete hat each hour. Then in the first two hours of the day you are earning what you get in the shape of wages. For the remaining eight hours of the day you are earning eight dollars which you do not get. This is what we socialists call *Surplus Value*. For a full explanation of it you should read a five-cent booklet by Karl Marx entitled *Wage Labor and Capital*.

Workers and Owners.

In this illustration the hat manufacturer who employs you stands for the class of capitalists who own the tools the laborers use, and pay them wages. We do not mean to say that each employer, least of all each small employer, gets four-fifths of the value produced by each wage-worker. What we do mean to say is that on the average each wage-worker gets but a small fraction of what he really produces. Part of the rest is wasted in competition between capitalists, and in other ways which it would take a volume to explain, but a large and growing share goes to increase the enormous wealth of the owning class.

More and more clearly each year the line is being drawn between those who live by working and those who live by owning. There was a time when most Americans owned the tools they used and consumed or sold on their own account the things that they made. Such producers were neither wage-workers nor capitalists, but they certainly lived by their own labor, not the labor of others. This way of living still continues in the less developed industries, notably in farming.

But in the best organized industries, of which we may take the making of steel as a type, there has been a series of most important changes. These have not only altered the way in which goods are made; they have as a result altered the whole social system, the ways in which people think, and the way in which the government is run.

In the United States a hundred years ago, the manufacturer was a workman, one who had himself worked for wages until he had learned his trade, and who worked by the side of the men to whom he paid wages.

By and by as his shop grew in size it took all his time to plan the work and see that it was done in the right way, but he still staid in the shop.

In the next stage of growth, he hired a foreman to do this, while he went out to drive sharp bargains in selling his product and buying new materials.

Then as the shop grew still larger and more and more expensive machinery was required, he organized a corporation, and gave most of his time to selling its stocks and bonds, while he hired others to do the work he had lately been doing.

In the last stage, he has sold his whole business to the trust and has received in return a bunch of bonds from which he clips coupons and a block of stock on which he draws dividends. Now he is like the lilies; they toil not, neither do they spin, and yet I say unto you that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

True, he may work if he likes; he may find ways to fleece the "lamb" on Wall Street, or he may even invent schemes for producing wealth more effectively, that is of increasing production in a way that will give the trust a still larger proportion of what its wage-workers create; but whether he adds to his returns in these ways or not, he has, by the mere fact of ownership, a fat income which he does not do a stroke of either handwork or brainwork to earn.

We socialists are not saying that this is wrong or unjust. We are merely pointing out the fact. If you nine-tenths of the people, who produce the wealth the capitalist gets, prefer to turn it over to him, that is your privilege. But we socialists don't like it; we should prefer to enjoy the things we produce instead of giving most of them to the class of owners.

We believe that when you understand how it is that you create wealth and don't get it, you will be with us in helping to change the system. That is why we want you to study socialism. For you see, as long as most of the working class are content to let things run along as they are, the few who want a change have to put up with the present system; the only way we can get what we want for ourselves is to get the great body of the workers to join and change things.

The Yellow Weed of Sleepy Hollow

By Arthur Morrow Lewis

The stage driver was congenially and interestingly drunk. His two horses were evidently accustomed to his being in that condition, for they paid not the slightest attention to his erratic jerking of the reins, but went steadily about their work.

His drunken jocularly found its chief outlet in the repeated expression of his suspicion that the silent old gentleman on the third and last seat was not to be trusted to ride next to a certain lady who was to become a passenger at a point somewhere a little ahead.

To do the old gentleman in question justice, he scarcely seemed to relish his coming proximity to the future passenger. Presently his face cleared as he realized that the threatened lady existed only in the spirituously heated brain of the would-be witty driver.

Our next passenger proved to be a stout old gentleman, with a mysterious package in one hand and a bottle of pickles in the other. The conversation never flagged after he came aboard. He persisted in making lengthy explanations of the new and secret process of pickling which he had himself invented and exhibited the bottle in his hand as a proof of its success. Nothing would do but the driver also must inspect the bottle and he, in passing it back, let it fall on the rim of the front wheel, where it went to pieces, to the great satisfaction of everybody but the stout inventor.

We were traveling from Hobsonville, Ore., to Tillamook City, the capital of Tillamook County, of the same state, and situated on a picturesque bay fed by the waters of the great Pacific. This beautiful and sleepy country knew nothing as yet of the vandalism of railroads. The evening before I had spoken in the hotel dining room to the workers from the sawmill, which constitutes Hobsonville's sole industry.

The Programme.

My principal work, however, was to be done in Tillamook City. All along the road were red, blue and yellow posters, announcing that on the coming Saturday a harvest picnic and barbecue would be held on the race track. As I had never before attended a barbecue, I was greatly interested, and when the horses walked I made myself acquainted with the particulars. The poster stated that at 11 a. m. the proceedings would be opened by Father Le Miller, the Catholic priest of Tillamook City. He was to be followed, so the poster declared, by Arthur Morrow Lewis, "a well known Socialist lecturer imported for the occasion." After the Socialist lecturer had stated the case for Socialism he was to be followed by "our eminent fellow citizen Judge Handley, who will speak in opposition." "In the evening," continued the poster, "the discussion between these two gentlemen will be continued in the opera house."

No wonder that Tillamook County had suddenly become alive and excited. The man whose name the poster regarded me as an object of special interest and politely inquired if I was the gentleman who was "going up against Judge Handley." No wonder the stage for Tillamook City was overcrowded and the road strung with pedestrians. A picnic! A barbecue! But above all a clash of arms between a reputed orator from afar and the greatest jurist Western Oregon had ever known!!!

The Scene.

Next morning I walked out to the race track, which was to be the scene of all these activities. The most noticeable thing there was the preparation for the barbecue. A great pit dug in the ground was partially filled with a smoldering fire. Across the mouth, speared on sharpened sticks, were the different parts of a bullock, which had been in that position from 4 o'clock in the morning and were now almost ready for eating. As the priest had a few matters to attend to and the crowd had a hungry look, it was decided to change the programme and eat at 11 and have the speaking and discussion later. So the priest departed to attend to his duties, and I, in company with a rancher, strolled across the race track inclosure.

The Yellow Weed.

It was during this walk that I picked up a piece of information that was to do me yeoman service in my coming struggle with Judge Handley. Walking with my hands behind me and my head down, I observed that the grass was very thickly sprinkled with a yellow weed. My companion, noticing my interest in the weed, proceeded to tell me all about it. He told me it had become a very serious pest. The supply of dairy products was the staple trade of the county, and this weed had the effect of diminishing the quantity and injuring the quality of the milk yield of the cattle. In spite of all they could do it was making tremendous inroads and appeared to be much harder to get more prolific than the valuable grasses it was displacing.

So serious had this matter become that it had assumed the importance of a paramount issue in Tillamook County, and the whole people were talking of appealing for help to the government department of agriculture. During this walk the people were arriving from all over the county, and the beef having been pronounced ready, the eating began.

The Judge.

After the feast everybody gathered in a great crowd on a large grass plot behind the grand stand. Father Le

Miller opened the meeting and announced the programme. Mr. W. C. Wolfe, the city blacksmith, then took the chair and introduced me to the audience. I spoke forty minutes, received a splendid hearing, and concluded amid a round of loud and good-natured cheering.

Then Chairman Wolfe introduced the Judge. His easy fluency, his excellent language, the military precision with which he marshaled his points, all showed him to be an antagonist of considerable capacity. The fact that the Judge had lived many years in the county and was considered to be the cleverest man in or near it, made the task of convincing this particular audience that I was right and he wrong cease to look the child's play I had at first thought it.

The Judge's Argument.

The Judge began by being rather complimentary. Socialists had at any rate helped men to get out of ruts, etc. Then he drifted gracefully around to the assertion of Socialism's impracticability and complained that I had given no clear account of how it would work and what we intended to do.

It was easy to see, however, that all this was only a preamble to some weightier argument. The easy confidence, the pleasant smile, the introductory style and other more subtle signs, indicated that the Judge had something in reserve—a sort of trump card up his sleeve—that he relied upon. In my desire to get the full force and measure of this masked battery, I paid no attention, beyond noting down, to the objections which it was plain the Judge himself only regarded as incidental to the main thesis. At last it began to show, and it was evident it was to be taken from the domain of science.

The Darwinian Theory.

Much was said of the value of modern science and the great name of Darwin was paraded and the great weight of his authority was invoked beforehand. Finally came the calm, serious, carefully worded statement. It would be impossible for Socialists to abrogate natural law. Science had shown us that all forms of life had evolved in a certain way. The great thinkers of the last century had demonstrated that whatever men might seek to do to the contrary, the struggle for existence would continue until the fittest and best would continue to survive. Socialism in attempting to set aside this great law was doomed to meet with failure, for the inevitable laws of the universe would never yield in their operation to the schemes or plans of any set of men.

