

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. 184.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1902.

PRICE ONE CENT

TWO GOOD STORIES

Special Correspondent Discovers A Miner's Paradise.

MAKES HIS FIND PUBLIC

Union Official Visits the Locality and Relates a Somewhat Different Narrative.

"One story is always good until another is told." So runs an old saying, which was never more applicable than to the two incidents we are about to relate.

The first story was good—almost too good to be true, and would hardly have been credited had it not been served up hot and fresh from the pen of that versatile and, of course, truthful correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, Mr. Walter Wellman, who "undoubtedly knows a good thing when he sees it."

Although Mr. Wellman is certainly no utopian dreamer, and in no sense a visionary, it happened strangely enough that in his travels in search of "news," he accidentally stumbled upon a veritable earthly paradise situated in the mountains of Virginia and known by the idyllic name of Fairmount. Mr. Wellman, with the keen instinct of the trained newspaper man, saw at once that Fairmount might be utilized for fair copy and immediately proceeded to "write it up" for the delectation of Record-Herald readers, and other purposes which we need not specifically mention now.

The inhabitants of Fairmount, though favored beyond all outside dwellers in a cold and hostile world, are yet not so blissed as to be exempt from manual labor. They mine coal for a living, but under such happy circumstances that no trace of the world wide conflict between "labor and capital" can be discovered in the community. The amicable relations between employer and employed are of an ideal character never even dreamed of by Mark Hanna or Bishop Potter in their wildest visions of the consummation of the work of the Civic Federation. Organization is a word whose meaning unknown to the denizens of this paradise, and the few agitators who have drifted into its boundaries in the vain hope of stirring up discontent amongst the happy dwellers of this Eden, have been invariably hooted out of its borders as outlandish freaks, speaking strange tongues not understood of the people.

This, with much additional embroidery, highly illustrative of peace, happiness and contentment, is what Mr. Wellman described in a recent three-column article in the Record-Herald.

Another visitor to this blessed retreat, the vice-president of the United Mine Workers' Association, received an utterly different impression from that of Mr. Wellman. In fact he found that about the only part of the above narrative which had any foundation whatever, was that which related to the treatment received by would-be organizers, one of whom he discovered had been shot, while another had his skull caved in with a brick. Even "Mother" Jones, the most successful organizer employed by the United Mine Workers' Association, after surveying the ground, prudently desisted from attempting organization, but in lieu thereof made a Socialist speech, distributed some literature of the same character, and went out again into the cold, cold world.

But to our second story. When the union official aforesaid stepped from the train at the Fairmount depot (which is situated some distance from the village proper) he was at once accosted by two individuals who informed him that all the land (including the roads) surrounding the village was the property of the local mining company, and that if he dared set foot upon it he would instantly be arrested for trespass.

The visitor hung around the depot and finally discovered that the only manner in which the village could be reached without danger of arrest for trespass was by the railroad tracks, which we should have said ran through it from the depot outside. So he hit the ties and in due time entered the coal mining paradise, where, strange to relate, the streets, by some fog or crook, or slip of the law, are the only things not under the control of the mining company.

There was there, we may state, for a purpose, to study the prospects of organization, and to pay a visit to a man who was now working as

a miner in the village, but whom with his wife he had known for many years in the old home in Illinois. On his way to his friend's house, he noticed that most of the doors of the cottages were tightly closed, while here and there from a window a head furtively peeped out to survey the stranger; the organizer, whose coming had in some mysterious way been known beforehand.

Arrived at his friend's house, he stated the purpose of his visit, talked over old times, posted a few bills around the town announcing a meeting for that evening at 8 p. m., and awaited events. He was on the spot at the hour mentioned, and waited over another hour before twelve shadows had sneaked through the darkness towards the rendezvous. Seeing the uselessness of it all he went back to his friend's house where he was given supper and a bed for the night.

Next morning the miner who had shown hospitality to the visitor, received official notice to get off the company's property within twenty-four hours, which, of course, was tantamount to expulsion from the garden of Eden. In leaving, the notice warned him that he must not trespass upon the company's property at his peril.

He had no money—no way to get out. There was no exit save by the railroad, and while the man and his wife were considering the advisability of stacking up their few sticks of furniture in the middle of the street, setting fire to it and then striking the railroad tracks afoot, the visitor came to his rescue. He had fifty dollars on his person, enough to carry them and their few possessions out of Fairmount by rail.

So that night the visitor, the miner and his wife carried the furniture piece by piece down the street, along the track, and to the depot. When the job was completed, they bought tickets for Illinois, and departed by the night train. Adam and Eve and the organizing serpent had been expelled from Paradise. Discord had been banished and once again the white dove of peace brooded serenely over the hapnomic mine operators.

So runs the story told by this union official. It reached the office of the Chicago Socialist and now appears in these columns. And here is where we get the best of the Record-Herald. We didn't pay a cent for it and don't intend to. The union official isn't a business man like Walter Wellman, and doesn't know the value of copy. We don't know what the R. H. paid Wellman for his story. We only know that it was far more than we paid for ours, and we suspect that it was considerably less than that paid by the Fairmount mine operators.

Anyhow both stories are good, irrespective of the price paid for them.

"Neues Leben"

Last Sunday the German comrades from various parts of the city held a well attended meeting at Lauterbach's Hall, 25 N. Clark St., at which the establishment of a German Socialist Weekly was discussed. Dr. Henning and A. Eisenman being the principal speakers. It was expected that some opposition to the idea would be developed but none appeared. Nearly every member in attendance took part in the discussion and without exception every one agreed that not only was the establishment of a weekly organ desirable but was an imperative necessity. A rising vote showed that all present were unanimous on the question.

A committee of 5 was elected to make the necessary preparations and was instructed to report at the next meeting which will be held in the same hall on Sunday, Sept. 21st, at 2 p. m.

Although to the American comrades belongs the honor so far of playing the most important part in the movement in Chicago, the German comrades are determined no longer to lag behind, and by the establishment of their new organ hope to wake up their countrymen in this city to assume their proper place in the forefront of the battle for economic freedom. The paper will probably be called "Neues Leben," and its motto will be "No grace to the oppressor, no mercy to the spoilsman," and truth shall be its emblem.

Pointed Paragraphs

Epigrams from the Minneapolis Laborer:

"Every capitalist cloud has a Socialist lining."

"A Socialist in time makes nine—or more."

"If you don't see what you want, VOTE for it."

"A thinking worker makes a tottering capitalist."

"A Socialist with sand is worth two in the bush."

NOTES FROM THE LABOR WORLD.

Political Action.

That the sentiment in favor of political action among the workers is growing was evidenced at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor last Sunday. Peter Dienhart, a member of the Pressmen's Union, in a fiery speech declared that John Mitchell was in a great measure responsible for the continuation of the strike in the anthracite regions.

"If Mitchell took the stump among his men, and urged political action," said Dienhart, "the strike would soon be settled and there would be no more strikes in the future. If the coal barons thought that the men would vote for state control of the mines they would quickly call the strike off. Mitchell is to blame for not doing this."

This short speech was vigorously applauded by the delegates, but the trouble lies in convincing the workingman as to what constitutes political action. It is not in voting for a political party because it may place a good union man on the ticket in order to catch votes. That kind of political action is worse than none. The very men who applauded loudest for political action will go to the polls Nov. 4 and vote either the Democratic or the Republican ticket. Then they will return to the central body and shout for political action. The workingman must have a party of his own elected to power before he can hope to accomplish anything. One swallow does not make a summer, neither does the election of one, two or three union men on a party ticket make it a workingmen's party.

British Trades Union Congress.

The British Trades Union Congress in session last week at London, England, adopted the following resolution concerning trusts:

"That, in the opinion of this congress, the growth of gigantic capitalist trusts, with their enormous power of controlling production, is injurious to the advancement of the working classes, as by such combination the prices of commodities are raised, the standard of comfort of the people can be reduced, the workmen's freedom endangered, and national prosperity menaced."

The arguments advanced by the speakers were that unless the state assumed control of the trusts, the trusts would soon control the state. They do it now in this country, and the most remarkable thing about it is that they do it with the full consent of the working classes. There is more excuse in Britain, the franchise laws are not quite as liberal as they are here. Trusts are good, that is of course for the shareholders. Why not all become shareholders? Trusts are the inevitable outcome of economic development. They reduce the cost of production, and in that respect are deserving of encouragement. If the price of commodities is not reduced in consequence to the consumer, that is the fault of the men who control the trusts, not of the system of production. Get control of the trusts! When you hear a politician setting forth the way to stop the formation of trusts through legislation, pay no attention to him. He doesn't know what he is talking about. You cannot stop them, and you shouldn't try even if you could. Get on the inside. You can do it if you vote right, and that is really the only way to deal with the trust question from the laboring man's standpoint.

