

# THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

FOURTH YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 170.

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## WHITE SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH.

Editor of the "Phyllis" makes a little journey through South Carolina and visits the Cotton Mills. Infants tortured to death for profit. Child fasts four years on an average, then dies, a physical and mental wreck. Northern capitalists make agreement with Southern Legislature to prevent factory inspection or restrict labor of children. How the "cracker" is managed by the local capitalists who bargain for his offspring.

### Black and White Slaves.

Next to Massachusetts, E. Carolina manufactures more cotton cloth than any other state in the Union. The cotton mills of South Carolina are mostly owned and operated by New England capital.

In many instances the machinery of the cotton mills has been moved entire from Massachusetts to South Carolina. The move was made for the ostensible purpose of being near the raw product; but the actual reason is that in South Carolina there is no law regulating child labor. Heartless cupidity has joined hands with brutal ignorance, and the result is child labor of so terrible a type that African slavery was a paradise compared with it.

Many of the black slaves lived to a good old age, and they got a hearty enjoyment from life. The infant factory slaves of South Carolina can never develop into men and women. There are no mortality statistics; the mill owners baffle all attempts of the outside public to get at the facts, but my opinion is that in many mills death sets the little prisoner free inside of four years. Beyond that he cannot hope to live, and this opinion is derived from careful observation, and interviews with several skilled and experienced physicians who practice in the vicinity of the mills.

### Feeding time.

Boys and girls from the age of six years and upwards are employed. They usually work from six o'clock in the morning until seven at night. For four months of the year they go to work before daylight and they work until after dark.

At noon I saw them squat on the floor and devour their food, which consisted mostly of corn bread and bacon. These weakened pigmies munched in silence, and then toppled over in sleep on the floor in all the shambles of babyhood. Very few wore shoes and stockings; dozens of little girls of, say, seven years of age wore only one garment, a lousy woolsey dress. When it came time to go to work the foreman marched through the groups shaking the sleepers, shouting in their ears, lifting them to their feet and in a few instances kicking the delinquents into wakefulness.

The long afternoon had begun—from a quarter to one until seven o'clock they worked without respite or rest.

### Children become Automata.

These toddlers, I saw, for the most part did but one thing—they watched the flying spindles on a frame twenty feet long, and tied the broken threads. They could not sit at their tasks; back and forth they paced, watching with inanimate, dull look, the flying spindles. The roar of the machinery drowned every other sound—back and forth paced the baby toilers in their bare feet, and mended the broken threads. Two, three or four threads would break before they could patrol the twenty feet—the threads were always breaking.

The noise and the constant looking at the flying wheels reduce nervous sensation in a few months to the minimum—memory is as dead as hope; no more does he long for the green fields, the running streams, the freedom of the woods, and the companionship of all the wild, free things that run, climb, swim or burrow. He does his work like an automaton; he is a part of the roaring machinery; memory is seared, physical vitality is at such a low ebb that he ceases to suffer. Nature puts a short limit on torture by sending insensibility. If you suffer, thank God! It's a sure sign you are alive.

### Education impossible.

At a certain night school where several good women were putting forth efforts to mitigate the condition of these baby slaves, one of the teachers told me that they did not try to teach the children to read—they simply put forth an effort to arouse the spirit through pictures and telling stories. In this school I saw the sad spectacle of half the class, of a dozen or more, sunk into sleep that more resembled a stupor. The teacher was a fine, competent woman, but worn-out nature was too much for her—to teach you must make your appeal to life.

The parents of the children sent them there so they could be taught to read, but I was told by one who knew, that no child of, say, seven or eight years of age, who had worked in the mill a year, could ever learn to read. He is defective from that time on. A year in the mills and he loses the capacity to play; and the child that cannot play cannot learn.

We learn in moments of joy; play is education; pleasurable animation is necessary to growth; and when you have robbed a child of its play, you have robbed it of its life.

works at one task for eleven hours a day, is through the fact that he does not express himself. We grow through expression, and expression, which is exercise, is necessary to life. The child in the mill never talks to anyone—even if the rules did not forbid it, the roar of the machinery would make it impossible. All orders are carried out in pantomime, emphasized by pokes, punches, pinches, shakes and kicks. The weaver loses all relationship with his fellows and the world about him.

### Sample result of capitalism.

I thought to lift one of the little toddlers to ascertain his weight. Straight through his thirty-five pounds of skin and bones there ran a tumbler of fear, and he struggled forward to be a broken thread. I attracted his attention by a touch and offered him a silver dime. He looked at me dumbly, from a face that might have belonged to a man of sixty, so furrowed, tightly drawn and full of pain was it. He did not reach for the money—he did not know what it was. I tried to stroke his head and caress his cheek. My smile of friendship meant nothing to him—he shrank from my touch, as though he expected punishment. A carcase was unknown to this child, sympathy had never been his portion, and the love of a mother who only a short time before held him in her arms, had all been forgotten in the whirl of wheels and the awful silence of a din that knows no respite.

### What the Physician said.

There were dozens of just such children in this particular mill. A physician who was with me said that they would all be dead, probably in two years, and their places filled with others—there were plenty more. Pneumonia carries off most of them. Their systems are ripe for disease, and when it comes there is no rebound—no response. Medicine simply does not act—nature is whipped, beaten, discouraged, and the child sinks into a stupor and dies.

### No State interference.

There are now only five states, I believe, that have no law restricting the employment of children. Child labor exists in Georgia and Alabama, and an extent nearly as grievous as it does in South Carolina, but in each of these states there are bands of brave men and excellent women who are waging war to stop the slaughter of the innocents; and these men and women have so forced the issue that the mill owners are giving way before them and offering compromise. But South Carolina lags behind and the brave workers for liberty there seem a hopeless minority.

For these things let Massachusetts answer. South Carolina weaves cotton that Massachusetts may wear silk.

South Carolina cannot abolish child labor because the mill owners, who live in New England, oppose it. They have invested their millions in South Carolina, with the tacit understanding that Legislature and Governor that there shall be no state inspection of mills, nor interference in any way with their management of employes. Each succeeding election the candidates for the Legislature secretly make promises that they will not pass a law forbidding child labor. They cannot hope for election otherwise—the capitalists combine with the "crackers," and any man who favors the restriction of child labor is marked.

