

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

THIS PAPER CAN SUPPLY ANY BOOK IN PRINT ON SOCIALISM OR QUESTIONS OF ECONOMICS. SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

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"Workmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains: You have a world to gain."

FIFTH YEAR. - WHOLE NO. 228.

CHICAGO, ILL. SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1903.

PRICE ONE CENT.

STRUGGLES OF THE TOILERS

A Plutocratic Prescription. A Capitalist Preaches Anarchy. Advises Massacre of Workers. An Incipient Revolt at the Kellogg Works. Shooting and Fighting a Daily Occurrence. Wood Workers Win Complete Victory.

"A WHISP OF GRAPE."

The Financial Record, an organ of the money world, in its issue of June 10th contains the following remarkable utterance with regard to the sort of treatment that should be meted to the laboring people of this country who have dared to disturb the peace of the financial world by demanding a larger share of their own production:

"Labor the Only Disturber."

"The irrational attitude of labor unions is the sole disturber of the world's commercial peace, and the one standing threat against the prosperity of the United States. The evil has forced its own remedy in a general organizing of employers to resist the unreasonable demand of labor leaders and agitators and in the well-nigh complete alienation of public sympathy from the more aggressive unions. One of two results are bound to follow, either strikes will be abolished and permanent joint committees, empowered to decide all issues, substituted therefore, or else a season of strike law-making in line with the Connecticut bill or even a more drastic character, coupled with wholesome enforcing of the law—with 'a whisp of grape' is necessary. Indeed, had there been less politics, less dallying with official duty and the law of the land, less blunderdash and a more liberal expenditure of ammunition in the State of Pennsylvania about a year ago, it is quite likely there would be at the present moment no labor problem worth speaking of in the United States."

Had a labor paper suggested such ideas as are set forth above, had it advocated a "whisp of Grape" in the settlement of labor problems, the whole country would have rung with demands for its suppression. Had an official of a labor organization even hinted at such a method of treating capitalists he would have been imprisoned as a dangerous anarchist. Herr Most was jailed for not half as much, but the organ of the financial world, the conservator of the public peace the apostle of morality—for the worker—dares to flaunt such a savage statement in the face of the world and, notwithstanding that several weeks have elapsed, not a single word of comment or criticism has been heard. Silence is said to give assent and the great dailies have by their attitude endorsed the blood thirsty demands of

the organs of the "and brokers of America.

Workingmen, will you never realize you have nothing but contempt, spiked clubs and bayonets, riot cartridges and "whisks of grape" to expect from the class who live in idleness (save when they are devising schemes to rob each other, which they call business), while they plunder you and spit upon you.

Is there no class struggle, brother when the forces which really control this government, the financial forces, are arousing their class to demand that the consideration that shall be given, workmen in future shall be no greater than is now shown a mad dog. Blinded by their successes, made arrogant by their wealth, rendered heartless by their pleasures and debauched in mind as well as in body by their excesses, the masters of bread are digging a pit for their own engulfment and destruction. "Ye are many, they are few," and the sleeping giant of labor is already beginning to stir. Too many times have we witnessed the butchering of helpless wage slaves by the powers of government at the behest of the brutal money power. Too often have we listened to the wail of dying men and women at the hand of that government whose sole excuse for existence is the protection of those whom they slay.

They who sway the destinies of government have already tasted our blood and like the tiger they thirst for more. With the working class alone rests the determination as to whether those who have fattened on our labor, reveled in the debauchery of our womanhood, benumbed our intellects and gloated over the helpless wrecks they made, shall yet further enjoy the, to them, sweet pleasure of picking our bones and leaving them to whiten in the sun. The workman who does not stand shoulder to shoulder with his fellows in this struggle for our very lives as gully of the destruction of his fellows as though his own hand aimed the gun. Workingmen of the world, unite. If the Jezebels of the upper world must be provided for let it not be at the expense of you and yours. If the Herods of the financial world hunger for slaughter let them not glut their mad ferocity on us. If grape and canister is to be the future arbiter in labor disputes look to it that you and yours shall not alone suffer. Human life is too sacred to be snuffed out wholesale at the wink or nod of the money god. It were a thousand times better that such creatures should cease to be than that a nation should be decimated.