Among the other resolutions adopted by the British Trades Union Congress were:

"An amendment to the Trades Union Act allowing peaceful picketing during strikes or lockouts; favoring the introduction of a bill defining the liability of trades unions, and providing that no action for damages shall lie against an individual, unless it can be proved that such individual acted with the consent of the union; in favor of members of Parliament being paid salaries so that all sections of the community may be adequately represented in the House of Commons; denouncing the South African war; and re-affirming its continued hostility to all wars of foreign aggression, "which only tend to enrich the sinister figure of cosmopolitan finance, whose main object is to hold the workers of all countries in universal social and economic servitude."

Initiative and Referendum.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has gone on record as in favor of the initiative and referendum, and will question all candidates for political office as to their attitude on the question before supporting them. Some of the speakers at the last meeting of the cen-

tral body declared this was a panacea for all the ills that the workman is subject to. The referendum may prevent some bad legislation going through, but why not send men to the Legislature who will do right in the first place?

Local Organization Problems.

The Chicago Federation of Labor is in a quandary. It is \$500 in debt and cannot pay its executive board for settling troubles. Some time ago it elected an organizer on a permanent salary so that he could adjust disputes and save the expense of committees. Fitzpatrick could adjust the disputes all right, but he is not looking for glory and confines himself to organizing the workers of the city. He is organizing them so rapidly that it keeps about five men on salary preventing the newly organized unions from going on strike. True they interfere often where they are not wanted, but then there is prestige in settling labor disputes just at this particular time. There is salary in it too, that is if the central body had money enough to discharge its obligations. Some of the members of the executive board draw \$20 a week on an average for settling disputes. There is supposed to be a grievance committee for that business but it is sidetracked. The Federation should levy an assessment and pay its bills. If it is necessary to keep six men visiting employers from now until election, their wages should be paid. Of course they come a little high, but how can any union get along without the advice of the executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor? Those wise oracles cannot be expected to waste their time giving advice for nothing. Their advice may neither be wanted or acted upon, but they give it willingly for 50 cents an hour. There is no limitation to the amount of advice given in any one hour, either.

Roosevelt as a Union Man.

President Roosevelt has been elected an honorary member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. Great stress is laid on the fact in some quarters, and the singular honor bestowed on organized labor by having a United States President attend a labor convention is generally commended on. With all due respect to Mr. Roosevelt, who is as good and probably better than some who have preceded him as chief executive, this singular honor will not fill the laboring man's pockets. It will help Mr. Roosevelt much more than it will organized labor, and there is little doubt he had this in mind when he accepted the invitation to attend the convention. It may also help that distinguished labor leader Frank Sargent in his political aspirations. Beyond this it is hard to see where anyone will be particularly benefited. The laboring men of the country want better labor laws, and they should not forget that the political party of which Mr. Roosevelt is the recognized head turned them down during the last session of Congress on everything they petitioned for. A universal eight-hour law would help the workingmen of the country more than if they had the President attend labor conventions every week and tell them how much he is in sympathy with their cause. There are many ways of catching suckers, and this latest method will doubtless be effective as it is somewhat novel. Incidentally it is said that Sargent wants a job on the inter-state commerce commission and of course Mr. Roosevelt will have to consider the application of a middle fireman.

A Long Delayed Settlement.

Mark Hanna has settled the strike of the engineers and firemen against the tug trust. The fact that the strike was on for about six months proves that Mark is not a hustler or he would have settled it sooner. If the average walking delegate took as long to settle a strike and made as poor a settlement he would be "fired" by his union. Mark has the advantage, however, that he can't be fired, at least not as long as there is a presidential nomination in sight. It's time he was getting busy on the coal strike. Both sides ought to be ready to settle by this time, and Mark might cut in and claim the glory.

G. O. P. and the Workmen.

With President Roosevelt attending labor conventions, and Hanna settling strikes, the workingman who does not believe that the G. O. P. is the friend of the toiling masses must indeed be a skeptic. Of course Congress has adjourned, and the average workmen soon forgets what that august legislative body did for him while in session. He might jog his memory a little by looking up the records. Perhaps he still feels it in his neck. It was there he got it anyway.—UNIONIST.

Remember "The Weavers," the great labor play, Wicker Park Hill Tuesday, October 28th. Admission 50c.

CURRENT COMMENT

By PEYTON BOSWELL.

Tim Healy, the Irish Nationalist leader, advises the landlords and tenants to get together and observe "Revenge is not politics." The Irishmen might further be cautioned that revenge is not politics and that politics of the Nationalist kind will not fill the stomachs of the peasantry with anything better than "praties."

And now the small retail cigar dealers are to be given a strong shove toward proletarianism by the retail cigar trust. When all the large cigar stores are merged the little fellows won't stand much chance. The immediate result will probably be to increase the ranks of the reactionary, calamity howling trust smashers, but the eventual result cannot fail to be the making of a lot of new Socialists.

An excellent joke perpetrated on the public last week by Labor Commissioner Wright was his recommendation that trade unions be made "financially responsible." Make the man who has already been despoiled of everything and who is now fighting with his employer for the privilege of bare existence financially responsible for the injury he inflicts on his antagonist? In what a maze of impossible conjecture has the capitalist class fallen, when at last confronted with the evidence of working class solidarity!

"Our forefathers made the mistake," said Professor Triggs, "of forming a political government while the development was purely industrial." And again, in speaking of the solution of present problems, "The government will own everything, and the people, instead of being known as citizens will be called stockholders." Professor, shake. You have an unmistakable though crude way of expressing your Socialist sentiments. So much so that the Chicago American, fake exponent of Socialism, was compelled to say: "We do not share Prof. Triggs' gloomy forebodings." Shake again, professor.

The first recommendation made by Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of labor, in his report on the anthracite coal strike, is that the miners shall cut loose from the soft coal men and form their own independent organization. This recommendation is truly laughable. It is like advising a man in danger of drowning to let loose of the plank to which he clings and will be heeded about as much. Solidarity is henceforth the watchword of the working class, and it will be carried out to the ultimate limit, which is the ballot box.

Rev. Geo. L. McNutt, of Marion, Ind., is going to organize a union labor church where "the wage earner and his wife, he of the grimy hands and worn clothes, and she with her hands swollen with dish and clothes washing," can congregate to worship. Why not begin on his "grimy hands and worn clothes." Bro. McNutt? Has it not occurred to you that too much stupidity and blind worship of things unknown is partly responsible for his present wretched condition? Why turn his mind further away from material things until he has accomplished something for himself in that line?

Says Roosevelt: "It seems to me that in dealing with the problems of the trust we have to class all of our fellow citizens." It would be superfluous, Teddy. They are already classed. Economic evolution, of which you talk so much, has already attended to that. Here is the capitalist class which you represent, whose rule has become incompatible with further progress, and the working class which is only now beginning to awake to a knowledge of its power, and whose ultimate mission it is to succeed the capitalist class in the possession and enjoyment of the earth. In this question of the classes, Teddy, you yourself are soon to be outclassed.

By enforcing the Sherman anti-trust law the State of California hopes to punish the raisin trust by imposing a fine of \$75,000. This will be a nice thing for the state, but it won't affect the trust. The stockholders won't lose anything. A corresponding raise in the price of raisins will soon replace the figures on the profit side of the ledger at the expense of the consumers of the country. This manner of representing the trusts is typical of the political sense of the people at the present time. However, an increased per cent will be heard this fall maintaining in no uncertain language at the polls that public ownership is the only solution.

The announcement that Tom L. Johnson is to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for president in 1904, is of particular interest to the Socialists. It means that the reactionary reform element of the Democratic party is going to make a strong fight for the mastery in that organization. If they gain their point it will mean that the true Socialists of the country will have to fight a fake Socialist movement whose only purpose it is to catch votes, and whose great spokesmen will be the Hearst papers. There is only one way to counteract this purpose and that is for every Socialist in the land to put his shoulder to the wheel and in the next two years build up such an American Socialist party as will laugh to scorn the schemers who try to divert the immature Socialist sentiment of the country to their own ends.

An Unsolved Mystery.

A story which was religiously suppressed by the capitalist journals is related as happening in the Kanawha valley during the recent mining strike a prominent official of the United Mine Workers vouching for its truth. Two non-union men were shot, one killed instantly and one dangerously wounded by a fusillade which came from a hill at a considerable distance. The authorities got after the murderer who was, of course, assumed to be a striker, and after reconnoitering the place from which the shots had been fired, discovered two rifle shells in which smokeless powder had been used. Bloodhounds were placed on the trail and the animals went straight to the office of the superintendent of the local coal mine, who curiously enough had the reputation of being a crack long distance marksman. At this point the scent failed, and consequently no arrests were made. The dogs had evidently made a mistake, "law and order" was nipped, and the murderous "striker" remained undiscovered.

Competition Literally Illustrated.

At the Labor Day parade in Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Socialist had an automobile in the line bearing the following mottoes:

"THIS MACHINE WAS MADE BY THE WAGE WORKERS. DO THEY OWN IT? WHY NOT? READ 'THE SOCIALIST' AND FIND OUT."

The other side bore this inscription: "THE WORKING CLASS WILL WALK UNTIL IT VOTES TO RIDE"

Following the automobile came a wheelbarrow, bearing these mottoes: "COMPETITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE."