### A Question of "Rights, Sah."

The cracker, the capitalist, and the preacher live on child labor, and the person who lifts his voice in behalf of the children is denounced as a sickly sentimentalist, endeavoring to discourage the best interests of the state. The cracker does not reason quite thus far—with him it is a question of "Rights, sah," and he is the head of his family and you must not meddle—his honor is at stake.

So at every election he jealously guards his rights—he has nothing else to do—he has lost everything else but "honor." If women could vote in South Carolina they would wipe child labor out with a sweep, but alas! a woman in So. Carolina does not own even her own body. South Carolina is the only state in the Union that has no divorce law. In South Carolina the gracious, gentle woman married to a rogue has him for life, and he has her. The State objects to their getting apart. The fetters forged in South Carolina never break (in South Carolina), and the key is lost.

I say these things with no prejudice against the people of South Carolina as a whole, for some of the bravest, gentlest, sanest, most loyal and most hospitable friends I have in the world live there. I make this mention merely as a matter of fact to show that the

majority of the people in South Carolina have a long way to travel and are good raw stock for missionary work.

### The "Company Department Store."

I learned from a reliable source that a cotton mill having a pay roll of six thousand dollars a week in New England, can be run in the South for four thousand dollars a week. This means a saving of just one hundred thousand dollars a year; and the mill having a capital of one million dollars thus gets a clear gain of ten per cent per annum.

One mill at Columbia, S. C., has a capital of two million dollars. In half a dozen other cities there are mills with a capital of a million or more. These mills all have "Company Department Stores," where the employes trade. A certain credit is given, and the employe who has a dollar coming to him in cold cash is very, very rare. The cashier of one mill told me that nineteen families out of twenty never see any cash, and probably never will. The account is kept with the head of the house. Against him are charged house rent, insurance, fuel—three things the man never thought of. Next, the orders drawn on the Company must be met. Then come groceries, clothing, and give-gaws that the young women are tempted into buying, providing the account is not too much overdrawn. Sometimes it happens that the account is so much overdrawn by the last of the month that the storekeeper will dole out only corn meal and bacon—just these two things to prevent starvation and keep the family at work!

The genial cashier who made this explanation to me, did it to reveal the pitiable ignorance of the "poor whites,"—the cracker cannot figure his account—it is all a matter of faith with him. "To manage a cracker you have to keep him in debt to you," explained my friend, "then you can control his vote and his family."

(To be continued.)

### Senatorial Nominations.

First Senatorial District—For Senator, Joseph Johnston, 2519 Dearborn street; For Representative, Rice Washburn, 175 E. 23d street.

Second Senatorial District—For Senator, Israel Solomon, 504 W. Van Buren street; For Representative, John Gilbert, 120 S. Western avenue.

Third Senatorial District—For Senator, Louis Daalgaard; For Representative, Jos. Trentz.

Sixth Senatorial District—For Representative Wm. Dathan. Senatorial nomination postponed.

Thirteenth Senatorial District—For Senator, T. J. Vind, 272 79th street; For Representative, Seymour Stedman, 519 E. 69th street.

Fifteenth Senatorial District—For Senator, John Dietz, 815 S. Halsted street; For Representative, Rudolph Pusch, 718 W. 20th street.

Seventeenth Senatorial District—For Senator, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 592 W. Taylor street; For Representative, Morris Kaplan, 239 Jefferson street.

Nineteenth Senatorial District—For Representative, Wm. H. Kellogg, 523 S. Western avenue.

Twenty-third Senatorial District—For Senator, George Koop, 639 N. Campbell avenue; For Representative, R. Houlberg, 2603 W. Chicago avenue.

Twenty-seventh Senatorial District—For Senator, J. S. Smith; For Representative, M. H. Tarr.

Twenty-ninth Senatorial District—For Senator, G. V. Wretling; For Representative, Chas. Erickson.

Thirty-first Senatorial District—For Senator, Robert Daur; For Representative, C. H. Lintelman.

### Congressional Nominations.

Nominations of Congressional candidates:

Fourth District—Frank Finsterbach, 3520 Archer avenue.

Eighth District—Herman F. Keusch, 2619 43d court.

Eighth District—Geo. D. Evans.

Ninth District—Geo. T. Miller.

Tenth District—Aug. Lohse.

### For Official Organ.

The following resolution was adopted by practically all the Senatorial and congressional conventions at their meetings last Sunday:

"Resolved, That this convention hereby endorse the action of the State Committee in adopting the Chicago Socialist as the official organ of the Socialist Party of Illinois, and we recommend the coming state convention to indorse such action.

Some men get 10 new subscribers a week. Some men don't get any. It is the same who don't get any that we want to stir up.

### H. Gaylord Wilshire

will speak at Headquarters, 151 Washington Street, Monday evening, June 9th and Tuesday noon, June 10th.

### Important Notice.

All holders of unsold tickets for the performance at Glicksman's Theatre are requested to return them immediately to the parties from whom they were secured, as a prompt settlement of this matter is imperative.

## A WEEK OF STRIKES

United States one seething mass of Labor Troubles.

## CLASS STRUGGLE SPREADS

Street Car Men, Teamsters, Glove Makers, Coal Miners, Machinists etc. ask Recognition.

The Civic Federation, Mark Hanna and the National Arbitration Committee have abundant occasion to work overtime. Never in the history of the American commonwealth were there as many strikes and disputes waging as at the present time. Some new spirit seems to have taken hold of the American wage worker. Is he out after the "full dinner pail" that politicians have told him he so abundantly possesses? Does he recognize that he is underpaid and underfed? Is he aware that he is receiving a smaller share of the wealth he produces? All of these reasons and many more may be the moving cause for the plethora of strikes now everywhere so intensely manifest. We raise the question: How much of the new spirit of independence and determination today manifest is but the fruit of Socialist propaganda? Into what hamlet does not our literature go? Where cannot our "soap box" orators be found?

After a week of intense suspense and the discharge of 100 men by President Roach; after an attempt to organize a "boss' union" of the car men, which was quickly brought to naught by the determined attitude of the employes of the Chicago Traction Company, a strike has been averted. The street car company decides to recognize the union.