Remember, though, that there is no law for the men who clip the bonds and pull the strings that control the action of our officials. Workingmen must depend on themselves and themselves alone, if they would not wear their intestines on their arms as the result of capitalistic military attention. —American Labor Journal.

WORKING MEN IN A LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE

During the past week things have become really interesting in the world of labor. Interest has centered in the Kellogg Switch Board strike which at the present writing is being fought out by all parties concerned with the utmost energy. On the workers side the unions involved at present are the brass workers, machinists and teamsters unions, all these unions are putting up a good fight against unequal odds. The capitalist judges have issued sweeping injunctions and the striking workers are now under sentence for "contempt". Socialists can easily understand why capitalist judges treat workmen with contempt and jail sentences for picketing and persuading their fellow workers from taking their places while they are fighting to improve their working conditions. Why should the judges not treat the workers with contempt? The workers have had injunction experience in the past, if they had any memories and were capable of learning anything by past experiences they would have elected working class judges last June, and then they would have had things looked at from a working man's standpoint. Probably they will learn in time to place their interests in the hands of men of their own class.

This struggle at the Kellogg plant is of much more significance than at first sight might appear. It is not simply the waning or losing of a local strike. The fact is that the Manufacturers' Associations not only of Chicago but of the United States are concentrating their power in this fight on principle. That is, that they will not recognize the union. It looks as if the fight is one to a finish, and it behooves organized labor to see to it that this strike is not lost, no matter what the cost, let the unions stand by each other, as they expect each individual in their respective unions to do. If they do this labor will be all powerful, as it should be, but if on the other hand they allow their masters to defeat them one union at a time, then the days of unionism which is of any benefit to their members is at an end.

As we go to press president Curran of the freight handlers union is receiving considerable attention from the capitalist press. They can hardly find words bitter enough to express their attacks on him, they call him "That Demagogue Curran," "Larric Curran," "This Fellow Curran." They are appealing to race prejudice by circulating a report that he served a term in the British navy. This all goes to show that there is nothing so low or contemptible that the capitalist will not stoop to, if there is the slightest hope of dividing or keeping the workers divided. We have faith that in time the workers will see the necessity of uniting and standing together both during strikes and at the ballot box on election day.

The Wood Workers Union after a strike of two weeks, during which time they held many conferences with the employers finally reached a settlement, the men being granted their complete demands. The rank and file rejected every offer of compromise made by the employers.

Progress

At its convention in Little Falls, Minn., last week of the Minnesota Federation of Labor, the following resolution was adopted: "That the State Federation of Labor recommend to all local and affiliated bodies the adoption of an amendment to their constitution by a clause permitting political action along the lines of the class struggle with the aim and object to assist the political movement of the world in controlling the public ownership and distribution under a form of co-operative control through the imperative mandate and the initiative and referendum."

Andrew Carnegie says "Every workman a shareholder" would end most of the conflicts which saddle us between capital and labor. You're right there, Andy. Every workman a shareholder in the profits and every capitalist a shareholder in the "right to work" and the trouble between capital and labor would be at an end.—A. L. U. Journal.

The only kind of meat allowed at the picnic will be chicken. The only kind of bread will be pie and the only kind of water will be Hops. All other brands are barred.

John Collins \$2.00 Hats. Best on earth for the coin. Two stores S. W. corner Madison and LaSalle sts., 217 Dearborn st. Union Mass.

PARTY PICNIC

When and Where We Celebrate.

On July 26th, at Palos Park, on the Wabash R. R., the fifth annual picnic held under the auspices of the Socialist Party of Chicago will take place. The spot selected for this important gathering is all that can be desired for a pleasant days outing. It is 22 miles removed from the smoke, dust and noise of the city. The fresh air and country scenery will do the hard worked comrades and their families a world of good, AND RIGHT HERE IS A GOOD PLACE TO STATE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COMRADES WITH FAMILIES THAT ALL CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS WILL BE TRANSPORTED ON THE TRAIN AND ADMITTED TO THE GROUNDS FREE OF CHARGE.

The committee on arrangements have made full provisions for all kinds of amusements that go to make a picnic an occasion to be desired and long remembered with pleasure.

There will be first class music for those who wish to trip it as they go on the light fantastic toe. This is always a very important part of a Socialist picnic, for Socialists unlike other people seldom ever grow old to dance. Then there will be speeches as a matter of course, for no Socialist gathering would be complete without one or more.