This argument, while it was evidently making a great impression on the crowd, was little relished by the priest, who, as I had discovered in a brief conversation, was a violent opponent of Evolution and Darwinism.

Having impressively stated his main argument, the Judge proceeded to display a wealth of illustration, evidently in greater part prepared beforehand, and yet aptly taking points from my speech and skillfully bending them to his purpose.

The Climax.

At last he came to his final illustration, one which he relied upon to clinch the argument and bring the force of his conclusion home to the business and bosoms of his audience. The selection was cleverly made, with a view to the character of the audience. It was also cleverly carried out. Stooping forward he pointed dramatically to the grasses growing everywhere about us. He explained simply and forcefully how every blade of grass struggled with every other blade to maintain its existence and reproduce its kind.

IT'S UP TO YOU!

By MARY E. MARCY

I do not heed the Preacher when he tells us to forbear. And I don't like wild opinions or "deals that SHOULD BE square." But when I hear a Socialist bewail his sordid lot, Berating all the Upper Dogs, I say it makes me hot! For it's up to me and you, Boys! It's up to US to-day. You'll never see the man on top Abbreviate his stay. So do a little work, Boys, Annex our brothers, too, And bear the thought in mind, that It's up to me and you!

There is no use in fuming o'er the capitalist's lot; He simply has the things today we WANT and HAVEN'T got; He's keen about his interests, and he takes the way to WIN, And it's folly yelling, "Robber! Renegade!" or "Crime" and "Sin!" 'Cause it's simply up to you, Boys! Old Rockefeller's wise, We'll get his abidation When we're angels in the skies; So pull yourselves together, And what'er you think or do, Remember this is OUR fight; It's up to me and YOU!

You can't persuade the cat, Boys, to let the bird go free; He doesn't care a rap about what conduct "OUGHT" to be; He doesn't care a rap while we go our SEPARATE ways; While we are not UNITED, it's the MILLIONAIRE who STAYS! So give yourselves a hunch, Boys, The Upper Ten are ON; They'll be living in their luxury When we are dead and gone, If we do not get together. Do not cease to wail and stew! And recognize the fact—that It's up to me and you!

Just spend a little; get our fellow workmen to unite! A word from Marx will show how proletarians can fight; And put your shoulders to the wheel; for that's the only way, And push the fight until the Under Dog shall have his Day! For it's up to me and you, Boys! The Other Fellow's wise, He's like a sleepy cat until We start to ORGANIZE; And you cannot blame the cat, Boys, For what YOU LET HIM DO; So it's simply up to us, Boys, It's up to me and you!

What To Read On Socialism

A Few Suggestions On the Selection of Books for New Beginners

We have tried to show why all who live by their work should in their own interest wish to study the books which tell of the movement of the working class. The rest of this bulletin will be mainly taken up with telling what is offered in the various socialist books that are to be had in the English language. The various books approach the subject in various ways, adapted to the needs of people of various experience and various economic situations. It is therefore impossible to recommend one course of reading to all inquirers. We are therefore describing the actual contents of each book as accurately as possible, so that the reader can choose for himself.

We are so often asked, however, to recommend some one particular book or books to beginners, that we will try to make some suggestions. First, as to the five cent booklets. On the whole, one of the best of these to put first into the hands of an industrial wage-worker is No. 38, to be followed by 8, 3, 41, 35 and 7. To a farmer or farm laborer we would suggest some such order of selection among these booklets as 14, 4, 21, 32, 9 and 45. To a professional man we would suggest numbers 45, 36, 20, 29, 44 and 7, in the order named.

Of the fifty cent books in the Standard Socialist Series, we recommend "The Socialists," by John Spargo. This is written in a simple and easy style, and gives a concise general statement of "who the socialists are and what they stand for." A good book to follow this is "Collectivism," by Emile Vandervelde, which explains the industrial evolution from which the socialist movement springs, and the means by which socialists hope to realize the co-operative commonwealth. After mastering these two volumes the reader will be ready for the two indispensable books, the Communist Manifesto, by Marx and Engels, and "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," by Frederick Engels.

Of the books at one dollar, Vail's "Principles of Scientific Socialism" is best adapted to the beginner, while Labriola's "Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History," is an indispensable book for the more advanced student.

Marx's "Capital" is of course the greatest socialist book, but it will be far more readily understood if some of the other books we have named are read before it.

A FIRST COURSE IN SOCIALISM. "Socialist Library Number Eight."

Here is one attempt at a course of reading that shall include the classics of socialism and leave the student with a connected idea of the socialist way of looking at things, so that he can safely plan his own further reading. We have limited the selection to fifteen dollars' worth of books, figured at retail prices, and we offer the list in connection with the library plan explained in another column. Full descriptions of the books will be found elsewhere in this bulletin.

1. The Socialists, Spargo, Standard Socialist Series, Vol. 14, 50c.
2. Modern Socialism, by Charles H. Vail, 75c.
3. Collectivism, Vandervelde, Standard Socialist Series, Vol. 2, 50c.
4. Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Engels, Standard Socialist Series, Vol. 7, 50c.
5. The Communist Manifesto, Marx and Engels, Standard Socialist Series, Vol. 11, 50c.
6. Class Struggles in America, Simons, Standard Socialist Series, Vol. 18, 50c.
7. The Evolution of Man, Boelsche, Library of Science for the Workers, Vol. 1, 50c.
8. The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State, Engels, Standard Socialist Series, Vol. 4, 50c.
9. The Economic Foundations of Society, Loria, \$1.25.
10. Social and Philosophical Studies, Lafargue, Standard Socialist Series, Vol. 15, 50c.
11. Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History, Labriola, International Library of Social Science, Vol. 6, \$1.00.
12. The Rise of the American Proletariat, Lewis, International Library of Social Science, Vol. 14, \$1.00.
13. The Social Revolution, Kantsky, Standard Socialist Series, Vol. 6, 50c.
14. The Theoretical System of Karl Marx, Boudin, International Library of Social Science, Vol. 13, \$1.00.
15. Some of the Philosophical Essays of Joseph Dietzgen, International Library of Social Science, Vol. 5, \$1.00.
16. Capital, Vol. 1, The Process of Capitalist Production, Marx, \$2.
17. The Positive Outcome of Philosophy, Dietzgen, International Library of Social Science, Vol. 9, \$1.00.
18. Landmarks of Scientific Socialism (Anti-Duehring), Engels, International Library of Social Science, Vol. 16, \$1.00.
19. Socialism, Positive and Negative, La Monte, Standard Socialist Series, Vol. 19, 50c.

The suggestion of these books is not to be understood as a disparagement of other books. Some that are equal in value to any here included are omitted for various reasons. The books we have named are chosen with a view to the needs of an intelligent city workingman who has hitherto done little serious reading. A farmer should include "The American Farmer," by Simons near the beginning of his course. He might also read to advantage Blatchford's "Britain for the British," and Ladoff's "American Pauperism," before taking up "Collectivism." These two books tell many interesting things that the city wage-worker already knows. A reader already familiar with the evolution theory may omit the seventh book in this list, while a reader who fails to grasp the theory firmly from this one book should read the other volumes in the Library of Science for the Workers and Moore's "The Universal Kinship."

Those who doubt the assertions in "The Origin of the Family" should follow it with Morgan's "Ancient Society," in which complete proof is given. Those interested in the effects of social evolution upon the home and family should read Rappaport's "Looking Forward," and Carpenter's "Love's Coming-of-Age." But for most readers this course will, we believe, prove a good introduction to any further study.

For the rest, we refer the reader to the descriptions of the several books. One point should be noted. They are not published for the sake of making profits. The publishing house which prints them is owned by the people who read the books. Seventeen hundred of these have already bought stock with no idea of drawing dividends, but simply of buying at cost the books they want, and making possible the issue of more books of the kind the socialist movement needs.

These seventeen hundred socialists employ a manager to decide what books to publish and to describe the books that the house has published. He has to select the sort of books they want, or he could not hold his job. And he is not employed to write alluring descriptions of the books to sell them to people who don't want them, as if he were managing a publishing house that was run for profits. His work is to describe the books in such a way that the seventeen hundred owners of the business can pick out the books they want and let alone those they don't want.

Read the descriptions on the next three pages, and send for some of the books.

SOCIALIST BOOKS AT TEN CENTS.