The discharged men have been reinstated, and peace reigns supreme in street car circles. All this came about not because of a strike but because of an organization that was capable of an effective strike. A show of strength settled the whole matter. That is, it settled the fact that the men could continue to receive an existence as their pay for the street car company, but the amount of value which they produce beyond which they receive in wages, enables this great corporation to bribe jurors to bring in fake verdicts of damages when your child or mine loses its life by being run over by this modern car of juggernaut. There is still money enough left to pay fancy dividends to the stockholders and enable them to live in the mansions on the boulevards and ride in automobiles, while the wealth producers, the real toilers, remain on duty long hours for small pay. How much better these things might be for the toilers if they but recognized their class interests, and gave expression to that interest by a positive vote at the polls that should forever be cast against the wage system and private profit. But then, each strike and each organization is a step toward the end. Some day the workers of this country will become aware of the fact that they possess the power—85 per cent of the votes—and will cease forever letting the 15 per cent dictate their food, clothing and shelter, year their very existence.

Quite the most refreshing and really positive strike that Chicago has had for some time, occurred a little over a week ago, when the members of the Teamsters' Union No. 10, went on strike because the Chicago Beef Trust refused to recognize their union, agree to scale of wages or arbitrate their difficulties.

In seven days' time a decided meat famine was on in the city and a sympathetic strike—the most noble of all union strikes—was called by the teamsters in refusing to deliver ice to those concerns buying meat of unfair houses, until last Sunday witnessed many fashionable hotels minus its sherberts and ices and fine cuts of roast beef. So completely had the provision market become tied up that it required from four columns to a page of nonpareil type in the city papers each day to recount the story of the results of the strike. Oh, the jolly teamsters had something doing in very short order. They recognize the justice of their claims and have abundant courage to ask, nay, demand, that these claims be conceded.

Following on the heels of the strike in Packingtown the teamsters of "The Fair," went on strike last Saturday, because they were asked to deliver some meat stuffs from an unfair concern. So prevalent is the strike spirit that it seems likely to spread to all the downtown stores, a demand having been made for recognition of union, shorter hours and a trifle better pay. Of course the usual explanations are out, and from Marshall, Field & Co. to Swift, Armour & Co., goes up that old threadbare cry that they don't propose to let their employes run their business or dictate who shall be employed or what shall be the hours or pay. It is the same old story. The only commodity that labor has to sell—its labor power—is desired by capitalism to be kept in a state of industrial freedom, and

they propose that labor shall accept the price on its only commodity that they shall name. Yet are not the hired servants of all the three great corporations the only means that makes money breed more money—that is, they produce about \$10.65 per day, and receive \$2.15 for the job. They give the bosses \$8.50 a day for the privilege of showing them what menials they are.

The girl glove makers, nearly 600 of them, working on the northwest side of the city, are also on strike. They want something a trifle better than \$3.50 a week, and are on strike that they may get it. The papers give but very small mention to their struggle for bread and butter, but the heroism that these girls have displayed is only equalled by that of the teamsters.

The fact that seems very evident in all these industrial struggles that if there be Republican prosperity it is not falling into the lap of labor, and if they would get a bare existence, they must most bitterly contend for it on the industrial field. But this is not to be wondered at when one recognizes the fact that in the past two and a half years the prices of commodities have advanced 45.3 per cent, while labor has risen in the same period only 4.3 per cent. A net increase of cost to the laborer of 41 per cent—a reduction of his wages by that amount—and a corresponding increase to his exploiter of a like amount. The merry struggle goes on.

And now come the job printers, members of Typographical Union No. 14, who have a difference of opinion with the employing printers' association regarding the number of apprentices that shall be employed. Altogether the industrial zone seems almost rent in twain, and but little more fuel need be added to the already bright flame to cause a complete stoppage of industrial wheels in Chicago and America.

Outside of Chicago the anthracite coal fields of the East are in a state of most intense warfare. The capitalists will have to "get busy" pretty quick or their occupation will be gone. It is not such a tremendous distance from the present state of unrest and industrial contention to the Co-operative commonwealth. A great army of 14,000 coal miners are on strike. Directly and indirectly connected with them are enough more to swell the army to 500,000—more than twice the size of the standing army of the United States. These men by strike ask a slight amelioration of their condition. They want some of the boasted freedom that is alleged to belong to American wage is alleged. They want it bad and are demanding it in no uncertain tones. There seems strong likelihood that the pump and enginem men will strike in sympathy with the miners. If they do, then look out. The operators will then get very busy—THEIR (?) property will be ruined and the soldiers of this great nation may be ordered out to man the pumps—nobie heroes who will so valiantly fight and die for their country and the oppression of their fellowmen and the elevation of the capitalists, whom they serve.

There seems so small probability that the bituminous men will go on a bituminous strike—then, that war and commercialism is hell, will be fully demonstrated. Then who can guess the end? Labor seems to be awakening from its long trance. The new spirit is awakening. The John the Baptist crying in the wilderness of industrial despair is now come, and is announcing the coming of the Prince of Peace—the Co-operative commonwealth and the public ownership of all the means of production and distribution.

### Open Air Meetings.

Saturday, 8 p. m. Milwaukee and Armitage avenues. Speakers, Jorgensen, Bard and Bartels.

Saturday, 8 p. m. N. Albany and Belmont avenues. Speakers, Peterson, Merke and Brecken.

Sunday, 3 p. m. Maplewood and Fullerton avenues. Speakers, Bard, Robbins and Bartels.

Sunday, 3 p. m. North and Kedzie avenues. Speakers, Peterson, Brecken and Mrs. G. B. Hunt.

Every Thursday, 8 p. m. Corner Harrison street and 42d avenue. Good speakers. Free discussion.

Saturday, 8 p. m. Center and Milwaukee avenues. Speakers, Williams, Evans and Menke.

Sunday, 3 p. m. Douglas Park, corner California and Ogden avenues. Speakers, Sims and Keusch.

Sunday, 3 p. m. Corner Center avenue and Erie street. Speakers, Simons, Smiley and Koop.

Friday, June 13, 8 p. m. Madison and Aberdeen streets. Speakers, Bartels, Wochosky and Robbins.