There will also be games and races of all kinds for both old and young. The picnic committee has done all within its power to make this fifth annual gathering of our ever growing, ever hopeful, always progressive and aggressive young party whose mission it is to break the shackles of capitalism and wage slavery from off the working class, a grand success.

Now leader it is up to you to do your share in this co-operative undertaking, by buying a ticket for yourself and wife or sweetheart and be there. Remember the date July 26th. Bring the children and make it in reality a party and a family gathering. See ad on this page.

If you want Socialism in your time you must do some hustling. Our masters will not bring it to us on a golden platter. Sit up, cards. Distribute papers and pamphlets. Never be caught without something to hand out to a prospective member. We must never sleep. Always on the alert.

WORKINGMEN!!

SEE WHAT YOUR MASTERS THINK OF YOU!

A Banker of New York Wrote to a Large Manufacturer Asking Him His Opinion of the Outcome of the Present Labor Agitation. The Manufacturer Replied:

"A slave is no more willing to have the shackles struck from his limbs than the working people are to lift a hand in behalf of their rights. Some of their leaders howl and try to arouse them, but it's all wind. Nothing will come of it. One half deride the rest, and hence will remain helpless. Their votes tell the tale. They want masters, and don't desire to be free. All we have to do is to smile on one and kick the other. The fact of the matter is that they think they are helpless. It's our duty to make them believe it. An empty stomach and a naked back is our argument. That is all we need to remain masters. With all their growlings during their secret meetings next day they are the first to discredit their leaders who work for principle and without remuneration. The whole thing in a nutshell is that they are so cowardly they are unwilling even to vote for themselves. They realize they are our slaves.

"Let them believe it—it pays us. We would be fools not to use them in every way to coin money out of them. Have no fear of the workingmen, as they'll never disturb our mastery, for where cowardice is added to ignorance, resistance to our power is impossible."—New York Paper.

THE KAISER'S SOLILOQUY.

(Mickey Doogan).

To be or not to be, that is the question; Whether to dissolve the Reichtag and suffer The "miserables" to capture still more seats To oust me (oh, outrageous fortune!) Or take to arms against my sea of troubles And seek to end them? To kill; to slay Reds all; and by one sweep to say I end The heart-ache and the thousand unnatural shocks They've made me heir to, is a consummation That I devoutly wish. . . . But conscience doth make cowards of us all! And then this beastly hue of revolution Sickles me o'er with a pale cast of thought—I see myself emigrating to America.

IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME.

The Chicago Daily News of recent date contains an amusing and slightly sarcastic article, entitled "Coal Men Defended." Herman Justi makes an address before the Retail Coal Dealers' Association. "The article with this headline describes how a certain gentleman, Herman Justi by name, makes certain peculiar and somewhat amusing remarks before an organization known as the Retail Coal Dealers' Association of Illinois and Wisconsin.

Of course this is the "good old summer time," and during its warmth and enjoyment we may be prompted by that convenient forgetfulness peculiar to wage slaves to not bear in mind the fact that this same Retail Coal Dealers' Association forced up the price of coal last winter during the coal strikes to such an extent that many poor families died of cold and privation.

But "in the good old summer time" Mr. Herman Justi comes before the populace and breaks loose as follows: "The organization of employers' associations has become necessary because of the growing intelligence and independence of the working class, as well as the growing influence and power of their organizations. Employers' associations can do much for peace in protecting labor organizations from their own folly by having a healthy antagonist. In the matter of organization labor is far in advance of capital and both sides have come to see that the labor problem must be dealt with scientifically and on business principles."

"For the settlement of disputes, Mr. Justi suggested a 'clearing house.' "The intermeddling of well-meaning outsiders and designing politicians only increases the need of intervention," he said. "Never before has so much been suggested or attempted as now and never have the differences been so numerous and widespread. Why? Because employer and employee have neglected their duty to the public and to each other.

"While machinery and other departments of industry have been changing the labor problem has been neglected. Business rules must prevail in its settlement. It is a problem that must be solved at home. It is a family difference and industry must organize into industrial families. If either side is selfish or indifferent on this question public opinion will compel congress to pass compulsory arbitration and compulsory incorporation of labor union laws, thereby turning over our commerce and industry to an office-holding oligarchy. The patience of the public is already strained and quick action is necessary on both sides to prevent a catastrophe."