- 61. Manifesto of the Communist Party. By Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. In one volume. At present it is undoubtedly the most widespread, the most international production of all Socialist Literature, the common platform acknowledged by millions of workmen from Siberia to California. — Extract from Engels' Preface.
- 62. Socialism, Utopian and Scientific. By Frederick Engels. This is printed from the same plates as the cloth Library edition which we sell at 50 cents, but is on thin paper with narrow margins, and is offered in this style for the benefit of those who wish copies to give away. It is one of the few books which are simply indispensable to any one wishing to understand modern socialism.
- 63. Socialism, What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish. By Wilhelm Liebknecht. Translated by May Wood Simons. This little book is an exposition of the socialist philosophy in a clear and concise manner and gives a historical sketch of the growth of socialism in Germany. It is easy reading and well adapted to propaganda purposes.
- 64. No Compromise, No Political Trading. By Wilhelm Liebknecht. Translated by A. M. Simons and Marcus Hitch. A most important work for the socialist movement at its present stage of development in this country. It shows the danger of keeping clear of all entangling alliances with capitalistic parties.
- 65. Merrie England (Letters to John Smith Wingman). By Robert Blatchford. This book, written about ten years ago, has had a circulation in England and America of over two million copies. No other book, socialist or non-socialist, has ever found so many readers in so brief a space of time, and it is in fact this book talks in a style every one can enjoy on a subject in which every one is interested.
- 66. Crime and Criminals. By Clarence S. Darrow. This is an address delivered to the prisoners at the county jail in Chicago. It shows the real cause of what is called crime and the real way to put an end to it.
- 67. The Day of Judgment. By Geo. D. Herron. This book treats of the impending collapse of capitalism and the crisis with which the working class will be confronted when that collapse comes. He shows that it is of the utmost importance for the life of the future that socialist of the world be ready to act strongly and wisely when the crisis comes.
- 68. Life of Frederick Engels. By Karl Kautsky. Translated by May Wood Simons. Engels was the close associate of Marx in the early days when socialism was just taking shape as a world movement, and this sketch of his life contains many facts which help in understanding what the socialist movement is today.
- 69. Socialism and Human Nature, Do They Conflict? By Murray E. King. This is one of the most satisfactory answers ever written to the oft-repeated objection that we should have to change human nature before socialism would be possible.
- 70. Katharine Breshkovsky—"For Russia's Freedom." By Ernest Poole. This is the true story of a Russian woman revolutionist who has been addressing immense crowds in American cities. "Daughter of a nobleman and earnest philanthropist; then revolutionist, hard-laborer, convict and exile for twenty-three years in Siberia; and now a heroic old woman of sixty-one, she has plunged again into the dangerous struggle for freedom."
- 71. Class Struggle in America. By A. M. Simons. This is the same book published in cloth at 50 cents, except that the cloth edition contains about 100 notes and references besides a few new paragraphs.
- 72. Underfed School Children—The Problem and the Remedy. By John Spargo. Statistics are given of the pitiable condition of many school children in the great cities of this country, and the deplorable effect of this wholesale, chronic underfeeding of children, most vividly portrayed. This is followed by a description of the work done by the socialists in France, Italy, Norway and other countries in meeting this problem. Every child who is underfed should read this pamphlet, and wherever socialists are engaged in municipal campaigns it will be found extremely effective for both propaganda and educational purposes.
- 73. Forces that Make for Socialism in America. By John Spargo. This recent pamphlet is one of the most effective pieces of propaganda that has yet been published. Its literary style is something out of the ordinary, and it deals in a concrete way with American problems, applying the principles of socialism to facts near at hand. The trust problem, the poverty problem and the growing inequality of the country are the socialists and laborers are among the topics treated.
- 74. The Socialist Movement. By Rev. Charles H. Vail. This is an excellent book for the beginner in socialism as it gives, in a simple manner, a treatise on the class struggle, the law of surplus value, economic determination, and shows that under socialism only will the golden rule become workable. It is a good book and has had a large sale.
- 75. The Kingdom of Heaven is at Hand. By C. W. Woodruff, M. D. This is an excellent book for giving to a minister of the church member of the Socialist Party a clear and logical defense of the Socialist party against the arguments of "impossibility," "second," "third" and "fourth" class members. It is a book to put in the hands of religious people as an introduction to our more scientific literature.
- 76. The State and Socialism. By Gabriel Deville. Translated by Robert Riva La Monte. This is a reprint of the utmost value, first because it is a clear and logical defense of the Socialist party against the arguments of "impossibility," "second," "third" and "fourth" class members. It is a book to put in the hands of religious people as an introduction to our more scientific literature.

and the capitalist government massacred thousands of laborers in cold blood. They also circulated throughout the civilized world false statements charging the workmen with crimes like those of which they were themselves guilty. This short history of the Communist Party was issued within a few days after the Russian revolution, as a vindication of the Communists. It is full of lessons for the coming revolution.

78. Economic Discontent. By Thos. J. Hagerty. "Socialism is the answer to the wall of discontent which has troubled the centuries through all the forward straggling of the race."

79. The Right to Work. By Paul Lafargue, translated and adapted from the French by Dr. Harriet E. Lothrop. The cry of the workmen of France in 1848 was for "The Right to Work." Lafargue shows in this magnificent satire that what they would demand if they knew better is the good things that the capitalist creates, with no more work than is absolutely necessary. It is as true and as timely as ever.

80. The Workingman's Programme. An Address by Ferdinand Lassalle, translated (with an introduction) by Edward Peters. "But the working class, gentlemen, the lower classes of the community in general, through the helpless condition in which its members find themselves placed as individuals, have always acquired the deep instinct that this is and must be the duty of the State, to help the individual by means of the union of all to such a development as he would be INCAPABLE of attaining as an individual."

81. Lassalle's Open Letter to the National Labor Association of Germany. Translated by John Ehmman and Fred Bader. A document throwing much light on the beginnings of the international socialist movement.

82. City of Angels. By Rev. T. McGrady. A reply to an attack on socialism by Bishop Montgomery. It includes an explanation of the Marxian theory of Surplus Value in clear and simple language.

83. Social Democracy Red Book. Edited by Frederick Heath. A history of the early beginnings of the Socialist party of America, together with much propaganda matter of interest.

84. Socialism, Revolution and Internationalism. By Gabriel Deville. Translated by Robert Riva La Monte. This is one of the very best statements of the socialist position ever written in any language. It is easily understood yet thoroughly scientific. Especially we recommend it for its clear statement of the socialist attitude toward the farmers and other small producers using their own tools.

85. Not Guilty, A Play in Three Acts. By John Spargo. This is based on the Moyer-Haywood case, and is timely propaganda. It is good to read and is well suited for putting on the stage by amateurs.

OTHER BOOKS IN PAPER COVERS.

- 86. The Republic of Plato. Translated in English by Alexander Kerr, professor of Greek in the University of Wisconsin. Paper, 75 cents. Professor Kerr has given the English language an adequate and excellent translation of "The Republic," that sketch of the ideal state outlined by the great philosopher. "The Republic" is interesting to students of sociology in that it contains the first in that series of books including Sir Thomas More's "Utopia" and Bellamy's "Looking Backward."—Indianapolis Sentinel.
- 87. The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte. By Karl Marx. Translated by Daniel De Leon. Paper, 25 cents. This is a masterly history in which Marx himself applies his newly-discovered theory of historical materialism to the famous "coup d'etat" by which Louis Bonaparte overthrew the "republic" and made himself emperor of France. It is a true history of France for the years 1848-1851, and its keen analysis of the struggles of social classes throws a flood of light on the problems which American socialists have to deal with.
- 88. Socialism vs. Single Tax: A Verbatim Report of Debate held at Twelfth Street Turner Hall, Chicago, December 20, 1905. For Socialism: Ernest Untermyer, Seymour Stedman, A. M. Simons. For Single Tax: Louis F. Post, Henry H. Harding, John Z. White. Paper, 25 cents. This debate covers practically the whole field of difference between two schools of thought—the socialist and single tax—and socialists who have a collection of "pieces" suitable for evening entertainments, and of a style not too difficult to be learned and recited by children. The book will be found indispensable to any socialist local or group of comrades who wish to arrange meetings to combine entertainment with propaganda. Every selection teaches socialism in an indirect way, so as to interest the casual listener without arousing prejudices at the start. It will also be found useful for children from socialist families who have to recite "pieces" at the public schools.
- 89. Capital and Labor. By a Black-Listed Machinist. Paper, 203 pages, 25 cents. This book contains no new ideas as to the socialist philosophy, but it does state that philosophy in a way that will attract and not repel the average trade unionist. We know of no other book on socialism that the average workman would be quite so likely to buy if put in front of him, or to read after buying it, or to act on after reading it.
- 90. The Socialist Campaign Book. Edited under the direction of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party. Paper, 23 cents. Only a few copies of this book remain on hand and it will not be reprinted. It contains some valuable information regarding industrial conditions in the United States.
- 91. Modern Socialism. By Charles H. Vail. Paper, 25 cents. This is the same book advertised in another column at 75 cents in cloth binding. It is one of the best popular summaries of the principles of socialism.
- 92. The Civil War in France. By Karl Marx. Paper, 25 cents. In 1871 just after the Franco-Prussian war, the workmen of France organized the first proletarian government and carried out the socialist program. They were

and the capitalist government massacred thousands of laborers in cold blood. They also circulated throughout the civilized world false statements charging the workmen with crimes like those of which they were themselves guilty. This short history of the Communist Party was issued within a few days after the Russian revolution, as a vindication of the Communists. It is full of lessons for the coming revolution.