Wednesday, June 11th, 8 p. m. Western avenue and 12th street. Speakers, Williams, Keusch and Wochosky.

Fedgwick and Division streets. Sunday, 7:30 p. m.

Clark and Ohio streets. Tuesday at 8 p. m.

Clark street and Walton pl. Thursday, at 8 p. m.

Belmont and Sheffield avenues. Friday at 8 p. m.

Oak and Fedgwick street Wednesday, 8 p. m.

## FIRST STATE COMMITTEE MEETING.

Large number of Delegates present. Order of business. State Secretary's report. Growth of the Party since September. Work of Klenke and Saunders as organizers. Fifty-five locals with nearly two thousand members as a result of eight months work throughout the State. Funds required to keep the work going on. Next State Convention to be held in Peoria July 4th. Chicago Socialist recommended for adoption as official organ of the Party.

The first meeting of the State Committee of the Socialist Party of Illinois was held at Socialist headquarters, 151 Washington street, Chicago, May 20, 1902. Samuel Block of Peoria was elected temporary chairman, and Chas. H. Kerr of Glen Ellyn temporary secretary. The roll was called and members were present from the following senatorial districts: 1st, A. Deiga, Chicago; 23d, Geo. D. Evans, Chicago; 27th, Duncan B. McEachern, Chicago; 4th, R. T. Sims, Chicago; 5th, Philip S. Brown, Chicago; 6th, Peter Miller, Evanston; 10th, Elmer Lutzhoff, Rockford; 11th, Arnold Rasmussen, Chicago; 14th, James H. Brewer, Elgin; 15th, Jacob Winnem, Chicago; 15th, Sheldon A. Harris, Dwight; 17th, M. Kaplan, Chicago; 18th, Samuel Block, Peoria; 21st, James P. Larsen, Chicago; 23d, Geo. D. Evans, Chicago; 25th, Samuel Robbing, Chicago; 27th, James S. Smith, Chicago; 28th, G. H. Egner, Decatur; 29th, A. M. Simons, Chicago; 31st, Chas. H. Kerr, Glen Ellyn; 33d, John C. Sjoedin, Galesburg.

On motion of Comrade Simons it was voted that all members on the roll who responded to their names or afterwards entered the room, should be seated unless objection be made.

On motion of Comrade Smith it was voted that the temporary organization be made permanent.

The following order of business was reported by Comrade Smith and was adopted.

### MORNING SESSION.

Election of chairman and secretary. Reading of report of Provisional State Committee.

Election of subcommittee on the following matters:

1. On report of Provisional State Committee.
2. On drafting call for state convention.
3. On location of state convention.
4. On methods of agitation.

Recess for one hour and thirty minutes.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Reports of subcommittees as follows:

1. On location of state convention.
2. On call for state convention.
3. On report of Provisional State Committee.
4. On methods of agitation.

New business. Good and welfare of the party. Adjournment.

The following report of the Provisional State Committee was then read by the secretary, Chas. H. Kerr: "To the State Committee of the Socialist Party of Illinois: The Provisional State Executive Committee, consisting of Comrades Brown, Collins, Evans, Kerr, Knox, Richter and Smith was elected at the Union convention of September 22d, 1901. It convened at the conclusion of the convention and chose me as its secretary. Since then regular monthly meetings have been held on the first Tuesday evening of each month, and have been well attended, while apart from the work at meetings, all the members have assisted me with valuable suggestions, while they have wisely refrained from hampering their secretary with petty regulations touching the minor details of the work.

We started in with an empty treasury and with only five or six locals represented at the convention. Our first task was to write letters to the officers of the various locals, living or dead, affiliated with the two wings of the Social Democratic Party now united in the Socialist Party. At the same time we sent out 1,500 circular letters to a list of Illinois Socialists and sympathizers with Socialism, which had been compiled from various sources by the Co-operative publishing house of which I am manager.

The month of October brought applications for charters with first month's dues from Moline, Galesburg, Chicago Heights, Elgin, Coal City, Chicago, Bloomington, Centralia, Pana, Streator, and Spring Valley, eleven locals in all. This number may be fairly taken as what we had to start with. Since then we have issued 45 more charters, one of which has been surrendered, making 55 locals now in existence. How this growth was brought about may be of interest.

The first letters were sent out in September and resulted, as we have seen, in eleven locals. The next thing was to write again to the delinquents, and to answer all imaginable questions from comrades who wanted to organize locals but did not know just how to go about it.

November brought us, as the result of this work, locals at Rockford, Mt. Olive, Springfield, Glen Ellyn, Danville, Nashville, Evanston, Alton, Glen Carbon, and East Peoria. A new local at Sandoval sent its application to the National Secretary, who of course forwarded it to us. We thus ended November an organizer. Toward the end of November, however, an opportunity offered itself which we were glad to take advantage of. Comrade August Klenke who had previously acted as state organizer for the Springfield S. D. P., decided to make a short tour through the state, supporting himself by the sale of literature and by collections taken up at meetings. We arranged with him to organize locals wherever possible and to accept the first month's dues for his services in so doing. East Peoria was the first local organized in this way.

In December Comrade Klenke organized Local Middle Grove, while Locals Herrin, Rockford, Peoria, Westville, were organized by correspondence from the office. We closed the year 1901 with 27 locals.

In January Comrade Klenke sent in applications for charters from Jacksonville, Quincy, Kewanee, Canton and Varna, while Locals Decatur and Troy were organized by correspondence. These gave us 34 locals. Our income from dues was slowly increasing and the first necessary expenses of charter application blanks, charters, membership cards, and other supplies had been met. We therefore felt ready to put out a regular organizer.

Comrade Klenke had by this time accepted an offer from the Socialists of Pennsylvania, and we engaged Comrade Saunders, agreeing at first to pay him one dollar a day, leaving him to raise the rest of the expenses from the field, except that we also allowed him the first month's dues from each new local organized by him.

In February Comrade Saunders sent Kangley, Pekin and Wesley, while at Hiram and Raymond locals were organized by correspondence. We closed the month with 41.

During March a large portion of our work went to the building up and strengthening of existing locals, so only three new ones were added, namely at Monmouth, Bishop Hill and La Salle, all organized by Comrade Saunders.