Note the insulting insinuation conveyed in the above extract from the address of the gentleman, who talks to those capitalists who held the workers by the throat last winter and who raised the price of coal beyond our purchasing power, but who is willing to be our "tootsy wootsy" "in the good old summer time."

He says that "the organization of employers, associations has become necessary because of the growing intelligence and independence of the working class. Ah! The capitalists, finding the workers becoming partially class-conscious, are becoming class-conscious themselves, and are organizing against the workers.

He goes on to say that, "Both sides have come to see that the labor problem must be dealt with scientifically and on business principles."

Good for you Mr Herman Justi. We Socialists say that we intend to deal and do deal with the labor problem from a scientific point of view and we refer you to our teachers and writers, to such books as for example Frederic Engels' "Development of Socialism

from Utopia to science," in order to prove that fact. Mr. Justi refers in another part of his discourse to the intermeddling of outsiders and well-meaning politicians. He appears to be innocently unaware of the fact that he is himself an "inter-meddler."

He then goes on to refer to the danger that our industrial status of society may degenerate into an "office-holding oligarchy," apparently being oblivious to the fact that the condition which he condemns prevails at present, vide—the post office scandals.

He then vomits heated atmosphere through his panama about compulsory arbitration and so forth, and winds up his series of whines by threatening an awful catastrophe. No fear of that. The organized workers are too intelligent, too determined to use their ballots for their own emancipation. Socialism would certainly bring about one awful catastrophe: It would make the capitalists work with their hands and limbs, and would thus still and silence forever the perspiring jaw of Mr. Herman Justi.

JAMES ALLMAN.

White Slaves Cheap.

Two hundred miners are dead in Mark Hanna's coal mine near Chelyenne, Wyo. It may never be known how the explosion occurred. Had these men been chattel slaves they would have represented a loss to the owner of at least \$300,000. As it is the loss will be only the repairs to the mine. Do you wonder that chattel slavery was abolished? Can you not see that wage slavery is more profitable to the masters? Why, even if a mine mule dies the masters have to buy another, but when one of their men dies there are other men ready to step into their places without a cent's cost to the masters. Men, have you so little brains that you cannot see the point? Join the Socialist Party and vote to own the earth and the fullness thereof yourselves, and you will find that thousands of dollars will be spent to make safe the life of a single worker if necessary. They will not have to work under dangerous conditions if any amount of money will make it safe. If the mines are public property every widow and orphan would be cared for by the public—as it is they can starve and be damned for all the millionaires care. Vote for INDUSTRIAL liberty.

RENT CONTRIBUTIONS.

Karl Marx Club \$2.00
Seymour Stedman 2.00
David Wolf50
A. Rubla25
John T. Caulfield50

There can be no liberty without economic liberty. If a few men own the earth, they own the people who live on the earth. There is no freedom in choosing owners. It is not simply a question of wages. It is a question of men's owning themselves or of someone else owning them.—Geo. D. Her-ron.

This great government of the people is now actively engaged in supplying its soldiers with riot cartridges, especially designed to shoot down the people at short range. The sad joke about it all is that this murderous diet of lead was fixed up for the people by the very old party politicians who they sent with their ballots to Washington to do their legislating for them.—Democratic Herald.

The Burlington Railway has announced that hereafter their stenographers must buy their own typewriters. Prosperity, sure, for the stockholders. Living has gone up 20 per cent to 40 per cent and wages reduced where no strong organization can defy it. A great many private concerns compel their stenographers to buy their machines. Is it not as reasonable to expect a teamster to buy his team, or an engineer his engine? True there is a big difference in the cost but the principle involved is the same. Capitalism makes no distinction; profit is its only object. Greed, Greed, Greed. But the system will soon be superseded by one on broader lines equal rights to all, special privileges to none.

Go to the picnic early. Take all your friends. Show them that the Socialists are not the wild eyed monsters they are pictured to be. You won't have another chance until next year.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Comrades of the Seventh ward branch at Palos Fort July 26th at 2 P. M. to perfect arrangements for the agitation work for the coming fall, \$30 fine for non attendance.

More subscribers all ways wanted.

ANSWER TO CAPITALISTS LIES

German Socialists reply to those who misrepresent them. A full revolutionary program which will ultimately be carried out.