84. Science and the Workingmen. By Ferdinand Lassalle. Paper, 25 cents. This pamphlet is Lassalle's argument in his own defense before the Criminal Court of Berlin on the charge of having publicly incited the unpropertied classes to hatred and contempt of the propertied classes. The translation is by Prof. Thorstein Veblen, formerly of the University of Chicago.

85. The Passing of Capitalism. By Isador Ladoff. Paper, 25 cents. Thirty-five short essays on the principles of socialism and their application to current problems. (Also published in cloth at 50 cents.)

86. Man or Dollar, Which? By a Newspaper Man. Paper, 25 cents. This is an attempt to picture the cooperative commonwealth in a novel. It is open to some of the same objections as "Looking Backward," but is interesting and suggestive.

87. Under the Lash, A Drama in five acts. By C. F. Quinn. Paper, 25 cents. A play adapted to production by amateurs, which was successfully put on the stage in Chicago at the time of its publication.

88. The Pullman Strike. By W. H. Garwardine. Paper, 15 cents. A contemporary history by an eyewitness of the great strike at Pullman in 1904. It is full of interesting material for the student of industrial evolution in America.

89. Socialist Songs with Music. Compiled by Charles H. Kerr. Paper, 10 cents. This book contains the revolutionary songs of William Morris, together with as many more as could be compiled of the same type. The object of the compiler has been as far as possible to include only such songs as voice the spirit of International Socialism, and to omit sentimental ditties of a universal brotherhood complexion that hope on conditions rather than actual ones. He has also tried to omit songs in which some capitalistic ethical conception is implied. The retail price of this book has now been reduced from 20 cents to 10 cents, so that local holding stock can hereafter get copies at \$6.00 per hundred, expressage included.

100. Beyond the Black Ocean. By Rev. T. McGrady. Paper, 50 cents. This edition is equal in every respect to the dollar edition advertised in another column, except that the binding is paper instead of cloth.

101. Principles of Scientific Socialism. By Charles H. Vail. Paper, 35 cents. This book, also published in cloth at \$1.00, is one of the best books to put into the hands of a new inquirer. It gives a good general idea of the socialist position, and is an excellent introduction to "Capital."

A full set of all paper covered books listed in this bulletin, amounting to \$10.30 at retail prices, will be sent free of charge to any one sending us \$10.00 for a share of stock. If it is desired that we prepay expressage, a dollar extra should be sent. We will send the set of books to any one already holding a share of stock by express prepaid for \$4.00 or by express at purchaser's expense for \$3.00. The offer of the set free with a share of stock will be withdrawn at the end of 1907. We make it to avoid having to pay interest on the additional capital required for bringing out new books.

PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS AND BOOKLETS.

We have on hand a few thousand each of six leaflets by Charles H. Kerr, four pages each. The titles are as follows:

1. How we Explain People's Actions.
2. How the Laborer Makes Surplus Value and the Capitalist Gets It.
3. The Class Struggle Between Workers and Owners.
4. The Co-operative Commonwealth.
5. The Socialist Party of America. 6. Free Americans.

We will mail one each of the six leaflets for one cent or 100 of each for 30 cents. For two dollars we will send a thousand each of all six leaflets by express PREPAID to any express office in the United States east of Denver. When our present stock is exhausted we shall print no more leaflets; we shall confine ourselves to the issue of books, and shall leave leaflets to the Socialist Party organization.

We have a few thousand copies of a socialist booklet by J. T. McMill entitled, "Let's All Get Rich!" While these last we will send 20 copies postpaid for 10 cents, and more at the same rate. Or we will send 1,000 copies by express at purchaser's expense to any stockholder for \$2.50. When these are gone we shall issue nothing cheaper than our five-cent books.

BOOKS OF OTHER PUBLISHERS

We don't keep them. We don't intend to keep them. We haven't time to answer questions about them. There are plenty of reliable booksellers who are glad of the chance to answer your questions about books of other publishers. Ask them, don't ask us.

If there is a bookseller in your own town, and you want a book not listed in this Bulletin, ask him to get it for you. And while you are talking to him, ask him why he does not sell our books. If you are a stockholder you can sell them to him cheaper than he can buy through his jobber. We don't want to open accounts with dealers. We prefer to sell to our stockholders at the lowest possible prices, and to get our pay for every book before it leaves this office.

DON'T ASK FOR CREDIT. We are making just one installment offer, and that is to get new stockholders. For fifteen dollars, payable \$3.00 down and a dollar a month for twelve months, we will send books to the amount of \$15 at retail prices, a stock certificate, and a year's subscription to the International Review. Except for this offer, we require cash with every order, unless the correspondent has already deposited money with us, as many of our stockholders do, to apply on future orders.

"If Socialism Came"

By Mary E. Marcy.

There was a man in Blanktown,
Of kind and foolish bent,
Who loved to fool his neighbors
What socialism meant.
On every summer evening
He'd haunt the market square,
And loud, in fiery tirade,
His voice would rend the air.

He whaled the corporations,
He flayed the "soulless trust";
His jaw worked fast and faster
As he pawed the air and cussed;
He said old Rockefeller
Was a "human fiend," and then
He spat upon the sidewalk,
And called him names again.

He "stood for lower taxes,"
And thundered with a will,
That the "new administration
Ought to build a stronger jail!"
He sought dramatic climax,
Acquired rural fame,
In telling how they'd run things
"When Socialism came!"

This foolish man in Blanktown,
His words would scorch and burn,
Was so busy teaching Blanktown,
He hadn't time to LEARN—
This crazy man in Blanktown,
(And so he went to seed)
With his everlasting talking,
He had no time to READ!

It was talking in the evening,
And talking through the day,
He slew the Rich Man with his tongue,
And talked his life away.
And if you go to Blanktown,
You'll find him in the square,
Still railing at the Council,
And the "Deals that are not square!"

"Free text-books" are his hobby,
And he'll keep you on the jump,
Over "Prohibition" futures,
And a new town pump!
This foolish man in Blanktown,
He chatters just the same,
On "how they'd clean the streets, sir,
If Socialism came!"

All his talk about "low taxes,"
What's that to do with ME?
I do not care a rap about
How clean "the streets would be;"
Such pictures of "the Future,"
Seem to me a trifle THIN,
And the Deal that interests ME,
Is where I COME IN!

And I think this man at Blanktown's
A simple-minded fool,
Whose head is filled with saw-dust
From the Populistic School.
And if his hope to Blanktown,
In Socialism's name,
Is right, I'd go to Boston,
When Socialism came.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW

A Monthly Magazine of 64 pages Devoted to the Study and Discussion of Socialism and the Socialist Movement.

This magazine first appeared in July, 1900. During the last seven years there have been published in its pages more original educational articles by prominent socialist scholars, both American and foreign, more translations of standard articles from foreign books and periodicals, more matter bearing upon the international movement by participants in that movement, more news concerning socialism throughout the world, more articles that have been copied in whole or in part in the socialist press of the world—more of each and all of these than, not simply any one other socialist periodical in America, but more than all the others combined. It also publishes considerable propaganda matter, popular writings and general news of the movement. But in these fields it does not try to compete.

In its own particular field, the education of socialists, it has a work to do which every socialist must recognize as of the greatest importance. A man may become a socialist in the United States without ever seeing the International Socialist Review, but it is difficult for him to become an effective worker for socialism without a familiarity with its pages.

The International Socialist Review has become the one socialist publication in America which is absolutely essential to every serious student of socialism, whether friend or foe. Other publications are for purposes of agitation, seeking principally to attract attention to the existence of the socialist movement and to secure adherents. The International Socialist Review is fundamentally instructive in contents and is designed for two classes, the inquirer who really wishes to know what the socialist stand for, and the socialist who wishes to familiarize himself with the doctrines of socialism, the facts upon which those doctrines are based, and the news of socialist activity throughout the world.