"EVERY WAGE WORKER CAN OWN A MACHINE LIKE THIS."

"CHEAP FREIGHT RATES TO NEW YORK BY THIS BARROW."

As an actual illustration of the beauties of the competitive system this exhibition could hardly be surpassed.

More New Socialist Papers.

New Socialist papers are appearing with such rapidity that it is almost impossible to keep track of them. The "Cleveland County Socialist," published at Norman, Okla., is one of the latest to make its appearance. Weekly, four pages, \$1.00 per year. The Utah Socialist issued its first number on August 20th. It is published at Salt Lake City. Weekly, eight pages, 50 cents per year.

Another new Socialist paper has made its appearance in Colorado. "The Slogan," as the new arrival is called, is published in Grand Junction, Col., by Messrs. Graham and Lowry, and appears as a four-page weekly.

Miners Strike Fund.

The amounts given below have been received at this office and the money forwarded to Comrade Greenbaum Sept. 9.

List No. 286, 31st W.	\$ 9.50
List No. 319, W. Liebknecht.	10.25
List No. 314, Polish 17 W.	4.55
List No. 308 (9-10-19 W.)	1.00
List No. 295, 26th W.	2.25
Localist Frauenverein.	10.00
L. Pettolotti.	1.00
	\$38.55

Total to date \$89.77. Comrades having lists will please return same with money collected as soon as possible.

E. M. STANGLAND.

Wants 1000 per Week.

The 15th ward branch is finding the demand for copies of the Chicago Socialist so great at their out door meetings that they will henceforth order 1,000 copies per week to supply the demand. Is there any other branch suffering from the same experience? If so the remedy is always at hand to your order.

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

AGITATOR RETURNS

Comrade John Collins Back From Anthracite Regions.

SOCIALISM GROWS RAPIDLY

Last Week of Tour Full of Hard Work. Account of Total Results of His Agitation Work.

Looking strong, hearty and sunburnt from his four months' agitation tour, Comrade John Collins returned to Chicago last week bringing with him wonderful tales of the tremendous progress of Socialism in the strike regions of Pennsylvania.

The last few days of his tour were utilized to the utmost and included the organization of six new locals: New Boston with 19 members; Gilbertson with 22; Gerardsville 40; Mahanoy Plains 54; New Philadelphia 24; and Minersville with 73.

During this time he also attended the District Congressional Convention at Philadelphia where he spoke to an audience of 1600 people.

Comrade Collins reports that in some districts the workingman who is not a Socialist is beginning to be looked upon as a freak. He instanced Lansford and Coaldale as examples. So completely has the former locality accepted Socialism that the recent Republican and Democratic district conventions were attended by 13 and 7 persons respectively. Notwithstanding that beer flowed like water and cigars were as plentiful as huckleberries the miners stood aloof and refused to nibble at the bait. The local in Lansford has about 400 members while Coaldale follows with perhaps 350.

Local speakers are being developed rapidly, particularly in Hazleton where three young men, Kennedy, Dwyer and Evans, give promise of becoming powerful agitators for the cause. The two former have been school teachers, while Evans is a miner.

Comrade Collins also states that the opposition to Socialism from the local pulpits is not particularly strong. Outside of the cases of the two priests, Hussey and O'Reilly, no very pronounced antagonism is recorded, the clergy as a whole being rather cautious of seeming to oppose a movement which the great majority of their congregations were ardently advocating. The antagonism of the two above mentioned priests has on the whole rather advanced than retarded the cause of Socialism. On the other hand Comrade Collins reports that the priest in Mahanoy Plains, Father Hogan, who has always espoused the cause of the men, is now at work studying the principles of Socialism.

One of the most noticeable effects of the Socialist propaganda in the region has been the breaking down of national and racial prejudices. These weaknesses had been heretofore exploited by the capitalist politicians who used them effectively to divide the workers at each recurring election. But this game is now played out. Socialism with its straightforward appeal to class interests has removed this feeling, and the old-party politicians are contemplating the unusual spectacle of men from different parts of Europe, who had been for years ranged against each other on election day, now fraternizing and working together in the common cause of their class.

During his tour Comrade Collins has organized about 55 locals of the Socialist party, with an estimated aggregate of between four and five thousand members. He reports that the fact that most of the miners had never imbibed "reform" theories and were entirely oblivious to the alleged advantages of municipal ownership, rendered the work of organization comparatively easy. There was thus a clear field for undiluted propaganda. The miners want "something now"—but that something now is the mines.

A great work has been accomplished in Pennsylvania for the cause of Socialism which will leave its impress heavily on future elections in that state, and we Socialists of Illinois may justly claim recognition for part of the work, in sending there as our contribution one of our most tireless, clear cut and effective Socialist speakers, John Collins.

The annual meeting of the members of the Socialist Co-operative was adjourned from Labor Day, Sept. 8, to Sunday, Sept. 14th. It will be held in the rear of the store at 1091 W. Harrison St. at 3:00 p. m. Election of officers, report of managers and other important business will be transacted.

W. H. Longwell, Agg.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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The Chicago Socialist is published under the control of Local Chicago of the Socialist Party of Chicago...

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

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS: To secure a return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed.

The fact that a signed article is published does not commit The Chicago Socialist to all opinions expressed therein.

Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers.

FRANKLIN 454.

Entered at the Post Office Chicago, Ill., as Second Class Matter March 19, 1901.



Remember.

The Party of which this paper is the Official Organ appears on the Ballot under the heading "Socialist"

Looks Like This



To vote the ticket of the Socialist Party place your cross in the circle, or square, as the case may be...

MUST GET LISTS FILLED.

At the present juncture it is imperative to call the attention of party members to the fact that the signatures on the petition lists are not being collected at a rate that will ensure a place on the ballot at the time of filing...

The County ticket which requires 11,000 signatures is yet far from being full; the papers for the ten congressional tickets which call for from 650 to 1150 signatures are in a similar state of incompleteness.

As all petitions must be in this office not later than Sept. 25th, we cannot too strongly urge upon the comrades the absolute necessity of utilizing the intervening time to the utmost in the collection of these signatures.

THE TWO "FREEDOMS."

"We are fighting the battle of freedom for the individual and his right to labor on his own terms."

Such is the position taken by Baer of the Reading railroad in his justification of the mine operators' refusal to concede anything whatever to the strikers.

It is quite consistent with his previous declaration that the Christian men to whom infinite wisdom had given control of the property of the country, would look after the interests of the laborers.

And as with his previous declaration this one calls for no particular denunciation. It is the general conception of "freedom" from the capitalist standpoint. It is the highest conception from that point of view, and is the cornerstone of the capitalist creed—freedom of contract.

It would be impossible to convince Baer that for the laborer it means slavery. He is not built that way—not his class. Class interests and the general impossibility of viewing economic matters through any other lenses, forbid him seeing it.

It would be equally impossible to convince the laborer of the truth of Baer's conception. He might not be able to argue against it, but he can and will continue to kick against it by

going on strike. When he does understand it he will use the ballot—but not before. Freedom can never appear alike to all men while economic classes exist. It will only appear so after capitalism gives place to Socialism.

A PAREN REPORT.

At last the long-deferred report of Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright on the anthracite strike has appeared, and the suspense of the American "public" whom it was specially supposed to enlighten has been relieved.

As to the facts of the strike Mr. Wright's investigations have resulted in no new disclosures. He cites the initial demands of the miners, their subsequent reduction by half and their total rejection by the operators, all of which considered as news is about as well known and as interesting as the death of the late lamented Queen Ann.

He has also made the not very remarkable discovery that the operators have "no confidence" in the miners' union, though they are not opposed to labor organizations "on principle"—the principle in question being that the anthracite miners should separate from the bituminous, and that they should be made peculiarly responsible for the carrying out of contracts.

The miners, he finds, claim to be systematically defrauded by the operators in the weighing of the output, and that most of them consider this form of robbery more grievous than that of low wages.

He recommends first an autonomous anthracite union, then that the employers shall concede a nine hour day as an experiment for six months and the establishment of a joint arbitration board composed of representatives of the operators and the new union. That coal shall be weighed under the supervision of two inspectors, one from each side, that non union men shall not be interfered with, and collective bargaining on wages, time and other conditions by the joint committee.

That is about all the results of the investigation by the Labor Commissioner. A rehash of familiar facts and a recommendation of proposals that have for years been the common stock in trade of every well meaning ass or slippery knave who has at one time or another "devoted" himself to the utopian task of harmonizing the interests of "labor and capital."

If Mr. Wright's report carries with it any significance whatever it is that capitalism has about reached the end of its resources in dealing with the labor problem. The best that can be done is to patch and cobble the old exploitation machine with the stock remedies already on hand until such time as Socialism is ready to wreck the whole outfit.

Obituary Notice.

It is with great regret that we announce the death of Mrs. Mary Dohelman, wife of Comrade J. H. Dohelman of 954 Elizabeth street. Mrs. Dohelman was unexpectedly stricken with heart failure and died in a few minutes on last Saturday morning, having been previously to all appearances in apparent usual health.