At the April meeting of the state committee it was voted to raise an organization fund of \$250.00, to be used to supplement the income from dues in enlarging our work. Comrade Saunders had by this time proved his fitness for the position of organizer, and the committee felt that he was justly entitled to a salary of \$2.00 a day, which was accordingly voted him, to begin with his next trip. The Secretary had up to March 31st been allowed \$50 a month toward office expenses, the correspondence of the party being carried on from the office of Chas. H. Kerr & Company. The increase in the number of locals and the necessity of arranging dates for organizers and speakers, had increased the amount of necessary office work far above what \$50 would pay for, and it was voted to appropriate \$40 a month for this purpose. It was also voted at Comrade Saunders' request to appropriate \$40 for the purchase of a graphophone to be used by him to draw crowds for outdoor meetings. This expenditure has already been amply justified by the success Comrade Saunders has had by the use of the graphophone in holding large street meetings in unorganized towns and thus preparing the way for organizing new locals.

Comrade Saunders started on his second missionary journey, which is still in progress, about the middle of April. Before the end of the month he organized Locals Pontiac and Fairbury, besides putting in many days of work at strengthening existing locals. The Secretary also arranged by work at the office for the organization of Local Dwight, and we closed April with 47 locals in line.

The month of May, however, has been the most successful we have yet known. Comrade Saunders has sent in applications from Lincoln, 19 members; Taylorville, 25; Mascoutah, 15; Lebanon, 23; Breasport, 4; while three locals have been organized from the office, Winnetka with 9 members, Belleville with 7 and Cairo with 6. This means a direct increase of 150 members during the month, not to speak of additions to existing locals. One small local, that at Kangley, has surrendered its charter, on account of the most active members moving away. This leaves us with 55 locals. Few of the secretaries have as yet responded to our request for a monthly report of the number of members in each, but the best estimate we can make of the number is as follows:

Belleville	7
Bishop Hill	14
Bloomington	15
Brease	5
Cairo	6
Canton	6
Chicago	100

(Continued on page 4.)

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

Subscription Rates: One Year \$3.00, Six Months \$1.75, Three Months \$1.00, Single Copies 10c.

Advertisements: A limited number of acceptable advertisements will be inserted.

Editorial Announcements: To secure a return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed.

Entered at the Post Office Chicago, Ill., at Second Class Matter March 18, 1902.



In the statement that James A. Patton cleared up half a million dollars on a corner in oats is food for reflection by the farmers of the country.

The annual exodus to the seaside and the mountains and the lake resorts is now on. The city we are told is becoming intolerable and everybody is rushing away to charming spots where the air is cold, far away from the stifling odors of the city.

Here is a fact which workmen should take home with them, to sleep over, to talk about with their wives and their children. Only the socialist party has taken up the agitation against child labor in the south.

Peace in South Africa. Order reigns in Warsaw! The laconic dispatch sent by a Russian general in the early part of last century.

different. Times have changed since the proverbial bombardment of Warsaw. Peace in South Africa really means the beginning of a still greater struggle, which will soon begin in earnest.

From the capitalist standpoint the immediate outlook is favorable enough. Already the capitalist press has seen that the new flow of immigration may bring with it elements inimical to British rule.

The struggle that is coming in South Africa will not find its expression so much in movements for the recovery of a lost national independence.

STRIKER'S WEEK

This is striker's week. The Pennsylvania miners, hearing so much about the general prosperity of the country, demanded to know where they come in and decided to lay off a bit and see if they could not catch a glimpse of that prosperity while they were resting.

In Chicago, the teamsters are dissatisfied with the way their masters are running things. First the stock yard teamsters, seeing that meat prices went soaring upward with the mercury in the thermometer, thought that their wages should go along with the rest.

The packers "will not be dictated to in their business". That means they want a monopoly in dictating as well as in meat. They reserve for themselves the right to dictate how, when, and where their fellow beings shall work.

heat and bitter cold, on the grassy plains, on the rushing trains, in the stinking and suffocating slaughter-pens and packing-houses.

The owners of the department store don't object to their drivers joining a union. But they absolutely decline to treat "with a committee of strangers", that is, with representatives of these same unions to which they profess not to object.

There are times, nevertheless, when the capitalists are glad to submit to the dictation of the workmen. That is when they need the workmen to dictate what capitalist is to be sent into public office as the representative of the working class.

THE MONOLOGUES OF A MILLIONAIRE

Or Mr. Rockhanna's Soliloquies Soliloquy No. 22.

I stand in with the money Gods, and am a God myself. Divinity in modern times, does hanker after profit.

The ancient Gods were wont to sit on Mount Olympus brow and stare at the rule of the World by fits and starts to get folks in a row.

We modern Gods, now rule the World with neither trick nor fable. Because we own the telegraph, the railroads and the cable.

We work to get a cinch on gold to buy up all the stores. Of everything both good and bad, that through the nation pours.

When we have got our corner on, and all the ropes are tight, We'll send the prices booming up, Lord! higher than a kite.

What matter though the little ones do cry for want of bread, Facts tell us that the ones who thrive, are those who push ahead.

Although the sun shines bright and fair on palace and on cot, It does not mean that we must share the treasures we have got.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAY SIDE

Workmen of Chicago should turn a deaf ear to any bogus municipal ownership proposition that may be now going the rounds for endorsement.

The issue presented to the working class by the Socialist Party is simply this: Shall those who labor be secured the right to enjoy the full social results of their labor?

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad" is an old proverb the truth of which seems likely to be demonstrated by the Eastern coal magnates in their attempt to destroy the organization of their wageslaves.

That plucky Teamster's Union deserves the support of every workingman in Chicago. Its members are really fighting the battle for all Union men.

Just how far Mr. W. J. Bryan is from comprehending the nature of our present commercial society may be seen from the following extract from the "Commoner", in which he speculates upon the genuineness of Roosevelt's attack on the trusts:

"However important the figure of J. J. Hill may be in business circles, it is humiliating that a trust magnate engaged in a violation of law would dare threaten the President of the United States if the President undertook to enforce the law."