When the International Socialist Review was first established it had to depend largely upon foreign correspondents and translations for its leading articles. But at the present time there has grown up a body of writers in the United States which is beginning to place this country well up in the front rank of the international socialist movement. In the future, therefore, it will be possible to deal more fully with peculiarly American problems. This does not mean that the other will be neglected,—on the contrary new sources of information concerning the foreign movement are constantly sought and new efforts made to secure for American readers the best of the European socialist writings.

A glance at the table of contents of

previous numbers will show that nearly all the leading socialist writers of Europe have at some time or another contributed to our columns. These include H. M. Hyndman, Paul Lafargue, Emile Vandervelde, Enrico Ferri, Jean Longuet, Emil Vinkler, and numerous others whose names are almost equally well known in the world of international socialism.

The work of these foreign correspondents is supplemented by translations from our exchanges, embracing all the socialist publications of any importance throughout the world. In addition to these sources of information, an Austrian clipping bureau supplies us with all articles appearing in all non-socialist publications in western Europe, which bear upon any phase of the socialist movement. Bearing these various sources of information in mind, it is not too much to say that the Review has at its disposal the best news-bureau in the world for the particular subjects which it aims to cover.

The International Socialist Review constitutes a free forum for the discussion of questions of tactics and principles. It is mainly intended for circulation among those who are already students of socialism and therefore is not presented in form which cannot be properly presented in propaganda papers without injuring their value or conviction of the non-socialist. There are few questions that have arisen in the field of socialist theory or practice during the time that the Review has been published, of which it cannot be said that they received their most thorough consideration in its columns.

The regular reading of the International Socialist Review, constitutes an education in socialist philosophy, supplies the reader with the latest and best information on all phases of socialist activity, and, in short, gives him an equipment which no one who desires to do anything for socialism can afford to neglect.

The subscription price, to stockholders as well as non-stockholders, is one dollar a year. Single copies are ten cents each, but for ten cents we will mail three back numbers (our own selection) to any address.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE REVIEW.

The bound volumes for the first six years, July, 1900, to June 1906, inclusive, can now be supplied, and the seventh will be ready for delivery in July. The price is \$2.00 a volume, with the exception of volume I, the price of which has been raised to \$5.00, since the supply is nearly exhausted. These prices are subject to a stockholders' discount of 40 per cent if we prepay charges, or 50 per cent if sent at purchaser's expense. If slightly damaged copies or volumes, they will be mailed to any address for \$1.00 each.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

is a newspaper of twenty-eight standard columns, published every day in the year except Sundays and holidays. It is published in the interest of the people who live by their own sweat, whether of hand or of brain, and it tells the truth from day to day, regardless of the "business interests" of the people who live off the labor of others.

It is owned and controlled by the Workers' Publishing Society, composed mainly of members of Local Chicago of the Socialist Party of America. Our book publishing house has no financial interest in it, but we receive and turn over subscriptions as a matter of fraternal co-operation.

The subscription price to any address in the United States outside of Chicago is \$2.00 a year. We will for three dollars send the Daily one year, the Review one year, and any books published by us to the amount of \$2 at retail prices, for example Morgan's "Ancient Society" and La Monte's new book, "Socialism, Positive and Negative." The Review and the Daily Socialist can go to two different addresses if desired. We do not receive subscriptions for the Daily to be addressed to Chicago or Canada.

SPECIAL OFFER TO LOCALS

For thirty dollars cash with order we will send to any Socialist Local holding stock in our publishing house one hundred full sets of the sixty cent books published by us, one cent each. They will prepay the freight to any railroad point in the United States or Canada. Remember that the six thousand books included in this offer retail for five cents each, so that if sold for the full price they would bring in three hundred dollars. On this special offer we can not allow any substitution whatever. A few of the books in the list are out of date and we wish to replace them with new ones. Moreover, they are put up in hundred packages, and we can handle this combination order with far less labor than if each title had to be counted out and wrapped separately. We need the money NOW, to bring out the new books just in press, including the second volume of Marx's CAPITAL. Bring the matter up at the next meeting of your Local.

ESPERANTO, THE INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

For over two thousand years philosophers have speculated as to the ultimate possibility of bringing all mankind to speak a common language. Hundreds of attempts to invent and secure the adoption of such a language met with failure. They succeeded in proving, but one thing, the need of a language which might enable the citizen of one country to be understood by those of another without sacrificing a great portion of his life to mastering foreign languages.

At last, as has been the case in so many other fields of invention and research, the right idea occurred to the right man. The man was Lazaro Ludovicko Zamenhof, a Polish doctor of medicine, and the culmination of his idea, or group of ideas, is Esperanto. The language is primarily designed for European languages. It is a material selected from the Latin, French, Spanish, German, Russian and English. A well-educated person can read Esperanto fluently after a day's study, and speak and write it equally well in a few weeks; while it is possible for persons who do not know the language to communicate by means of it, using a small "key."

The Japanese and Chinese who do not know any European language can read Esperanto in a month so as to speak and read it quite well, while they can acquire French or English only after years of study.

The Purpose of Esperanto. It is not the aim of Esperantists to displace any existing language, this being unfeasible; and, per-

haps, undesirable. But as international intercourse in all lines of human activity increases, there is emphasized the great need of a common means of understanding. Commerce, Art, Religion, Education, Politics, Labor, all have need of an international language, and Esperanto exactly fills the requirements. Instead of being compelled to learn five or six languages or remain a stranger to the life and literature of even the nearest and most friendly nations, one needs learn only Esperanto. The literary masterpieces of all languages are being translated into it, many scientific works are written directly in the language by Esperantists. Esperanto is making progress in every nation of the world.

The practical utility of the plan has been fully tested. World conventions, the most remarkable gatherings in the history of the human race, have been held, at which persons representing over twenty-five different native languages met on common ground, using the common language, Esperanto. There are now some forty periodicals published in the language, while its literature is daily enriched by translations from the authors of all nations. Special journals, internationally edited in Esperanto, are published in the interest of Art, Science, Mathematics, Medicine, Religion, Stenography, Chess, Commerce, Photography, Literature, The Blind; and the list of periodicals devoted to special subjects is being increased each month.

La laboranta klaso lernigas sin per gazeto kaj libroj. De nun lerneco grande kreskos, estante eble ke laborantoj, kiuj ordinare ne estas universitatoj, rovu, lerninte Esperanton, ensorbi socialisman literaturon de la tuta mondo. Nia afero estas internacia, kontraŭ internacia kapitalismo! Kia internacia ligo tiel forta kiel komuna lingvo? Esperanto estas lernata de centmiloj da socialistoj en Eŭropo kaj Azio. Amerikaj kamaradoj, jen la magis, batalilo per kiu ni venkos la mondon!

Translation.—The working class instructs itself by means of gazettes and books. From now learning will greatly increase, it being possible that laborers, who are not ordinarily uni-

Esperanto and Socialism

There is no body of people on earth who welcome Esperanto with enthusiasm exceeding that of the Socialists. Our cause knows no boundaries of races, continents or nations. International solidarity demands an international means of expression, which Esperanto gives us. A short time hence, literature printed in one language will be read by a majority of Socialists throughout the world. Comrades, can you see what this means for our cause? Already, in Russia and Austria, the ruling class is fighting the language. Esperanto study clubs have been broken up and journals impeded by censors. The language smells of revolution!

The American Esperanto Book Comrade Arthur Baker, editor of the first Esperanto journal in the United States ("Amerika Esperantisto," Chicago), has prepared a complete compendium of the language, so thoroughly analyzing and completely explaining it that a person who does not even know English grammar can learn Esperanto by means of home study alone. This work, called the American Esperanto Book, contains simple explanations regarding pronunciation, with carefully prepared exercises in reading and translation; a large list of English words with Esperanto translations, and a complete list of Esperanto words with English translations. It places in your hands the means of a thorough reading, writing and speaking knowledge of Esperanto, through home study. Printed from large new type, over 300 pages; clothbound, in a pocket size.

Mail to any address for one dollar. To our stockholders, 60 cents.

Type on this book is now being set, and we expect to have copies ready early in July. Advance orders solicited.

HOW TO GET BOOKS AT COST

The publishing house which issues this bulletin and the books described in it is owned co-operatively by a growing number of socialists, 1731 as we go to press, who have each subscribed ten dollars for a share of stock. They get no dividends; what they do get is a special discount on all their purchases of books.