As we go to press, news of the death of Jesse Cox, an old time socialist of this city, comes to hand. A short sketch of the deceased will appear in next week's issue.

Will all comrades who still have picnic tickets in their possession please return same to their respective ward branches. There are yet about 1500 tickets out. Several branches have already reported in full and their ticket account is settled, while others have made no report at all.

The receipt of \$10 from the Socialist Frauenverein in aid of the miners' strike fund is hereby acknowledged.

Socialism is inevitable, but we want to cinch it.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAY SIDE

Although it is now four years since the Sudan was conquered and "Fuzzy-Wuzzy" wiped out in the interests of civilization and Christianity, the British government has not yet seen fit to annul its interdiction against Christian missionaries making propaganda in the region, though they have allowed the Copts, who, according to a writer in the Tribune, are a dirty, drunken, lying, thieving set, who "represent in a religious sense the lowest and most degraded form of Christianity" to enter the field for the dissemination of their "religious" ideas.

No, they are not; and it is for this very reason that they have secured the permission of British capitalism, which thoroughly understands that when "inspiration" of any sort reaches the Soudanese, it eventually takes the very material form of fighting—and British capitalism wants no more of that in this particular quarter. The only hope for the "development of the natural resources" of the Soudan, is peace, and the British government would sacrifice all the Christianity it ever had (which perhaps isn't much after all) than endanger the process of exploitation.

Another crusade against child labor is to be undertaken in Illinois, fortified by a new interpretation of the state factory law handed down by Attorney General Hamlin. The state factory inspector, armed with these new powers will make the most thorough campaign against child labor this city has ever known.

Republican state convention at Raleigh, N. C., has drawn the color line in a political sense. Some of the delegates stated that they were forced to eliminate the negro as a controlling element and to do so they were forced to oust him altogether.

They are Socialists without knowing it and in their ignorance many of them vote for any old freak that comes along. Only a small proportion can be reached by the open air meetings; but nearly every voter in the city can be reached through systematic distribution of literature.

From now until November 4th we ought to concentrate all our energy towards distribution of literature. We have on hand the polling lists of every precinct in the city, which will be sent to ward secretaries on application. We will also furnish free all wrappers necessary to branches that decide to send the Chicago Socialist through the mail.

Philadelphia Board of Education will import 25,000 tons of Welsh coal for winter use in the public schools, and thus give the mine operators over in England a chance to stuff their laborers with "commercial supremacy" dope.

The gang in Wilkesbarre, Pa., who under the high sounding title of the "Public Alliance," implored Roosevelt as "president of the people" against the king of the trusts (meaning Morgan) to settle the coal strike are "denounced" by the "Citizens' Alliance" of the same city as a clique of little political grafters who have no right to the title of "best citizens," having no property to back up their claim.

The Postal Telegraph and I. D. T. companies which recently supplanted boys with girls for messenger service, on account of the late strikes, have given assurances to the state factory inspector that they will send no girls under the age of 16 to deliver messages to houses of ill-fame in the levee district. Another triumph for capitalist morality.

"If millionaires did not exist it would be necessary to invent them." At least so thought a real estate jobber of this city who invented "Philetus Jones," millionaire, of Boston, Mass., to cover a crooked real estate deal. But his materialistic creditors were not to be fooled by his mythical Croesus. They set an investigation afoot which resulted in exploding the bogus millionaire from Boston. Surely the bourgeois mind is not very fertile when it is driven to such an expedient as this. The phantom millionaire is now and always has been recognized as a proper bait to keep the noses of workmen to the capitalist grindstone in the hope that they may at some future time through thrift, frugality and unceasing toil become like unto the alluring incentive dangled before their intellectual vision.

Robert O'Connor is a new member belonging to the First ward. Within the last three weeks he has sold not less than 50 sub. cards. Donation to headquarters from Comrade Spencer of 100 U. S. P., \$2.00, are acknowledged with thanks. We have on hand about 50,000 pamphlets, suitable for free distribution. Price, 25 cents per thousand. More subscribers are always wanted.

MANAGER'S COLUMN.



The above nickel-plated vest pocket stamp will be sent, free of charge, for 3 new yearly or 6 new half yearly subscribers. Use it on your envelopes, use it as you walk along the street, on street cars, put this mark EVERYWHERE. You can also buy it for 50 cents. Address CHICAGO SOCIALIST, 181 Washington St., Chicago.

The rush of business connected with the Labor Day edition prevented me from writing my part of the paper last week. That issue, by the way, struck fire. Subscriptions, yearlies, six months and three months have been pouring in at a rate never before known by the oldest inhabitants.

A word to the comrades who are selling cards in the city. Be careful to get correct address. Compliments come in that subscribers do not get their papers. Go over the records, by which much valuable time is lost, we find in nearly every case that the fault is with the address. Write the name plainly. Do not forget to state whether the street is east, west, north or south. You will thus save the subscribers a lot of worry and us a whole lot of work.

Comrade J. J. Lorenz of the Eleventh ward is a hustler. He buys more cards and buttons in a week than some branches do in a whole month.

The 33d ward, composed of Pullman, West Pullman and Grand Crossing, will roll up a big vote this fall. The comrades there are carrying on a campaign with unusual vigor.

A CAMPAIGN OF LITERATURE. The question of votes is only a matter of intelligent work. The working people are ripe for Socialism, but the great majority of them do not vote our ticket because we do not reach them.

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By the way, did you notice the liberal quantities of "soft soap" used by the capitalist press this year to grease their labor day editorials? We wonder if all the workers who read them understand that they were written on the principle of "A good jolly is worth all you pay for it."

"All the world's a stage," and France is l'opera comique of the world theaters. The performance now occupying the French boards is the damage suit brought by the chamber of distillers against the anti-alcohol league on the ground that the temperance agitation against all forms of liquor is prejudicial to the drunk traffic.

Over \$10 was taken up in collection at California and North avenues last Sunday and Comrade Arentsen orders 1,000 copies of this week's issue, besides 4,000 pamphlets and 100 pocket libraries.

The reports from all over the city indicate great interest in the out-door meetings. The audiences not only listen attentively, but are willing to help pay expenses for literature. It depends on the comrades themselves whether the collection be large or small; make a strong appeal and your collection will be correspondingly large.

The 25th ward No. 1 decided at their last meeting to send 400 copies weekly to voters taken from the polling lists. All the petitions for county, congressional and senatorial tickets must be returned to this office before Sept. 25.

Comrade A. Lafu started out to sell cards one day last week. He finished by turning in 25.

We tried to tell something about the splendid work done by many of the comrades in this city within the last few weeks, but have given up in disgust. Nearly every ward has one or two hustlers, besides many others, who work more slowly, and by the time the united efforts of all reach this office it is simply impossible to make note of each individual effort.

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The latest "sensation" from Assumption, Ill., is to the effect that the editor of the local paper who has undertaken to print the Bible as a serial, was roundly denounced by the indignant natives a few days ago for printing the thirty-fourth chapter of Genesis. One local light has even gone so far as to institute damage proceedings against the unhappy editor, basing the suit on the "printing of improper literature." This should dispel all doubts as to the status of these people. They are heathens, and no mistake. As for the thirty-fourth chapter of Genesis we can but echo the opinions of those who are competent to judge: that it is a production of the highest merit, by one of the world's great writers. His fame as a writer we believe, rests more upon the wonderful description of his own death and the recording of subsequent events than upon the thirty-fourth chapter of Genesis. But that is neither here nor there. The point we wish to make is that the failure on the part of the Assumptionites to form a proper appreciation of Moses, Vol. I, Chapt. 34, is proof positive that the most urgent need of that benighted community is Sunday schools and Shakespeare clubs, two of the most important factors in the building up of a true civilization and a true culture.

The cry of "anti-imperialism" may now be considered as effectively hushed and the "Philippine policy" accepted as a matter of course. That settled, gives the capitalists time to devote to another vexed question, the "labor problem in our eastern dependency." Several men have been commissioned on this work, among others, Prof. Jenks of Cornell. His forthcoming report upon industrial and labor conditions in the Philippines will contain an urgent plea for Chinese laborers to be "used" in the industrial development of the islands. This will probably lead many well-meaning people to doubt America's sincerity in the premises. But these good people should remember that in order to civilize, humanize and Christianize the natives they must first of all be taught the blessings of work under the wages system. If the Philippines will not accept this blessing of working in "Anglo-Saxon style" then there are plenty of Chinese who will. The work must be done. In no other way can our missionaries who are spreading the gospel among them be supported; in no other way can the Philippine policy be carried forward to a glorious consummation.