Above the puny sparrow flight of bourgeois campaign trickery the thought of Socialism rises like an eagle. Socialist philosophy is the only clear idea in a world full of confusion, the only great factor in a time full of smallness, the only will battling against mental inertia, the only hope which triumphs over the cares of today and lends a meaning to the lives of millions.

But now it is suddenly claimed that the Socialists are getting ashamed of their platform. The only political movement which does not wander about aimlessly, but is proceeding straight toward a really great and mighty goal, is suddenly said to be retreating its aim. The men who frankly confessed and announced a new world message, who paid for their honest convictions, during the last five years alone, the penalty of three hundred years of imprisonment, are now suddenly charged with tramping through the country in the guise of mysterious heros of detective stories and with having "no other care but to conceal their dark plans behind a spotless shirt front. Every bourgeois campaign meeting, every capitalist campaign leaflet, loudly proclaims: THE SOCIALISTS ARE CONCEALING THEIR REAL PROGRAM.

Our capitalist antagonists are not aware how bitterly they are mocking themselves. Our program, our aim, that is the standard which we have carried through all election campaigns from victory to victory. Their lack of a program, their clumsy demagoguery which betrays the self-interest of their class with the fantastic costume of the alleged commonweal, their well-fed self-satisfaction, have received their just dues at every election. But now we are said to have learned from them how to lose battles by diligently imitating their methods. Well, we are not christians enough to love our enemies, but we are human enough to be ashamed of the pitiful meanness in which those images of God are sunk.

Official science, though it is wedded to the doctrines of the state, has long ago been forced to renounce the idea of the eternity and immutability of the present social order. And the human mind cannot conceive of any other reorganization of society than that preparing in the sign of Socialism. The essential theory of capitalism, that of the Manchester men—which at least represented a logical system—has no longer any room in the life of this world. Every one, who is not a tyro without any judgement in politics, laughs at the cobweb of the agrarians and middle class saviors.

Before our very eyes a gradual transformation of capitalism is taking place. The trusts have established the communists of mammon, the co-operative movement and municipal capitalism furnish fresh proofs every day that the present system can be dispensed with, a system which brings misery, servitude, and the torture of uncertain livelihood to the great masses. Finally the storms of industrial depression has nipped the buds of capitalist prosperity and transformed the disputed theory of commercial crises into a tangible practice of crises. The enormous increase in the wealth of the privileged classes which the statistics register is outdistancing with giant strides the labored protection of the proletarian existence—which the economic organizations of the working classes are defending with stubborn zeal. Why in the world, then, should we conceal those principles, which the life of every day substantiates by hundreds of new proofs and hundreds of new witnesses?

But if our capitalist antagonists wish to insinuate that we have not revealed our aims with sufficient zeal, then we hasten to assure them once again: YES, WE ARE REVOLUTIONARY. WE REGARD THE IMPENDING TRANSFORMATION OF THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURES AS AN INNATE NECESSITY OF PRESENT SOCIETY, AND WE WISH TO SERVE SYSTEMATICALLY, AND FULL OF PROUD CONSCIOUSNESS, AS THE HARBINGERS OF THE NEW ORDER. They may call us iconoclasts, if they wish, but we know very well that nothing will collapse unless it is mouldy and rotten. We are also disturbers who chase the ruling classes from

(Continued on page 2.)

FIFTH ANNUAL PICNIC

GIVEN BY THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF COOK COUNTY

PALOS PARK ON THE WABASH R. R. SUNDAY, JULY 26TH, 1903

Trains leave Main Depot at Polk and Dearborn Streets as follows: Polk Street Depot, 9:30, 10:45, and 12: 15, arriving at

Archer Avenue 9:35, 10:50 and 12:30
41st and Stewart Ave. 9:40, 10:55 .. 12:35
47th and Stewart Ave. 9:45, 10:00 .. 12:30
55th and Stewart Ave. 9:48, 11:03 .. 12:33
63rd St. in Englewood: 9:50, 11:05 .. 12:35

Returning from Park = 8:15, 9:00 & 10:00 p.m.

TICKETS INCLUDING RAILROAD FARE AND ADMISSION TO PARK 50c on sale at Headquarters, 181 Washington St., Chicago, from members and at the depot on day of Picnic.