This discount is forty per cent on books sent by mail or express prepaid; fifty per cent on books sent by express at purchaser's expense.

We also make stockholders the special price of 80 cents a hundred on our five cent books in lots of not less than a hundred. We prepay postage on numbers 1-46 for 20 cents a hundred extra and on numbers 47-60 for 45 cents hundred extra.

On the International Socialist Review we offer no discount, since the cost of publication is barely covered when we get the full dollar a year for every copy that goes out of the office.

HOW TO BUY STOCK

A share of stock costs ten dollars. It may be paid for if desired in ten monthly installments of one dollar each. For the benefit of those who wish to start a socialist library at once and pay for it on the most favorable terms possible we make the following

SPECIAL COMBINATION OFFER

For three dollars down and a dollar a month for twelve months, we will send any book published by us to the amount of fifteen dollars at retail prices, the International Socialist Review one year, and a full-paid certificate for a share of stock. The books will be sent on receipt of the first remittance, but they do not become the property of the purchaser until the last payment is made, at which time a stock certificate will be sent.

Under the terms of this offer, the purchaser must pay expressage, but if the full amount of fifteen dollars is sent with the order, we will prepay charges. If the purchaser lives at a distant point, where the regular express rate is more than \$4.00 per hundred pounds, it will be to his advantage to send \$1.20 extra for prepayment of expressage by us in case he does not send the fifteen dollars at one time. The regular express rate on the books to most points within a thousand miles of Chicago is less than \$1.20.

HOW THE PUBLISHING HOUSE IS RUN.

It is organized under the laws of Illinois, so that no one who has paid for his share of stock can ever be held liable for any debt of the company. However, our policy is to keep out of debt; we do not propose to bring out new books faster than the necessary capital is subscribed by the stockholders.

There are as we go to press 1731 of these, and the number is rapidly increasing. We do not try to sell more than one share to any individual, and as the stock draws no dividends, there is no motive for any one to buy more than one share. We hope in another year to sell enough stock to provide all the capital needed. Meanwhile we are paying four per cent interest to any stockholder lending from \$50 to \$500 to the publishing house. We agree to return the money on thirty days' notice, and we frequently return such loans on shorter notice as an accommodation to the lender.

The capitalist class is not interested in the circulation of books such as we put out,—quite the contrary. If the growth of the publishing house depended on its receiving large sums from capitalists, it would not be growing. But it is growing, because thousands of working people are doing what they can to make it grow.

No dividends are paid and no fancy salaries. We still have to pay a little interest each year, but that can be stopped when we get a thousand more co-operative stockholders. Then every dollar that comes in can and will be used to scatter more books of International Socialism.

If you want this work done, do your share of it. If possible, subscribe for a share of stock and thus get your books at cost. If you can not do this, buy what books you can at the retail price. All the profit we make on them will be used to bring out more books.

START A CIRCULATING LIBRARY

A socialist local whose members do not read socialist books will never be a very efficient local. New converts that are worth having want to be shown. A library, even a small one, is the thing to make a live local out of a dead one.

We have a plan to suggest by which a library can be kept in circulation without rules, records, red tape or book-keeping. Moreover it can be started without calling for money on any but those who get the benefit of it, while the cost to them will be very light considering the benefit they will get.

Simply require every one using the library to pay the Retail Price of the First book he takes out. Then let him keep it as long as he likes, and when he returns it let him have another in exchange without charge, unless he takes a higher priced book, in which case he must pay the difference in retail prices.

The local by subscribing for stock in the publishing house will buy books at half price, plus expressage, so that for every dollar's worth of books put out on this plan, the Local will get at least forty cents to pay for books to be kept on hand.

Start the library, and those who use it will recommend it, so that it will be easy to get new book-borrowers. Do not limit the privileges to members, but extend it to every one who will put up fifty cents for a book. If possible get some comrade or sympathizer who has a store to act as librarian, so that books may be exchanged any day of the week. Give the plan a trial, and tell us how it works.

Any book described in this Bulletin will be mailed postpaid on receipt of the advertised price.

A single copy of the Bulletin will be mailed free to any one requesting it. Extra copies one cent each, including postage either on pre-address or to individual addresses. We will send 100 copies PREPAID to any express office in the United States east of Denver for \$1.00, 200 copies for \$1.25, 500 for \$1.50, 1,000 for \$1.75. Address: CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY (CO-OPERATIVE) 204 KINZIE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.



The Fight of the School Board

For a moment it looked as though the school board were going to put up a real fight and that they had an excellent opportunity to win.

The attorney of the board gave an opinion to the effect that Busse's action was illegal, and President Ritter plucked up courage enough to declare that men and women at whom the mayor had aimed his ukase were still members of the board.

But several of the "radical" members had already lost courage and resigned, so a majority was lacking. Then as soon as the meeting had adjourned President Ritter felt his courage fading away and tendered his resignation.

The few who have shown any backbone are now in such a hopeless minority that there is no possible chance of their being able to do any effective work.

Those who have courage to fight for their beliefs are in an almost helpless condition.

It is hard to refrain from speculating on what might have happened had there been a Socialist administration, or had the members of the board who profess to wish to democratize and modernize the school system had that courage which comes from a conscious recognition of class interests such as now inspires Busse and the exploiting class.

While this "radical" board was explaining that they had no intention of deposing Cooley, and acting as if it were a disgrace to be even accused of harboring such intentions, a working class board would have pitched him out as unceremoniously as Busse has attempted to oust those members of the school board who have become obnoxious to big business interests.

Instead of denying the statement that they harbored designs against Cooley's position, they ought to be ashamed that they did not fire him when they had an opportunity.

We can assure Mayor Busse and the Tribune and the exploiters of child labor that when next they are confronted with opposition on the school board it will not be of the timorous, wabbly sort that Dunne and his appointees have furnished.

The little middle class which they represented is gone as a factor in Chicago politics.

The line of battle will next be drawn between the working class and the great capitalist class that is now drunk with triumphant power. Those of the present school board who have manhood and womanhood enough to really fight for what they have come to know is right and true will be upon the side of the workers. Where the others will be is of little consequence, as they will have dropped into oblivion. Even though they may be permitted, as a reward for the sycophancy to retain the bauble of public office until their terms expire, great capitalism will no longer trust them, and labor will scarcely bother to visit its contempt upon them.

When next the attack is made upon capitalism those who occupy official positions in the attacking army will not be backed by the weak-kneed, disintegrated mob of a dying, hungry little capitalist class, but by the close marching, solid ranks of class-conscious labor.

IN THAT BATTLE NO QUARTER WILL BE ASKED NOR GIVEN.

There will be no hesitancy about exercising power, because both classes will be frankly and openly fighting for their own interest.

Every advantage that is gained will be pressed home and held. Those who are elected or appointed to office will not be representatives of a dozen different interests, nor will they be torn by internal dissensions, or lack the courage to carry out the policies for which they were elected. There will be no small business men who can be whipped into line through withdrawal of credit, or professional philanthropists dependent upon benevolent patrons.

In the meantime we can ask nothing more than that Big Business Busse should continue as he has begun. He is teaching the truth of the class struggle, the relentlessness of class interest, as a thousand Socialist orators could never hope to do.

Soon enough voters will have learned the lesson to graduate him into the obscurity which he and his class are just now conferring upon the remnants of the little exploiting class.

You Will Know When It Happens

One of the regularly recurring items in the capitalist press is to the effect that the Socialists are in power or have had control of some locality.

Sometimes it is San Francisco, or Colorado, or London, or Berlin, or New Zealand, but always Socialism has been tried and found wanting.

It is useless to point out the falseness of all such statements and to state that Socialism has as yet never been in control anywhere and cannot be until it shall gain complete sovereignty in some autonomous nation.

When that does take place we can assure our capitalist contemporaries that the fact will be well known. There will be no dispute about it. There will be plenty of things doing to show that a change has taken place such as has not yet fallen to the lot of any portion of the capitalist world.



Wants Debs for President. Having in the last few years studied deeply into the different phases of the socialist movement, I was more impressed by the article appearing in the current issue of the Appeal to Reason than anything heretofore brought out in this grand movement.

It is alleged by the opponents of socialism that the leaders of the party are in the movement simply for the procurement of office and that if it were not for some personal gain they would be in some other party. With one grand stroke this lie is completely demolished. We witness the spectacle of a man who has identified himself with socialism in the best years of his life, put forth every effort to help, and denying himself personal and social benefits, which would have been his sure reward if he had prostituted his talents in some other direction, we find him doing everything in his power to bring about the consummation of his life's ideal, the Brotherhood of man.