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SOCIALIST POINTERS

Socialism can only be spread by the activity of those who know the truth. Socialism will destroy one incentive: the incentive to shoot down laboring men. Tom Johnson is interesting, but the middle classes will win no more victories. If we do not move swiftly Italy will beat us to the Co-operative Commonwealth. When you circulate Socialist literature you are only working for your own interest. The only reply that would do all far President Baer would be a large Socialist vote. President Roosevelt is very careful not to think of any remedy that would harm the trusts. If the railroads keep on merging they will be in fine shape for the people to take over in 1904. If J. Pierpont Morgan is making Socialists no credit is due him, for he is not doing it on purpose. What will happen to the small fry capitalists when John D. Rockefeller assimilates George Gould? If you want your money to draw dividends send it to Pennsylvania for work among the miners. If the farmer is not ready for Socialism the harvester trust will do what it can to prepare him for it. Enough Socialist literature will make any workmen's precinct solid for Socialism. Try it on yours. By being so orderly in the strike region the miners are playing a mean trick on the capitalist press. The referendum league has no designs on capitalism, so it gets plenty of puffs in the capitalist press. When they are about to ask for a renewal of their franchise the street car companies have something to arbitrate. Dowle thinks he has been divinely appointed to rule the earth, but he will have quite a time getting the capitalists to abdicate. Doubtless the workman would hurt himself with an automobile, so he is only allowed to build them while his betters do the riding. President Roosevelt wants everyone to be brave. Would he consider a man brave who refused to stand for his class interests? Our commercial civilization is the only system the world has lived under in which suicide was so common as to pass without comment. As soon as we annex Haiti our capitalists will keep the natives so busy working that they won't have time to indulge in revolutions. Politicians who think Pennsylvania will go Democratic on account of the strike must think the miners prefer Democratic bullets to Republican bullets. If the Socialists ran Chicago they would see to it that the school children had plenty of pure drinking water even if they had to tax the rich a few cents more. Laboring men who don't know already that they are good fellows can make the discovery by attending the meetings and listening to the old party orators. Virtuous taxpayers are shocked at the disclosures in regard to tax fixing only for the reason that they may become involved before the investigation is over. Roosevelt is very much alarmed lest some wild-eyed person should propose measures that would injure the good trusts. Roosevelt knows where the campaign fund comes from. As soon as the striking messenger boys went back to work the strike breakers were thrown out of a job. Even capitalism has no use for the tools it uses to do its dirty work. If God in his infinite wisdom gave the coal mines to the capitalists, he also in his kindness gave them miners who up to the present time said when they voted that the arrangement suited them. It is claimed that there is an understanding between Lorimer and Harrison by which the Republicans carry the county and the Democrats the city, and yet workingmen hold a majority of the votes that these two bosses in their own interests.

BOOK REVIEW.

"COLLAPSE OF PLUTOCRACY: A Forecast of the Development of Institutions." By Henry Boothman, of Libby, Mont. Published by the author. Cloth, 271 pp., \$1.50.

The object of this work, as the author announces in his introduction, is to demonstrate in what manner the producer can be put in possession of all the wealth he produces, and is, therefore, in the main constructive. Mr. Boothman believes that the demand of the Socialists for the public ownership of all the means of production is not practicable, and that serious difficulties would be encountered in an attempt to put it in operation. The principle of public ownership he thinks can be successfully applied to so-called public utilities, and those industries controlled by trusts, combines and syndicates. Small industries, the "minutiae of production," as he calls them, he holds are not amenable to the principle, so he suggests a tax of 100 per cent upon the profit of their capital as a substitute. In short big capital can be dealt with by public ownership; small capital by taxation. This, he points out, would insure to the laborer, the full product of his labor, and asserts correctly enough that it would make no practical difference to the latter in what manner he received the entire value of his product, whether directly through collective ownership or indirectly through taxation. The emancipation of labor by either of these methods is a matter of expediency, not of principle.

The main part of the work is an attempt to apply these principles to the redistribution of wealth, while the opening chapters are devoted to an extremely lucid and instructive explanation of the method of wealth distribution at present, and contain perhaps the most exhaustive and explicit description of surplus value that has yet appeared in print; examples from the simplest to the most complex industries being used to illustrate the point. In our opinion these chapters constitute by far the most important part of the book.

However, there is nothing in the views of the author that calls for any serious opposition from Socialists, though it is quite possible that they will not meet with general acceptance. What seems to be lacking in the work is that the writer fails to sufficiently recognize the fact that the Socialist demand is made rather in anticipation of modern industrial tendencies than in regard to present conditions, advanced as they may be. If, as Socialists contend, small production is destined to become of steadily decreasing importance the question of how it is to be dealt with also becomes of smaller moment. If the predominant industries, and these are the ones controlled by trusts and combines, can be collectively owned and operated, as the author admits, the question of how the "minutiae of production" is to be operated may perhaps be interesting as a speculation, but can hardly assume serious dimensions as a problem of the future.

It must be admitted, however, that in attempting a constructive outline of the transition from competition to co-operation, a writer is bound to draw his conclusions from present industrial conditions; as no one possesses the gift of prophecy the exact status and importance of any factor, such as small production, in the future, cannot be definitely known. From this, of course, it follows that criticism upon these matters must be taken with some reservation. But it can be asserted without exaggeration that Mr. Boothman has produced an extremely interesting and suggestive work, and that his conclusions based as they are upon present economic conditions, are entitled to serious consideration from all thoughtful students of social evolution.

Works of this sort may be expected to put in an appearance from time to time in the future as the necessity of considering the most expedient methods of transformation become more pressing, and there is little doubt but that they will approach nearer and nearer to accuracy as forecasts, as the development of industry furnishes fresh material for data.

There is no "X" in the knock-the-trusts fear.—Lancaster Labor Leader.

LETTER SOLICITED, THEN REJECTED.

"Catholic Columbian" of Columbus, Ohio, asks for Statement of principles of Socialism, and refuses to Print when Furnished. Author Requests "Chicago Socialist" to Publish Same with Copy of Platform attached which was sent to "Catholic Columbian". Latter paper indulges in a bitter denunciation of Socialism and lets the matter drop; a characteristic feature of a journalism that thrives upon working class ignorance.

Editor Chicago Socialist:

In the interest of fairness I request you to print the following article which was refused publication by the Columbian. It contains matter of vital interest to working men—matter which the editor of that paper evidently does not want his readers to know.

It was sent in response to a request appearing in that paper a few weeks ago for a "clear, concise, and accurate statement of the principles of Socialism." Instead of printing it or something of this character, the editor devoted two and a half columns to a bitter denunciation of Socialism and without giving the other side a chance closed the discussion in the next issue with the advice to read Rev. Kenelm Digby Best's "Why No Good Catholic Can be a Socialist," and other antagonistic works.

Such utterance is ungentlemanly, un-American and un-Christian and should be resented by all lovers of fair play.

The editor is in a position to greatly assist labor by pointing out the cause of our industrial ills. Knowing the cause it would be easy to apply the remedy. In refusing to print this information he is undoubtedly an enemy of labor, an enemy of the most detestable kind.

Socialists propose certain means for bettering the condition of the working class. While denouncing them for doing so, he offers no plan himself to that end. He simply tells workmen to be content with their hard lot and not raise a disturbance by trying to change present conditions.

Contentment is only for oysters, idiots and the dead, not for live and progressive human beings. And in advocating it he insults his readers by implying that they belong to the class named.

A professed friend of the poor he poses as a leader of progress, but like the contented oyster he moves only when lifted by the tide of public opinion.

Life is action. There is no such thing as standing still. We either go forward or backward. Nature apparently has equipped him as a crawfish and when he moves at all he imagines he is going forward.

Now I ask all the readers of the Columbian who like fair play to write to its editor and ask him why he refused to print both sides of this question, especially since it was plainly in the interests of labor to do so.

R. L. GREEN.

Somerset, O., Aug. 16, 1902.

The following is the article which was refused publication:

This copy of the Socialist platform is sent in response to a request in "Friendly Chats" in a recent issue of the Columbian for a "clear, concise and accurate statement of the principles of Socialism." It is an authorized statement by the leaders of the party in the U. S. and fully meets those requirements.

NATIONAL PLATFORM.

The Socialist Party of America in National Convention assembled, reads 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 overthrowing the powers of government and setting them for the purpose of transforming 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 form of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalist 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 capitalist the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the school, and enables them to reduce the 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 capitalist may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which develop capitalism are also 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, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike

[Note.—This article is printed by special request of the writer for distribution amongst interested parties. The Chicago Socialist will not, therefore, be held responsible for all the contacts therein, nor for the presentation of the subject, of course excepted.—Ed.]

political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the privileged classes.

While we declare that development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism, as it depends upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat, 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 taxes on property of the capitalist class, 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 rate 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, loss 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.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose, in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure government control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

We are most interested in Socialism as it affects ourselves, so we will confine our remarks to the aim and purpose of the Socialist party in this country at present, and show that the movement is along political and economic lines alone, and does not affect religion at all.

All persons who think and observe recognize the tendency in the business world toward the concentration of interests. So a quotation from one of our leading journalists will not be out of place here. Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews, in a recent address to the students of the Chicago University, said: "The old system of competition called for long hours. In the system of co-operation the workman who now spends eight or nine hours at his task may look forward to a working day of six hours, with more time for rest and the advantages which are open to him. In the future the control of our industries will be either in the few men whose wealth gives them power, in the city, state and nation, or vested in the workmen."