Curiously enough Mr. Bryan admits further on that Hill and his ilk have the power to defeat Roosevelt's nomination for the presidency, and that this will happen if he makes a "determined effort to protect the people from the evils of the trust system and to punish the wealthy and influential law breakers."

What he does not see is that even if President Roosevelt were to follow his advice nothing would be gained. The next incumbent for the presidential chair would be selected for his readiness to carry out the will of the ruling class under the same conditions as those imposed upon his predecessor.

That nasty old German historian, Professor Mommsen, now comes forward to drop a fly in the ointment by declaring that Cuba is not free and that the United States has created "a Transvaal in the West Indies" instead.

"Eugene V. Debs wants to inoculate labor matters with politics. He will find it difficult to convince the other eleven men on the jury."

Well, he didn't meet any great difficulty in inoculating the Western Federation of Miners with politics last week, did he? And that was not the beginning of the inoculation and won't be the end either.

MANAGER'S COLUMN

ROLL OF HONOR

Table listing names and amounts: 3d ward \$100, 5th Ward \$50, 7th ward \$127, 12th ward \$180, 14th ward \$130, 16th Ward \$50, 17th Ward \$100, 18th ward \$100, 21st Ward \$23, 25th ward \$105, 28th Ward \$50, 32d Ward No. 3 \$25, 35th Ward No. 1 \$100, Elgin \$50, Evanston \$10, Chicago Heights \$20, Peoria \$103, Streator \$50, Minneapolis, Minn. \$50.

Total \$1,407. This is the number of subscribers different clubs throughout the city and state have promised to secure before July 1.

Wake up! Wake up!! Wake up!!! If your club is not on the list it is your fault as much as that of any other member.

June is now here. July is not far away. Make it a hot finish! What are you thinking about? You want 10,000 new subscribers, you know you do.

You want it worse than you want anything. Wake up! Wake up!! Wake up!!!

Get your pledge in early. Hurry up before the band wagon is crowded. Twenty clubs have done nobly. There are 80 clubs to hear from. 80 clubs who want to do something and still they do nothing.

Get your club out of the list of dead ones and into the roll of honor. Swamp us with pledges. There never was such an opportunity for concerted work. Altogether now! Wake up! Wake up!! Wake up!!!

Some of the locals and ward branches are a little backward in coming forward with their order for cards, but they will wake up before it is too late.

The question of votes at next fall's election rests with the comrades. Comrade F. W. Moore of Middle Grove, Ill., describes the situation exactly in his letter last week.

Organize, work, make some personal sacrifice, the cause is worthy of all any man can do. And the most effective work can only be done when supplemented by a liberal distribution of the party organ.

In unity there is strength. Unite to push the Chicago Socialist. Do you know of a better socialist paper than the "Chicago Socialist"? Until you do push the "Socialist".

As regular as a clock Comrade Hunt of the 25th ward calls for 500 copies every Friday. Last week this ward sent Comrade Peterson down for 50 sub. cards, and the money to pay for them.

The referendum is a good thing, but it is a poor substitute for Socialism. Bundle orders of 50 each from Trenton, Mascoutah, Lebanon, Pana and 100 from Rock Island.

The North Side Division gave the manager a shock last Saturday. \$24.75 was turned in by Comrade Lindgren to pay for cards, bundle orders etc. The manager has recovered and is ready for another "shock".

The fifth ward branch has a small membership, but they will dispose of 50 cards by July 1 all right. The local in Pana, Ill., is doing well. Beside a long list of subs., the comrades take 50 copies a week for distribution.

Take a look at your subscription number, then compare it with the number of this issue. The paper is stopped when your subscription expires. Books and pamphlets deal in theories. A weekly paper like the "Chicago Socialist" presents current events. A copy of this issue for instance will impress your neighbour more with the extent and vigor of the movement, than any amount of theories.

Another remittance from J. P. Welzenbach, Moline. Do you want a big vote in your district this fall? Then begin by distributing the "Chicago Socialist".

No local can expect to do effective work for socialism, which is not fully in touch with the organization. To do this you must read the "Chicago Socialist". Donations towards defraying expenses of Headquarters amounted to \$4.00 last week.

Comrade Wm. Heumann, Quincy, Ill., called at the office last week. He left promising that local Quincy would do its duty towards the 10,000 new subs. We expect large increase in subscription from towns represented at the state committee meeting.

Give the teamsters a "Chicago Socialist" to read. Between now and election time some of them will have plenty of leisure. Our call for 10,000 new subscribers is not limited to Illinois alone. Comrades EVERYWHERE are urged to fall in line.

Some locals are doing splendid work, others are doing nothing. What is your local doing? The comrades in Minneapolis, Minn., got down to business one night last week, and after due deliberation voted to buy 50 sub. cards of the "Chicago Socialist".

PROTEST IS IGNORED

Harrison protects the interests of what the Federation of Labor calls a "band of robbers". The following protest to Mayor Harrison was adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor on Sunday June 1st:

Dear Sir—We desire to enter our protest against the city administration rendering any police protection at this time to the packers' combine of the Union Stock Yards during the trouble with their teamsters.

While we do not dispute either the right or duty of the Mayor furnishing ample means for the protection of life and property to all individuals and concerns following legitimate pursuits during times of great public excitement and danger, we do question the propriety and justice of furnishing such protection either to individuals or corporations unlawfully conspiring against the public good.

That the packers' combine is such a conspiracy is so notorious no one in this community will seriously question the charge. In proof of which we wish to submit the following facts: First—For many years they have tapped the city's mains and stolen the city's water.

Second—They have constantly succeeded in evading an equitable assessment of their property, and we are justified in assuming that they could only obtain this immunity by bribing public officials.

Third—During the American-Spanish war they destroyed the lives and health of more of our soldiers with their rotten and worthless beef, both canned and embalmed, than the entire Spanish army.

Fourth—According to the evidence presented to the public within the last few weeks it is known that they have been engaged in a criminal conspiracy against seventy-eight millions of our people, for which they are now under the court's ban.

We, therefore, regret that the Mayor has considered it necessary to furnish protection to a combination of outlaws in comparison with which the robber bands of Robin Hood and Dick Turpin were angels. Respectfully submitted, CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Here is an indictment based upon facts which no one thinks of disputing. The packers' combine is simply a band of robbers as the protest plainly sets forth. But just the same, Harrison will give and has given this band of robbers the protection asked for. The City Police force is at their service.