Being one of the "rank and file" I will write with all my power to see that he is placed at the head of our ticket in the coming struggle, and I believe there will be thousands of others with me. In saying this, I do not wish for one moment to cast any reflection upon

William D. Haywood, who is another one of Nature's noblemen, for my admiration for him is of the greatest, and next to Debs stands next in the heart of the American proletariat, and who is now going through the most momentous period of his life and who is endeavoring himself by his own aid and the aid of his friends to do all that he can to bring about the Brotherhood of man. Debs and Haywood, may their names live forever.

Yours for the Revolution, HOWARD M. MOORE, Pueblo, Colo.

Wrong on System. System is the expressive instrument of the means to an end, and does not define the efficiency or inefficiency that may arise in the course of operation. Conditions being secondary, vice versa the result of the system is its fluctuations, therefore the adjustment of the regulator. Present system is the expressive term of capitalist system of operation with the result of present conditions. Socialism is the eventual adjuster. W. S. OSWALD, Chicago.

Civic Pride. Smith-The city I come from is making great strides in manufacturing, commerce and population. Jones-In my own we can lose a few ball games and the insane asylum is not overcrowded.

THE GATES OF OUR FUTURE

By James G. Clark

Swing inward, O gates of the future! Swing outward, ye doors of the past! For the soul of the people is moving And rising from slumber at last; The black forms of might are retreating, The white peaks have signaled the day, And freedom her long roll is beating And calling her sons to the fray.

Ah, woe to the rule that has plundered And trod down the wounded and slain While wars of the old time have thundered And men poured their life-tide in vain. The day of its triumph is ending, The evening draws near with its gloom; The star of its strength is descending To sleep in dishonor and gloom.

The soil tells the same fruitful story, The seasons their bounties display, And the flowers lift their faces in glory To catch the warm kisses of day; While our fellows are treated as cattle That are muzzled while treading the corn, And millions sink down in life's battle With a sigh for the day they were born.

Ah, woe to the robbers who gather In fields where they never have sown, Who have stolen the jewels from labor And bidden to mammoth a throne; The storm king sleep by the fountain Shall awake with the summer's hot breath, He will descend in his rage from the mountain Bearing terror, destruction and death.

Swing inward, O gates of the future! Swing outward, ye doors of the past! A giant is waking from slumber And rending his fetters at last; From the dust where his proud tyrants found him, Unshowered and scorned and betrayed, He shall rise with sunlight around him And rule in the realm he has made.

Swing inward, O gates! till the morning Shall paint the brown mountains in gold, Till the life and the love of the new time Shall conquer the hate of the old; Let the face and the hand of the master No longer be hidden from view, Nor the lands be prepared for the many Be trampled and robbed by the few.

A LAUGH OR A SMILE

By A. E.

Enter: Dementia Americana. In New York Tuesday a crowd of baseball enthusiasts became so angry on account of a decision by an umpire that they precipitated a riot.

Will someone kindly tell us the nickname for Alfonso Pio Cristiano Eduardo Francisco Guillermo Carlos Enrique Eugenio Ferdinand Antonio? What will the boys say to the young prince when it is absolutely necessary that he throw the ball to third base to cut off a runner?

Adverse weather conditions have little effect upon the political crop in Ohio.

If Consuelo Vanderbilt wants to accomplish great things in the rescue line she can find opportunity for employment in the set in New York in which she has an acquaintance.

Some men are never satisfied. Soon the one who has been kicking about the cold weather will become violent because he can't find the icopick.

For such a large man Taft seems to be a small target. Instead of shooting at him the marksmen are firing at a friend of his.

Suspicious. There is an impression abroad that a wild west show having journeyed from Chicago to Jamestown the cowboys will be nearer their former homes on the great East Side in Manhattan.

Danger of another civil war will not be passed until Chicago and New York get through playing baseball.

Argument in favor of liberal immigration laws is helped some by the fact that the effort to secure a jury in the Moyer-Haywood case in Boise has about exhausted the population.

The cynic says that the first thing to do to get rich is to apply the hypodermic to the conscience.

Not every man who wears long hair and soiled linen is a genius.

We've heard that that any of the Standard Oil men have decided to forego their summer vacation on account of the fact that the company has been fined a billion dollars, more or less.

As many men read that during the voyage to Europe Mr. and Mrs. Corey suffered from seasickness they smiled, which goes to show what a lot of mean dispositions there are among newspaper readers.

Time Will Tell. If the delay in the arrival of summer and the consequent cutting short of the roof garden season serves to eliminate the annual roof garden tragedy in New York, the gain will go a long way toward compensating for the loss.

We are hearing every little while how Standard Oil got its money. The chapters in the story telling how it is made to distribute its lucre are yet to be written.

Protecting the Home

John Fluke declared that race progress is measured by the length of time during which the child is cared for in the home. If this be true the Illinois Steel Company of Joliet is now seeking to set back the standard of progress for several centuries.

This company compels all children who are driven to seek employment in its shops to bring a "release" signed by the parent or guardian, in which the entire legal relation of parent and child is abolished, and the child is deprived of all that protection which centuries of social evolution has secured for him against the outside world. When the parent is forced by necessity to sign this document the child is from that time forth at the mercy of any designing individual or corporation. He must henceforth fight for existence deprived of that natural guardianship which society has long ago decreed was necessary to prevent the exploitation of the inexperienced and weak by the unscrupulous and powerful.

Here is a copy of a clause in the document which abolishes this most important foundation of the home:

"I do hereby authorize any and all persons whomsoever to contract with me and to pay him his wages, and to do any and all things, and make any and all contracts with said son, without any liability to me; and authorize the said son to appropriate and receive, for his own use and benefit, without any liability to me, his services and any and all proceeds or avails thereof."

When the parent has once signed the release and has "emancipated" his son, the company can work the boy as it pleases and all the father's protests are of no avail.

The father signs away his right to sue for damages for injuries sustained by his son, who is left without any protection whatever.

This is the "competition between equals" that is supposed to be the basis of capitalism. Thus is individually maintained and equality secured.

A Sure Indication.

When a man is undecided whether he knows he knows or thinks he knows, knows he thinks or thinks he thinks, he can form a definite idea of what his competitor in business thinks of him.

The next red letter day in Abe Hummel's calendar is when the Thaw trial is called for a re-hearing. Little old New York will look good to him.

There is a movement on foot in California to give Abe Ruef plenty of leisure and solitude in which he can write the story of his life.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Edited by Marie Jayne

Heroines in Rural Service

MORE heroines are being heard from in the rural free delivery service as a result of the publication some weeks ago of a statement showing the remarkable feat of Miss Etta Nelson, a rural carrier in one of the New England States, who worked her way through a blizzard which kept the entire community indoors. Assistant Postmaster General Degraw has received many letters, newspaper clippings and notices from places which claim distinction in the possession of carriers of the fair sex who perform their duties under unfavorable conditions.

Indiana has two candidates for honors in this respect, and they are sisters—Misses Mollie and Edie Stevens. Whatever the weather the Misses Stevens deliver the mail on the route on which they are employed. On one occasion, when the roads were in such shape as to be almost impassable, the sisters shouldered the mail sacks, one of which contained 200 copies of a country paper, and traveled the entire route of twenty-five miles on foot, walking from 6 o'clock in the morning until 8 at night.

Another incident of bravery to which the attention of the department was called is that of Miss Ella Bolton, a carrier of Mobile, Ala., who while delivering the mail was overtaken by a severe storm, and in attempting to cross a badly swollen stream was thrown with her horse and vehicle into the water. She succeeded in saving not only herself, the horse and the vehicle, but also in recovering the bag of mail, which had fallen out of the wagon into the swiftly moving stream.

Boise, Idaho, claims the distinction of employing more women than any other place. Many routes now running out there being covered by members of the fair sex.

Woman's Socialist League

The regular meeting of the Woman's Socialist League was held Tuesday evening at room 437 Stock Exchange building. One thousand copies of the Socialist Woman, the new journal to be edited by Josephine Conger-Kaneko, were ordered for distribution. Volunteers are asked for to aid in distributing these papers among the members of woman's trade unions and the wives of Socialist men in different wards. These papers can be obtained of May Wood Simons at the Daily Socialist office. Letters will be sent to ward secretaries asking the warts to call special women's meetings, and the league will co-operate in arranging a program to appeal particularly to women. Do not miss the next meeting of the league, Tuesday evening, June 4. There will be discussions and speaking.

The election of officers of the Settlement House Woman's Club, 733 Armitage avenue, will take place May 28 at 2 p. m. All members are requested to be present.