Socialists agree with Dr. Shaw. They believe that the control of our industries should be vested in the working men, and since they are the majority of our citizens and form the state, the state will nominally be in control. Then the working man will receive all he earns instead of being compelled as at present to give a large part of it to swell the purses of those who are already enormously wealthy.

As matters now stand our people are divided generally speaking, into two classes, the working class, those who depend on employment for their daily bread, and the capitalistic class, those who employ the first class. For convenience they are generally referred to as capital and labor.

Socialists maintain that peace between the two is impossible, because the interests of each class are in direct opposition to those of the other. Capital endeavors to get labor at the lowest possible price, and labor strives to obtain the highest wages. This, of course puts the classes engaged in production and distribution on a basis of continual warfare in which capital has all the advantages. It can exist luxuriously for years with its mills idle, but labor suffers if it is idle even for a few weeks. Since they are necessarily working in opposite directions it is unreasonable to ever expect them to work in harmony. The principles involved are so antagonistic that there can be no compromise.

In place of this fighting plan in which the continual strife between the employer and employed is well illustrated by the strikes all over the country, Socialists wish to substitute a system of fraternal help or co-operation. They think that the only solution of the problem is for the people to own the industries themselves by making them state property, like our schools.

Under this plan a man working for the state really works for himself, because it is a part of the state and controls its management by its vote. This of

course, will eliminate the cause of strife. No one ever heard of a strike in the post office, public schools, or libraries, water works, state hospitals, police, fire or sanitary departments. These are a few of the many things already conducted on the Socialist plan. Their claim, therefore, that its universal application will settle the strike problem permanently, certainly has a reasonable foundation.

Now for the means of socializing the industries. They propose two ways of putting their ideas into practice, both of which are recognized by all as fair and lawful. One is to have the state buy outright the factories, railroads, etc. The other is to authorize the state to build and operate the necessary factories and means of distribution. When this is done it will operate them in a way similar to that on which the postal system is operated now, only more economically. The great efficiency and economy of this method will enable the state to quote prices so low that it can buy competition in the open market, secure all the business. It is the intention to take one industry at a time just as fast as the state is financially able. Since this would probably require a generation there would be no violent disturbance in the business world.

However, it is a trifling presumption or premature for anyone to suggest plans toward that end. The thing to decide now is whether it is right, necessary or desirable to make the change proposed, and leave the manner of doing it to the people when a majority are in favor of it. The will of the majority is law and whatever action the majority of the people take in the future will be legal.

In reference to public ownership there is one very important point to remember. The Socialist idea of it means the ownership by the state of only the capital necessary to carry on production and distribution. This of course will not interfere with the right of private property which will remain as under present conditions.

In regard to your other request for a commentary on "How Far a Catholic May Accept or Reject Socialism," we may note that the religious orders, Jesuits, Dominicans, Paulists and others, practice communism, the twin sister of Socialism. The latter, however, is unquestionably the better plan for a state, because it gives the individual more incentive to do his best wherever he may be placed, by permitting private property and giving the earnings to the workman instead of to a common fund. Now if that plan is good for the clergy a similar but better one certainly ought to be good for the people.

Since the platform and the foregoing explanation shows that the Socialist party proposes nothing that conflicts with conscience or religious dogma, its sole aim being to better the condition of the working people, there really is no reason why a Catholic may not accept Socialism without any reservation.

Unfortunately there seems to be a disposition among Catholic authorities to judge the party by some of its unworthy members. True, there are bad men in it just as there are in the Catholic church. It is not fair to condemn the church on account of the actions of a few of its disreputable members. Neither is it fair to oppose Socialism on account of the atheism of some of its adherents, and no one condemned the Republican party because Ingersoll voted that ticket, and the fair and rational way is to judge each by the doctrine which it teaches or the platform which it advocates.

It is folly to close our eyes to the overwhelming and irresistible tendency in the business world toward the concentration or merging of business interests which must in a few years at most put the control of all our industries in the hands of a few enormously rich men. This is in the line of progress, however, and cannot be stopped. It is the natural result of the "profits" system, and is the expression of certain other well understood forces which will render the end mentioned inevitable, whether desirable or not.

It behooves voters, therefore, to choose now before it becomes too late whether they will work in the near future for a few rich men at low wages, or for themselves in the Co-operative Commonwealth proposed by Socialists, which will give them enough for their labor to enable them to live decently.

R. L. GREENE.

Signatures Needed.

The number of signatures needed on the congressional tickets are as follows:

First district 1,100

Second district 1,150

Third district 900

Fourth district 700

Fifth district 850

Sixth district 850

Seventh district 950

Eighth district 1,000

Ninth district 900

Tenth district 900

An average of from 450 to 500 names are needed in the senatorial districts. About 11,000 names are necessary for the county ticket. All petitions must be in this office by Sept. 25th.

E. M. STANGLAND, Sec.

A SOCIALIST ALPHABET.

(By Dan Deatour.)
Workmen who stand in this bright land
Have learned their P's and Q's;
So will you let the Alphabet
Tell you, sir, of their views.

A stands for All men in wage slavery bound, and
B for the Bourgeoisie by whom they are ground;
C stands for Class struggle, now near its close, and
D for men's Duty to end their own woes.

E stands for Emancipation from all class made laws,
F for Federation in humanity's cause,
G stands for Government of things—and not men, and
H for the Hour when they'll usher it in.

I stands for Independence to pursue our own pleasure, and
J is for Justice for all like measure,
K stands for a Kingdom with peace at the helm, and
L is for Love, the king of the realm.

M stands for Mammon, whom they must de-throne, and
N their Necessity of seeking their own,
O stands for Opportunity grasped firm and strong, and
P for their Power to right every wrong.

Q stands for the Question absorbing the hour, and
R for a Revolutionary party in power,
S stands for Socialism, inevitable, grand, and
T for its Triumph that's now near at hand.

U stands for the Union of all men at last, and
V for the Votes in their own interest cast,
W stands for their Welcome to freedom's bright men, and
X for the cross they will cast off with scorn.

Y stands for their Yearning their fetters to sever, and
Z for their Zeal to end slavery forever.

The Deadly Parallel.
Below will be found a curious application of the "deadly parallel" which appeared in a recent issue of the Paint, Oil and Drug Review, where the two following items were placed side by side seemingly without reference to their contents:

Judge Selby of the United States Court of Appeals in deciding the Walker peonage case against three prominent turpentine operators of Florida said: "The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution provides that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States, nor any law subjecting their jurisdiction, nor that Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." "Involuntary servitude" is forbidden as well as slavery. The Supreme Court said in the Slaughter House cases, 16 Wall. 36, 72, that "while negro slavery alone was in the mind of the Congress which proposed the thirteenth article, it forbids any kind of slavery, now or hereafter. If Mexican peonage, or the Chinese coolie labor system shall develop slavery of the Mexican or Chinese race within our territory, this amendment may safely be trusted to make it void." The Congress unquestionably has power to make laws against "involuntary servitude," whether it be peonage, vassalage or villeinage. The statute in question one to a condition of peonage. The word "peonage" as used in the statute includes cases of involuntary servitude to work out a debt. But every case of such servitude may not be within the statute. A peon is a "species of serf, compelled to work for his creditor until his debts are paid." (Century Dictionary.)

A new law has been enacted in Georgia for the purpose of securing a legal hold on negro laborers. It is believed that the new measure will prove as effective in preventing desertions as peonage and will not be adjudged a violation of the latter statute. Under the Georgia law a negro laborer who is hiring out to a farmer for a year signs a contract and makes an affidavit that he is not under contract with any other person for the time specified in the contract. This affidavit is also signed by the attesting officer. It will be seen that the affidavit is the very point of the law; for if a negro breaks his contract he is liable to prosecution. Nor is this all. If the negro breaks his contract and hires to another farmer or anyone else, and this said farmer fails to take the affidavit, he (the farmer) is guilty of a misdemeanor and can be prosecuted under the law. This is the new law in a nutshell.

The owners of this trade journal should look after the fellow who sets up their forms. He may be a Socialist or a chump—both of which are good reasons for his discharge.

Report from Decatur, Ill.
Comrade G. N. Egnor of Decatur, Ill., sends a very encouraging report of the progress of Socialism in that district. The Decatur branch though not large numerically is very compact and aggressive, its membership consisting mainly of "hustlers." The local was organized in January and has done some good campaign work since that date. Its regular meetings are held on the first and third Sundays of each month at 2 p. m. 141 E. Main street. Regular agitation meetings are held on the other Sundays. Comrade Kirkpatrick is expected to visit the district soon. There was no Labor Day parade but the retail clerks held a picnic at which they were addressed by a young lawyer, O. E. Adams, who made a fair though rather obscure Socialist speech. Comrade Egnor reports further that the nomination petitions are being vigorously hustled and that the campaign fund list, which he will soon turn in,

is having a fair success. Converts are being made rapidly and are turning out to be good timber. One of the most hardworking comrades in Decatur a few years ago was a most aggressive antagonist of Socialism and frequently called Comrade Egnor a fool for his advocacy of it. Now, however, he cannot keep still upon the subject himself and is continually pounding it into the heads of the unconverted. Such men are the ones that are worth having and may always be relied on to do good work. Local Decatur sends greetings to Chicago comrades and best wishes for the success of the movement.