There is not a more pleasant and charming spot in Cook County than Palos Park, about 22 miles from the city on the Wabash Railroad. A beautiful brook shaded by large elm trees runs right through the grounds, forming a cool lake in the center of the park. An ideal spot for a day's outing for workingmen with their families and young men with their sweethearts.

ALL KINDS OF SPORTS AND ATHLETIC EVENTS.

For detailed program and prices, watch this space

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

Published every Saturday at 181 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

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

Subscription Rates: One year \$1.00, Six months .60, Three .30...

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

Entered at the Post Office Chicago, Ill., as Second Class Matter March 28, 1900.



PEACE, PEACE, AGAIN PEACE, PEACE.

At this time when John Mitchell of the mine workers and any number of minor labor leaders who desire to obtain prominence by securing praise from the capitalist press...

These fellows who preach peace generally add to their peace talk comments on the working class political movement as represented by the Socialist Party.

In their talk for peace they reinforce it by saying the working class have no particular use for possession of the public powers and the smiling capitalist puts the treacherous and ignorant labor leader on the shoulder...

But the capitalists have as yet not used the powers that have come to them by the stupidity of workers.

The Republican President Roosevelt who applauded in ninety four the acts of Grover Cleveland does not show any eagerness to meddle, in fact, all around there seems to be a desire to let the other fellow do it.

Why is this? With the power in their possession they could crush the last vestige of resistance in a couple of weeks, and again we ask why they do not do it?

The answer is found in the fact that the Socialist Party is growing unprecedentedly all over the United States and the growth of that party is their hand.

They know very well that to use the power they have and crush the unions it would open the eyes of many of the work and at the next presidential election our vote would be counted by the millions instead of by the hundreds of thousands.

That accounts for the tricky language used by the manufacturers association, railroad presidents and other large employers of labor. They disclaim any desire to "destroy" the unions but oppose the natural demands of the union. They would reduce the labor movement to a hollow mockery, but they will fail, and the labor leaders who now stand before the public besmirched by capitalist praise will reap the reward which all traitors receive in the end.

OUR FATHERS.

The following letter was received at the office of the Chicago Socialist this week and speaks for itself. Cincinnati, O., July 12, 1903. Chicago Socialist.

Dear Comrades:—I am compelled to change my residence and will be on the 16th of this month gone from here. So please change my address from street to SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HOME SANDUSKY, O. I hate to do it but necessity is the cause.—A worn victim of capitalism.

The American nation boasts of its high state of intellectuality. It boasts of its Educational advantages. It boasts of its Religious development. It boasts of its inroads its Commerce is making in foreign countries. It boasts of being in possession of the most colossal individual fortune in the world. It boasts of being the foremost nation on earth in point of productivity, our inventions and machinery are far in advance of those of any other country.

But if you will read up on the facts as delivered us by one Carroll D. Wright, our government statistician at Washington, D. C., you will learn that even though we do have two billion dollars per year exports, we are still unable to produce enough to properly care for ourselves.

As a direct result of our inability to look after the wealth we produce we have locked up in our almshouses and charitable institutes 200,000 of our poor old fathers and mothers, pauperized and traduced, totally dependent upon that most loathsome thing called CHARITY.

This is commercialism, cold, heartless, cruel and unrelenting, commercialism in all its barbaric, brutal and inhuman development. Commercialism that entwines its lecherous tentacles around its victims and slowly but surely crushes them back and down into the dust of the earth.

Do you think we should boast, especially of our intelligence, when we take our fathers and mothers, who have spent all their vitality and strength in building up our nation to what it is, and deliberately herd them off in charitable institutions and almshouses simply because they are unable to longer produce wealth for the ruling class?

Do you know what an almshouse is? Take a trip out to that repulsive and odious place called Dunning and look over its inmates, lying there unable to provide for themselves, worked until they are literally worn out, and then huddled off in bunches to patiently await the arrival of the grim specter called death to separate them from their miserable degradation.

See if you can find one amongst them who has not produced enough to keep a whole family in luxury for a half dozen generations, and then size up your individual assurance of a princely existence, and see if you cannot discover in the not far distant future a number that you will have to recognize as your own attached to one of those miserable cots, and that you are destined to occupy in your old age.