The union men of this city have cut a road to whip themselves. One year ago, when Carter Harrison was re-elected Mayor, they had the chance to elect one of their own class, John Collins, candidate on the socialist ticket, but they preferred Harrison. They got him, or to be more correct, they thought they got him—but it seems the packers have him now.

Do you think, friend union man, that had organized labor elected John Collins, the Socialist, last fall, that your unions would now have to protest against him giving protection to a "band of robbers"? Harrison is a "friend of labor", isn't he? Well, you would have it so when your votes elected him last fall. Now he is showing his friendship—for the packers.

There is another election next Fall, and lots of "friends of labor" of this stripe are getting ready to do you up in the same old style. There's quite a bunch to choose from, all "friends of labor" and all ready to give you the same deal as Harrison did. There's Franklin McVeagh for instance, the dealer in soap cigars who used the fraudulent Union Label. He wants to be U. S. Senator and is of course a "friend of labor".

Then there's Eckels, Comptroller of Currency under Cleveland, who came here in '94 and defended his chief for sending Miles and the military here to break the A. R. U. strike. He is also a "friend of labor" and will back up McVeagh in his race for the senatorship. He also belongs to the Civic Federation gang of Mark Hanna (you know Mark Hanna of course) and is one of the Directors of the Union Traction Co., who forbade its employees the right of organization and was, no thanks to Eckels, forced to recognize the Union at last.

But you have an opportunity to rectify the mistakes of the past. The Socialist Party has candidates on the ballot for every administrative and legislative office. These men have no interests to conserve outside of the interests of the workingclass—your class. Will you repeat your folly of a year ago, or will you elect men of your own class to office? That is the question you will have to decide this Fall.

You are now striking against the capitalist class. Why not vote against them also? Then you will not even have to protest when your interests are imperilled as you do, with the additional humiliation that your protest is passed unheeded by the "friend of labor" to whom you address it. Vote for Socialism. Elect Socialists. Elect a socialist mayor and the other fellows will have to do the protesting. And their protests will get the same consideration that Harrison now gives yours.

Mass Meeting at Headquarters, 181 Washington Street, to discuss the Teamsters' strike, Sunday afternoon, at 3 P. M., June 8th. Good speakers.

SOCIALIST POINTERS

What one branch has done another can do. Read the ed. of the Second Congressional picnic and don't forget the date. Lord Kitchener will now be honored according to the number of men he has killed.

Wilschire was not elected to the Canadian parliament but he stirred up the dry bones. Stir up your branch. Nothing will put new life in it like a pledge for 100 subscribers.

It is to your interest more than to the interest of the editor to get 10,000 new subscribers. If you want ten men to vote for Socialism in the fall start ten men to reading your paper.

If your branch languishes 100 subscribers scattered in your neighborhood would build it up. It may be hard to get ten subscribers but do you expect Socialism to fall into your lap without effort?

Don't wait for New Year's to make the good resolution to get ten new subscribers. Make it today. Perhaps the reason you do not sleep well is because you have not pledged yourself to sell ten cards before July 1.

Martinique, the afflicted island, is represented in the French assembly by a Socialist delegate and a black man at that. By means of peaceful agitation Socialism will gain for the people of South Africa what war has failed to bring them.

In the packers' strike the police are only on hand to preserve order, but none of the packers get whacked over the head. At best a strike only wins for a few dollars more a week or for a few less hours. Socialism means much more than that.

Ignorance helps to keep the workingmen in subjection. Some of them are so dense that they don't know how ping-pong is played. When the coal stocks get low and the campaign gets hot, Mark Hanna will probably step to the front and settle the coal strike.

Western miners have declared for Socialism, and the capitalists appear to be trying to drive the Eastern miners to the same thing. What do you think of the plan to get 10,000 new subscribers before July 1? Some of you seem to think it all right for some other branch.

If it is really your business in life to be a Socialist, it is the special part of your business just now to get ten subscribers before July 1. Why should we bother about municipal ownership when the Democrats and Republicans are in a race to see which can give it to us the quickest?

President Roosevelt denounces lynching in the South, but he does not call out the regular army to prevent it. That would be unconstitutional. Will you please, dear Socialist, make it a personal matter to get 10 new subscribers before July 1? Buy the cards now so there will be no mistake about it?

Just because you may get 10,000 new subscribers you need not think you are going to get a rest. As soon as we get 10,000 new subscribers, we are going to ask for 20,000. John C. Chase, who has been visiting the trades unions, says they are ripe for Socialism. That being the case, ask ten of your trade union friends to subscribe.

Why not get Socialism first and the referendum afterward, instead of trying to put the cart before the horse? Of course if the referendum is more important than Socialism that is the thing to work for. Living for "Others".

"May the Lord deliver us from all cant," especially the cant of the millionaire. Here is a bouquet from the last bunch handed out by that slimy prig John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to the pious nineties who imbibe his disgusting drivel at Sunday school.

"The man who is poor, with only just enough money for the necessities of life, may use his life for the good of others, and that man is a true success." He may use his life for the good of others! He's got to. It was by using the lives of such people in return for bare necessities that the Rockefeller millions were made possible. This specimen of cant is merely a variation of the old assertion that the capitalist is a benefactor and philanthropist through "giving employment" as by so doing he assists the "poor man" to achieve a "true success" after the manner described by young Rockefeller. A life spent piling up wealth for others is certainly a good thing from the point of view of the "others".



First State Committee Meeting.

Table listing attendance at the First State Committee Meeting by district, including Chicago Heights, Coal City, Decatur, Danville, East Peoria, Elgin, Evanston, Fairbury, Galesburg, Glen Carbon, etc.

Total 1953. This estimate is based on the reports of locals where such have been made, and otherwise on the number of stamps purchased, except in the case of Chicago.

The work of the Provisional Committee has been practically confined to the field outside Chicago. What we have accomplished may be briefly summed up in this way.

Now as to the future. To keep up the work of organization on its present scale requires \$30 a month for the organizer, \$40 for office work, and \$30 for postage and incidentals.