5. Dakota State Ticket.
South Dakota Socialists held their state convention on Aug. 28th at Aberdeen and nominated the following ticket:
For U. S. Senator—R. W. Haire of Aberdeen; Congressmen—Freeman Knowles of Deadwood and Walter Price of Milford; Governor—J. C. Crawford of Clark; Lieut.-Governor—Erik Shopstad, Sioux Falls; Secretary of State—Clarence Brothers, Aberdeen; Treasurer—A. E. Clark, Hekla; Auditor—G. Frank Walker, Onaida; Attorney-General—S. H. Cranmer, Aberdeen; R. R. Commissioner—E. B. Case, Madison; Supt. Public Instruction—D. McClellan, Golden; Chairman State Committee—G. A. Grant, Clark; Secretary State Committee—W. A. Williams, Sioux Falls.

New Hampshire Nominations.
Socialists of Strafford county, New Hampshire, at their first county convention nominated the following ticket:
For County Commissioners, Paul Duchene and Michael Harrison of Dover; Stephen Brock of Rochester; For Sheriff, Onslow S. Blaisdell of Somersworth; For Registrar of Deeds, Frank J. Drew of Farmington; For County Treasurer, William E. Spencer of Rollinsford; For Registrar of Probate, David E. C. Duffie of Dover; County Solicitor, Benjamin T. Whitehouse of Dover; For Mayor of Concord, Origen A. Downing.

Iowa State Convention.
The Socialist party of Iowa held their state convention at Davenport on Sept. 2d, and nominated a full state ticket. There were nineteen delegates present. A. B. Wymer of Dubuque was elected chairman and A. K. Gifford of Davenport was made secretary. The ticket nominated was as follows: Secretary of State, W. A. Jacobs of Davenport; Auditor, T. J. Grant of Muscatine; Treasurer, S. R. McDowell of Lake City; Attorney-General, J. S. McCrillis of Des Moines; Supreme Judge, A. D. Pugh of Des Moines; Clerk of Supreme Court, A. H. Larsen of Waterloo; Railroad Commissioner, J. S. Lorimer of Winterset. The platform adopted is short, concise, and to the point. It declares in unmistakable tones for the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution, such change to be achieved through the ballots of a united working class.

Resolutions of sympathy with the striking miners were adopted. J. M. Work was elected National Committeeman and W. A. Jacobs State Secretary Treasurer. The latter was also made State Organizer. A State Committee was also elected composed of the following members: Jacobs, Holtz, West, Jacobson, Ricker, and McDowell, three to constitute a quorum. Branches were instructed to take a vote on each act of the convention, which was then adjourned.

Hoosier Hustler Here.
Comrade Ray of Terre Haute, State Organizer for the Socialist party of Indiana, paid us a visit at headquarters last Friday. He reports the prospects for Socialism in Indiana as exceedingly encouraging. Comrade Ray has organized no less than eighteen new locals since July 22d, and on the day of his visit here was on his way to Whiting, Ind., to make it nineteen.

Massachusetts Nominations.
Massachusetts Socialists have nominated John C. Chase of Haverhill for Governor, Dr. John Quincy Adams of Amesbury for Lieut. Governor, and Edward A. Buckland of Holyoke for secretary of state, at their state convention held in Boston last Monday.

Ohio Financial Report.
Ohio State Committee's Financial report for August shows receipts of \$166.52 and expenses of \$162.43. Four new locals with a total of 44 members were organized during the month, and there are now 37 locals and 5 branches in the state all told. The outlook for Socialism is distinctly encouraging and the Ohio comrades are working steadily and aggressively all the time.

Collins at the Temple.
Comrade John Collins spoke at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue, last Sunday and gave the audience a most interesting description of his agitation tour through the strike districts of Pennsylvania. A sum of \$16.11 was collected to aid in sending an agitator into the region again. Amongst those present was Bishop

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It is because Socialism is a better aid to humanity (and Nature travels along the lines of the least resistance) in this great struggle, that makes its ultimate establishment inevitable.

Capitalism in its efforts to make the social body subservient to the interests of a small minority, renders it a vast majority at times almost defenseless against natural forces.

The industrial depressions, the phenomenon of overproduction, that starving child of capitalism, puts the working class in actual hunger, and denies the opportunity to millions of able bodied men to apply their energies to natural forces in order that they may survive.

Mankind will have to throw off the shackles of capitalism or else perish in the struggle with Hunger and Cold.

Socialism will succeed capitalism just as capitalism succeeded feudalism, because it is no longer an aid but a hindrance in the struggle of mankind with natural forces.

It is a part of the evolution of the race, this changing of systems to accommodate the different modes in which man combats his environments.

Thus we see that Socialism instead of working in defiance of the natural law of the survival of the fittest, works in conjunction with and, indeed, in consequence of it.

The socialist movement is based on a struggle in the social organism between the capitalist class, whose members privately own the farms, factories, mines, railroads, etc., the instruments with which society carries on the great battle with Nature, and the working class whose existence is threatened because of such private ownership.

At the present time, on account of the stupidity and lack of solidarity on the part of the workers, the capitalist class has the better of the struggle. However, the working class is at last awakening to its historic mission, as is evidenced by the wonderful growth of Socialism all over the world.

If our scientific friend is one of the world's dispossessed, whether he likes it or not, his place is in the socialist movement.

The law of the survival of the fittest has decreed it so.

PEYTON BOSWELL.

Fallows who sat on the platform and made a few inconsequential remarks. An effort was made to induce the Bishop to address a future meeting at the Temple, and a promise was extracted from him for a date in November with an "if possible" reservation. Previous to the collection above mentioned another of \$9.81 was subscribed for the local propaganda.

For Socialist Pleasure Seekers.
The young people on the north-west side will have a chance to enjoy a pleasant evening on Saturday, Sept. 20th. The Union Pleasure Club has arranged for a grand reception and ball at Dania hall, 251 W. Chicago avenue on that evening.

A benefit ball for the striking miners will be given by the comrades of the Eighth ward at Beck's hall, South Chicago, on Sept. 13 (this evening). The tenth anniversary of the Socialist Sangerbund will be celebrated on Sunday, Oct. 19th, at Brand's Hall, Clark and Erie streets, with a grand concert and ball, and the comrades are preparing to make this one of the events of the season. Tickets at 25 cents are for sale at the office of the Chicago Socialist and also by comrades in the different branches.

Party Member Injured.
Chicago comrades will be grieved to hear that one of our most active party members, Comrade Louis Schur, was dangerously hurt in the recent cable car accident on Milwaukee avenue. According to the report Comrade Schur is suffering from concussion of the brain and internal injuries, and his recovery is said to be doubtful.

Discussion Meeting.
The 12th ward branch will hold a discussion meeting at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue, on Saturday, September 13th, at 8 p. m., and invites every Socialist in the vicinity to be present.

Who is the Joke on?
"But we've got to have an issue, you know," said the party magnate. "We must go into the campaign prepared at all points. You can't hope for success out here, any more than we can, without an inspiring shibboleth."

"Well, we'll get one all right," doggedly responded the faithful henchman, "if you fellows that's got the money will put up for it."

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TICKET AND PLATFORM

Of the Socialist Party of the State of Illinois.

STATE TICKET. Treasurer—A. W. Nelson. Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. B. Smiley. Clerk of Supreme Court—David Roberts.

Trustees of the University of Illinois—Gertrude B. Hunt, J. W. Saunders, Lydia Swanson. Clerk Appellate Court, 2d Judicial District—John Deppa. Clerk Appellate Court, 3d Judicial District—G. N. Egnor.

COUNTY TICKET. For Sheriff—Jas. P. Larsen. For County Treasurer—D. H. Daly. For County Clerk—Sam Robbins. For Clerk of Probate Court—William H. Leffingwell.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET. First Congressional District—M. Becker. Second—Bernard Berlyn. Third—J. Wanhope.

SENATORIAL TICKET.

First Senatorial District: For Senator—Joe Johnston. For Representative—Rice Washbrough. Second: For Representative—John Gilbert. Third: For Senator—Jos. Trentz.

[Note—With very few exceptions the candidates on the above tickets are wage workers and in the great majority of cases members of Trades Unions also.]

STATE PLATFORM.

The Socialist Party in Convention reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its adherence to the principles and platform of the National Socialist Party as set forth at the Convention at Indianapolis.

In spite of the fact that the forces of production are being improved at an unprecedented rate, that the wastes of industry and competition are being eliminated by concentration, and that the stress of labor is being continually increased, the share of the work in the increased product of his skill and industry grows ever less relatively, so that his income remains at or near the subsistence point.