For Home Dressmakers

MISSIE'S SHIRT-WAIST. With or without Back Yoke-Facing. Paris Pattern No. 1261. All Seams Allowed. For Summer, the demand for plain shirt-waists which can be simply and readily made, and which launder beautifully is heard, and in order to supply the demand this pretty model made of plain pink madras with invisible stripes is offered. The patch pocket on the left breast embellishing an envelope is a touch of novelty which will appeal to young girls who desire a change. This is an admirable model for linen or any of the heavier materials. The pattern is in 3 sizes—12 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years, the shirt-waist needs 3 1/2 yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 2 3/4 yards 36 inches wide, or 1 3/4 yards 42 inches wide. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

A Telephone Message

Hello, Central give me hell; I have something there to tell, For his majesty the devil Must anticipate some trouble.

Tho' the magistrates here on earth For the poor have caused a dearth Of all things that life holds dear, With their ban on earth and air,

Cursed the earth with cares untold, Hunger, sickness, shivering cold, Sealing all where man dwells, They have stretched their greed to hell.

When they stole the mountains fair, such in fuel used down there, Plain it seems their double reason, Playing Nick their game of treason,

To escape the boiling pit, Stole the fuel, every whit, That at death they may not miss The future state of perfect bliss.

A. U. S.

Trade Unions for Women

By Margaret Dreier Robins.

For instance, a man holds a job and finds the wage paid him not a living wage; he has joined a union; the demand is made for better wages, for shorter hours, for fairer conditions. If the demand is refused a strike ensues and the place of the strikers is filled by young women, many of whom have been brought to the city by advertisements for work found in their country papers. What happens? The girls work at the lower wages, other employers feel the added struggle of the competition of cheaper labor, another strike ensues, another group of women are brought in and another group of men thrown out of employment.

The position taken by these girls has made the work of the union for a living wage a thousand times more difficult—but that is not all. It often happens that the man whose job has been lost to him by the girls, meets her at a dance, they get to know each other, they learn to love each other, they marry and start their home. Will any one deny that the wife and the mother must bear the heaviest burden of the lower wage? And yet she herself has competed against her own home.

Girls are beginning to do some thinking, and the women are taking a more active part in the union movement in the country. The Women's Trade Union League was organized in 1903 at the meeting of the American Federation of Labor in Boston and three state leagues were immediately formed, one in Massachusetts, one in New York and one in Illinois. The work of the league is to help women organize into trade unions to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and to make public the degrading conditions under which thousands of women work.

It is necessary to remember that a certain amount of vitality is indispensable to making a fight even for better conditions, and women who, by virtue of their freedom of contract, work in the sewing trade for eighteen hours a



All orders for patterns shown in this column should be sent to the Chicago Daily Socialist. Remember these patterns are strictly the product of our own Editor, Catherine, showing 1,000 Paris patterns sent on receipt of 10 cents in cover postage.

Violence at Boise

The ruling class organs and agents from Roosevelt down raised a hue and cry, against the Socialists, based on the allegation that they were attempting to unduly influence the jury in the Haywood case. Yet it was the prosecution that attempted to rehabilitate a witness in the midst of the trial and thereby committed such a flagrant breach of law as to compel the attention of the court.

In the same way the air has been full of stories of plots to start violence at Boise. We have already warned our readers what to expect. It has been evident for some time that attempts would be made to start some sort of violence at Boise and then blame it upon the Socialists.

This warning made it impossible to carry out the plot, and even the capitalist press is now forced to tell the truth. Consequently the whole scheme falls through and the Mine Owners' Association finds itself with a gang of gun fighters, bad men, Pinkertons and similar off-scourings of society on their hands, spoiling for something to do. Yet to let them loose now, after the exposure of their plot, would be too raw a thing for even the Mine Owners' Association.

These bullies and brawlers are now swaggering about the streets of Boise loaded down with guns. They are brought in constant contact with the union men whom these same armed toughs drove from their homes in Colorado, Idaho and other states.

These miners would be less than human beings if they did not hate those who have so maltreated them.

These facts are well known and have been carefully calculated upon by those who are seeking to incite to riot in Boise. They know that the almost inevitable result of turning these armed ruffians loose in the midst of this highly inflammable material will be trouble.

Yet we hear nothing about Roosevelt sending in the regular army to preserve order, or even protesting against this attempt to incite to riot.

Incidentally this gives a very suggestive view of the sort of evidence that will be presented to the jury by the respective sides. The defense is depending upon the statements of quiet, law-abiding, hard-working miners, who are willing even quietly to endure insults from their worst enemies rather than avenge those insults at the expense of the men who have suffered for them.

The prosecution is resting its case upon the word of confessed murderers, hired detectives, thugs, gun-men and desperadoes. From these any sort of testimony may be expected except the truth.

Yet these latter are not "undesirable citizens."

Oklahoma's Constitution

A short time ago the Daily Socialist published a summary of the proposed new constitution for Oklahoma, together with the statement that because of its radical character Roosevelt would probably prevent the admission of the state.

The distinguishing features of the proposed constitution are that it provides for the initiative and referendum and assures the state government some measure of control over corporations organized in other states and doing business in Oklahoma.

ROOSEVELT, WHO IS FIGHTING FOR THE "COMMON PEOPLE" AND AGAINST THE CORPORATIONS, PROPOSES TO PREVENT THE ADMISSION OF THE STATE UNTIL THESE MATTERS ARE REMEDIED TO SUIT PLUTOCRACY.

There is just a possibility that capitalism will once more overreach itself. If this constitution is rejected it will take two or three years to get another one, and in the meantime OKLAHOMA IS RECEIVING MORE SOCIALIST LITERATURE IN PROPORTION TO THE POPULATION THAN ANY OTHER STATE IN THE UNION.

This latest slap in the face will serve to emphasize that literature.

Lay on MacDuff. It will not be the Socialists who will first cry "Hold, enough!"

The Hobo Banquet

The banquet which was given a few days ago by Dr. Ben L. Reitman to the homeless men of the city set every one of the capitalist dailies off into a sort of frenzy, first of a mass of cheap rumor, supposed to be a report of the affair, and then to a series of rather foolish moralizing editorials on the "wickedness" of giving a square meal to a lot of "hobos."

Dr. Reitman makes the following interesting explanation of the real facts in the case:

"We gave a banquet, which is not an unusual thing, and instead of inviting some lawyers and judges and preachers and reformers and newspaper men (who usually get more banquets than they need), we invited some men who were just released from the Bridewell, some men from the municipal lodging house, from Hogan's Flap, from the lodging houses in West Madison street, Clark street and from highways and from byways.

"These men really needed a good dinner and the cheer of a banquet. Is there anything preposterous about this?"

"These men came into the banquet hall nervous and afraid that some one would fool them or make fun of them, or ask them questions. But they were met with the glad hand and treated as any gentleman would treat his guests. And they responded to this, became cheerful and bright and were very happy. Was this an unwise thing to do?"

"Then we all had dinner together. We had a Manhattan cocktail—four course dinner with a glass of beer. Afterwards some cigars—was this extravagant?"

"At the ordinary banquet we have the best speakers we can find. When we assemble tramps and vagrants together, ordinarily we preach to them, we lecture them, we tell them what they ought to do. We criticize them. I changed the order of things. We let the men make their own speeches and tell what we ought to do, and let them criticize us. And they did so without half the bitterness that is characteristic of reformers when talking about tramps.

"Isn't it right that these men should have their day to talk about the other side?"

"Really, it was a beautiful, happy hour spent together. And these men took away the comfort of a good dinner, the cheer of having been treated like a man, and the knowledge that not every reformer is a theorist.

"Isn't that work worth while?"

"It is true that the newspaper reports were ludicrous and sarcastic. Is that my fault? When you editors instruct your reporters to play things up funny, and your editorial writers to say bitter, sarcastic things about us, am I responsible?"

"Now a word about our work:

MUTTERINGS OF A MILLIONAIRE

By F. FINSTERBACH

You Socialists who agitate to lift the workers higher, Where none shall sell themselves for gold, and no one act as buyer, Are teaching dangerous doctrines, too lovely to be true, You want to change man's nature and make all things anew.

The Bible says, "To him that hath much, shall more be given; and he that is ready to give, shall have a harp in heaven."

We do not object to the workingman becoming class-conscious so long as he remains unconscious of the fact that he does everything and we take everything.

Some people believe that the fittest to survive is he who is best fitted by his tailor.

A standing army is to be preferred to a moving one.

The capitalist standeth not in the way of sinners, yet he often stands in with them.

The Socialists tell us that it is not so much human nature that they want to change as it is inhuman nature.