On motion of Comrade Evans it was voted that a committee of three be elected to submit suggestions for a platform to the Platform Committee to be elected by the State Convention on July 4th.

On motion of Comrade Smith it was voted that a committee of three be appointed to draft amendments to the constitution to be submitted to the State Convention. Comrades Evans, Smith and Kerr were elected.

On motion of Comrade Simons it was voted that a committee of three to include Comrade E. M. Stangland, business manager of the Chicago Socialist, be elected to draft a letter to locals asking each to appoint a correspondent and an agent for the Chicago Socialist.

On Report of Provisional Committee—Comrades Robbins, Brower and Miller. On Drafting Call for State Convention—Comrades Brown, Smith and Kerr.

On Methods of Agitation—Comrades Simons, Sjodin, and Harris. The Convention then took a recess of one hour and thirty minutes.

rade Brower, the report, which originally provided for two delegates from each local or ward, was amended to read as follows: 'To the Locals and Members of the Socialist Party of Illinois: A convention of the Socialist Party of Illinois is hereby called to be held in the city of Peoria on July 4, 1922, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a state treasurer, clerk of Supreme Court, Superintendent of Public Instruction, three trustees of the State University, clerks of the Appellate Court in the second, third and fourth districts, to be voted for at an election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1922, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the convention.'

The basis of representation shall be as follows: Each local outside Chicago and each ward in the city of Chicago shall have two votes in the convention these two votes to be cast by such delegate or delegates as each local or ward sees fit to send. Each delegate shall have a credential signed by the chairman and secretary of the meeting of the local or ward convention electing him.

No local shall be allowed representation which does not elect and send its own delegates. The secretaries of the meetings of local or ward conventions electing delegates to this convention shall furnish the State Secretary with the names and addresses of the delegates so elected at least one week prior to the date of said convention.

The Sub-committee on Report of Provisional Committee reported as follows: Your committee, having examined the report of the Provisional Committee, concurs in the report as presented, and urges that the matter of providing for a simple organization fund be attended to. In the name of the Socialists of the state we extend thanks to the Provisional Committee for the able and efficient manner in which they have performed the duties assigned to them.

The Sub-committee on Methods of Agitation reported as follows: We recommend that each senatorial district be asked to raise at least \$30 in return, for which an organizer is to be sent for two weeks, the district to pay the current expenses of the organizer while in the district. We further recommend that subscription blanks be prepared and circulated in all districts not caring to take advantage of the first offer. This money to be used for two purposes. First, to send organizers into unorganized territory; second, to meet the incidental expenses of organizers especially transportation between districts.

The report was adopted. The election of State Secretary was taken up and on motion of Comrade Egner of Decatur, Charles H. Kerr was elected. On motion of Comrade Evans it was voted that Chicago be the headquarters of the State Executive Committee. The committee then proceeded to the election of an Executive Committee of seven members, and the following comrades were unanimously chosen: Philip S. Brown, George D. Evans, F. W. Knox, James P. Larsen, Peter Miller, Arnold Rasmussen, James S. Smith.

On motion of Comrade Brown the Secretary was instructed to write to the locals of the state urging that nominations be made for congressional, senatorial, and county officers before July 1st. On motion of Comrade Simons it was voted that a committee of three be elected to submit suggestions for a platform to the Platform Committee to be elected by the State Convention on July 4th.

On motion of Comrade Smith it was voted that a committee of three be appointed to draft amendments to the constitution to be submitted to the State Convention. Comrades Evans, Smith and Kerr were elected. Comrade Smith called the attention of the committee to the fact that several senatorial districts in Chicago had instructed their members to vote for making the Chicago Socialist the official organ of the party.

On motion of Comrade Simons it was voted that a committee of three to include Comrade E. M. Stangland, business manager of the Chicago Socialist, be elected to draft a letter to locals asking each to appoint a correspondent and an agent for the Chicago Socialist. Comrades Stangland, Simons and Kerr were elected.

On Report of Provisional Committee—Comrades Robbins, Brower and Miller. On Drafting Call for State Convention—Comrades Brown, Smith and Kerr. On Location of State Convention—Comrades Egner, Nelson, Block, Evans, and Kaplan.

On Methods of Agitation—Comrades Simons, Sjodin, and Harris. The Convention then took a recess of one hour and thirty minutes.

R. Kirkpatrick, and John S. Sjodin of Galesburg. The committee then adjourned. CHARLES H. KERR, Secretary. To Late to Classify. Seventh Congressional District: For Congressman—J. H. Bard. Twenty-fifth Senatorial District: For Senator—Jorgensen. For Representative—Peterson. Nineteenth Senatorial District: For Senator—Jas Limber, 494 S. Campbell Avenue. For Representative—Wm. H. Kellogg, 523 S. Western Avenue.

SOCIALIST PARTY PLATFORM.

The Socialist Party of America in National Convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transferring the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition.

The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulp and the schools, and enables the ruling class to workmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production.

The Democratic, Republican, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class. The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective ownership of the means of production and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.

While we declare that development of the collective ownership of the means of production and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines, is to be applied to the reduction of the ownership of the system of private ownership of the means of production, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the S. P. to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

AS SUCH MEANS WE ADVOCATE: 1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of the ownership of the system of private ownership of the means of production, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the workers in the product of labor. 3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class.

The Ladies Auxiliary will give a PROGRESSIVE EUCHRE PARTY and Ice Cream Social on Saturday Eve., June 14. Admission 10 c. Prizes given. Everybody come!

Buy your Shoes, Hats, Pants, Overalls etc. at A. ABRAHAMSEN'S, 1905 Milwaukee Ave., P. O. Bldg.

Here's what you want! Illustrated Propaganda Leaflets. 'What is Socialism?' by Mills, 10c. 'Scientific Socialism' by Mills, 10c. 'The Civilized Monkeys' by Warren, 10c. 'Abil Ghabiti, Financier' by Warren, 10c.

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NOTICE. The City Central Committee meets tonight, June 7th, at Headquarters, 181 Washington Street.

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RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!! The Scandinavian Socialist Sick Benefit Society also called the S. S. S. will arrange a GRAND PICNIC in SHARPSHOOTER'S PARK July 13th for the exclusive Benefit of the Socialist Temple Building Fund.

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