The whole strength of the present government of the State of Illinois is used to maintain the exploiting class and to increase the unearned income. Legislation demanded by the workers is either openly defeated in the legislature, passed in a purposely defective form, or finally overthrown in the courts.

class and all those in favor of the cause of Socialism to unite with them to the end that the control of the political powers of the State may be obtained and used in the interest of the producers of wealth rather than the exploiters of labor.

The Socialist Party pledges itself to use all the power that it may control, in the interest of the producing class. Its candidates when elected will do all in their power towards improving the condition of the workers while the wage system lasts and to hasten the time when that system will be abolished by the common ownership of the means of production and distribution.

In all State Legislation the Socialist Party will work for all laws for the protection of the interest of the working class, wherever those interests are at stake, and for all measures which will raise the standard of living of that class.

Open Air Meetings. Saturday 8 p. m. 111th and Michigan Av. Speaker: Wanhope. Saturday 8 p. m. North Av. and N. Clark St. Speaker: Simons.

Women Party Members. A meeting of the women members of the Socialist Party of Illinois will be held at Headquarters, 181 Washington St., Chicago, Wednesday, September 17th, 1902, for the purpose of forming a campaign committee to carry on campaign work among the women of Illinois.

Notice of Debate. On September 19th at 8 p. m. a debate will take place in Schiller Hall, (12th floor), 103 Randolph St., between A. M. Simons, Editor International Socialist Review, and Mr. Harding.

More subscribers are ALWAYS WELCOME.

MISCELLANEOUS.

National Candy Co. with an authorized capital of \$3,000,000, has been incorporated in New Jersey.

Earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for August will exceed \$13,000,000.

A retail cigar trust to compete with the American Cigar Co. (the trust) is forming in Chicago.

Bicycle plants in Indiana and Illinois are merging.

Warrants are out for the arrest of eighteen St. Louis aldermen implicated in a big bribery plot in connection with street railway franchises.

During the month of August industrial combinations with a capital of \$550,000,000 were incorporated. The total capitalization for the seven months of the present year is nearly \$2,500,000,000.

British capitalism in South Africa has just given an illustration of how to get around the "freedom of contract" myth. The tax upon the natives, a capitation tax, is to be doubled.

Arizona Socialists will have a full ticket in the field this fall.

The Labor World of Tokio, Japan, is filled with accounts of strikes and labor troubles principally in the government factories, arsenals and navy yards throughout the country.

STATE LOCALS.

Socialists in unorganized towns can get information about starting a Local by writing to Ruth Dick Hall, Secretary, 404 Stock Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

ALTON—Aug. Schipper, 409 E. 8th St. BELLEVILLE—J. Wachtel, 604 Bristol St. BETHLEHEM—F. G. Smith.

ROCKFORD—C. L. Dewey, 751 E. 1st St. SPRINGFIELD—Carl Spert, 1723 E. Carpenter St.

Good Morning Comrades! Did you ever buy any... SHOES... at the BIG TRANSFER CORNER?

Help the Miner's Fund by attending the Dramatic performance at Wicker Park Hall Tuesday, October 28th. Admission 25 cents.

The campaign committees in each senatorial district can find no cheaper and more effective campaign literature than to order a lot of 3 months sub. cards for 10 cent each.

Money collected for the Miners Strike Fund ought to be reported to the office weekly. Comrades will please take notice.

Are You A Comrade? Read "The Comrade", the Socialist's great illustrated Magazine.

Not to know it means not to know Socialist Literature. 200 illustrations in the first volume. \$1. per year; 10 cents per copy. No free copies.

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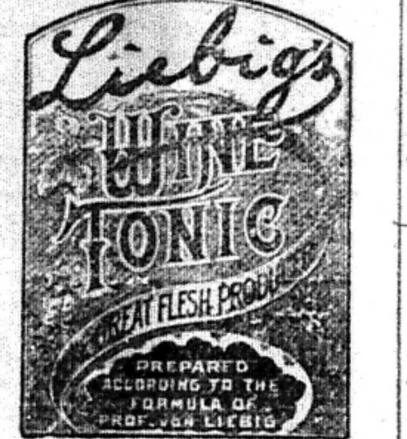
Come to the Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Socialist Co-operative will take place at the Store tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. When you come to this meeting, I am going to make you feel good.

Now we have arrived at the point where the store is an absolute success and if you will come to the meeting I'll prove it to you.

Here are a few prices: American Family Soap... .05 Sugar pr lb... .05 Canned Salmon... .10

WM. H. LEFFINGWELL, BUSINESS MANAGER, Socialist Co-operative, Telephone: 924-572, 1041 W. BERTHOFF ST.



Pure, Rich, Red Blood. Liebig's WINE TONIC is wonderful in its effects. It improves the appetite, stimulates digestion and renews the blood.

Startling Facts! The census reports on manufactures in the U. S. throw new light on industrialism in this country, and sustain the Socialist position on the economic condition of the American people.

Do you eat Meat These days? If so, buy your supplies of CARL SALLET, 425 W. Division St., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Meat Trust is putting up the prices of meat, but our prices are as low as the lowest. Give us a trial.

TREEBIN BROS., 728 W. North Ave. Peter Sissman, Attorney at Law, Telephone Central 1374.

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M. H. TAFT, Attorney at Law, Suite 58, 99 Randolph St., Borden Block, CHICAGO, ILL. Telephone Central 2813.

Clubbing Rates with The Chicago Socialist and The Comrade... International Socialist Review... 1.00

The International School of Social Economy. Permanently located at Kansas City, Mo. Students furnished with four correspondence students. Three dollars pays the bills.

THE ABERDEEN, Butter, Tea and Coffee House, 5925 ABERDEEN ST. P. HORSLEY, Prop.

THE SOCIALIST, An Illustrated Weekly. Aggressive, Scientific, unlike any other 20 cents a year. 10 weeks 10 cents.

B. BERLYN, Maker of High Grade Cigars, Hand work only. Mail orders promptly filled. 662 East 63rd St., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Gray 974.

Stop Trading with the enemy. Help yourself and the socialist cause by purchasing your SHOES from Comrade J. BERNESS, 977 W. Lake St. All Styles and Prices.

Why Not Try S. MARCUS THE TAILOR, Suits and Overcoats 210 La Salle St. Made to Order. No Advances. Weekly or Monthly Payments. CHICAGO. First Class Workmanship Guaranteed.

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GRAND PROPAGANDA MEETING WITH CONCERT AND DANCE

WOMEN'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY "FORTSCHRITT" SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1902. SCHOENHOEENS' HALL, Corner Milwaukee and Asolands Avenues. Opening on "SOCIALISM" by Dr. Moritz Schultze. Commencing 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets, in Advance, 10 cents, at the Door 25 cents.

If you enjoy an evening of dancing you should attend the RECEPTION AND BALL GIVEN BY THE UNION PLEASURE CLUB.

DANIA HALL 251 WEST CHICAGO AVE. SATURDAY EVE. SEPT. 20, 1902. TICKETS 25 CENTS. Wardrobe FREE. Music by Bredfield. Tickets can be had at the "Chicago Socialist".

10th Anniversary, Concert and Ball

Socialist Saengenbund SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1902. BRAND'S HALL, Cor. Clark and Erie Sts. Commencing at 3 O'Clock P. M.

Tickets in Advance, 25 cents, Admitting Gent and Lady. At the Door 25 cents a Person. Tickets For sale at the Office of CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

CHAS. TYL & CO. UNION TAILORS. 772 SO. HALSTED ST. COR. 19TH PLACE CHICAGO.

SHOES DURABLE AND STYLISH Are awaiting you and your families at J. SILVERSTEIN & CO., 280 W 12th Street, near Halsted. Good honest shoes at lowest prices our principle.

For People Who Think. THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW is a monthly magazine intended for socialists who are willing to do some studying and thinking and for students who wish to investigate the principles of socialism and the status of the socialist movement.

The Review is not intended for children, nor for people who never heard of socialism. To intelligent socialists it is simply indispensable. It enables them to keep in touch with the socialists of the entire world. It is the medium through which the thinkers of the socialist movement exchange their views.

At the same time the Review is not hard reading. Its articles are on live questions of the day and they are treated by writers who know how to use the English language so as to make themselves understood.

A. M. Simons is the editor; Max S. Hayes edits a department entitled "The World of Labor"; Ernest Untermann edits the "Foreign" department, and George D. Herron is an editorial contributor.

The subscription price is \$1.00 per year, and the price of single copies is 10 cents. To any reader of this advertisement who has never been a subscriber we will send the International Socialist Review, three months, on receipt of 10 cents in stamps. (If in Chicago, 16 cents).

Catalogue of socialist books and particulars of our co-operative plan mailed free on application. Charles H. Kerr & Company, Publishers, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW. This Label Dr. H. A. Frankel DENTIST. 22 W. 12th St. CHICAGO.

SHOES... that wear easy. JOS. JOHNSON 855 W. Division St., near Calif. Ave. A SUSPENSORY IS AN EVIDENCE OF WEARINESS. DON'T WEAR IT.