Our old parents, who furnished from their loins our posterity, under our present system of commercial piracy, are forced to become driving charges to be cared for by the public fathers and mothers who lavished their love and affection upon us who worked and planned for us, who watched over us during our spells of sickness, who assisted us in securing what little education we have, who cherished us in every way possible, who rejoiced with us when we rejoiced, and who sorrowed when we were in sorrow, and for their care and kindness, for their love and affection, for their worry and bother, we take them in their old age, and throw a blanket of calamity over their gnarled and shrunken forms.

But slavery, eat out the heart of Rome, and Rome fell. On her ruins was erected the feudal system. Slavery disappeared but, in its place, came serfdom. The working class found that it had but exchanged one form of servitude for another.

Feudalism ruled the world for some thirteen hundred years and then broke down as the slave civilization of the ancient world had broken down. The capitalistic system followed, ushered in with shouts of "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," and serfs believed the day of their emancipation had come.

But, as before, the toiling millions learned in time that they had but changed the form of their servitude. They had hoped to earn money and acquire wealth. They found that "Equality and Fraternity" were little more than empty names, while "Liberty" was but liberty to compete for jobs and force down their pay to the subsistence level.

Ricardo, "the greatest (capitalist) economist of the Nineteenth Century," proved this with his "Iron Law." He showed the wages, year in and year out, hovered about the subsistence line, leaving the laboring class the same reward that fell to slave and serf, a bare living.

What Ricardo taught the capitalists in books the laborers learned for themselves by hard experience.

shall be restored to and owned collectively by the working class, and when they go to the ballot box and show by the solidarity of their votes that they have decided to take charge of the course of our nation and operate it for the benefit of the population as a whole, then will charitable institutions and almshouses remain in the minds of our people only as a very faint memory.

STRIKE ANNOYS COURTS.

Secretary Ralf Easley of the Civic Federation a few weeks ago stated to a Tribune reporter that in a short time the strikes would be all settled. What about this one at the Kellogg Switchboard?

Kellogg Trouble Causes Almost Record-Breaking Litigation.

Petitions, Writs, Fines, Appeals

Several Cases Are Now Pending in a Variety of Ways—Judge Holdom's Sound Criticism.

"What the exception of the famous railroad strike of 1894, when Eugene V. Debs and his lieutenants kept the United States courts busy, the strike at the factory of the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company has given rise to more litigation than any other labor trouble Chicago has known in many years.

Next the strikers attempt, as at Homestead, to resist the "scab" by violence. This brings upon them the military and the strike falls. Next they try persuasion, but this brings the injunction backed by police and troops, and again the strike fails.

Development has now made this easy. To nationalize a thousand small, scattered industries has hitherto been out of question. To nationalize the trust that has swallowed them all is simple.

Again, the workers are learning, as never before, that their interests are fundamentally opposed to those of the capitalist class; that there can be no harmony between them; and that there is nothing in the present system for the wage earning class but servitude, oppression and the potter's field.

THE EMANCIPATION OF LABOR.

(Abstract of address delivered by Thomas Elmer Will, on July 4, 1903, at Payne's Park, Wichita, Kansas.)

The labor system of the world was born of conquest. For centuries captives in war were consumed as food by their captors. Later the captors learned that it was more economical to save the captive alive, compel him to work, and consume his product instead of his flesh.

As modern industries are today swallowed up by the trusts so ancient civilizations were swallowed up by Rome, and Rome became the slave-pen of the world.

We know what he means by a financial crisis, and we also know that one is coming. Likewise that "an elastic currency" one that the bankers and Shylocks can stretch to suit themselves is what they have been working for some time but even an elastic currency won't keep off the crash when the time comes.

The Tribune has been making a great "holler" over its high trapeze act in distributing free ice that other people have paid for. How that sheet does swell up over its so-called philanthropy? But why shouldn't it? It is only natural.

What Ricardo taught the capitalists in books the laborers learned for themselves by hard experience.

Then the laborers organized to raise their pay, shorten their hours and improve their condition.

Now the capitalists needed a new wage doctrine. Their economists invented it. It was the doctrine of the "Wages Fund." By this, laborers were supported by their masters' capital.

But the workers organized and struck, nevertheless. They won notable victories. They disproved by facts the doctrine of the Wages Fund, and capitalistic economists abandoned it.

But the trade union and the strike did not prove a final solution. The machine arrived. Fewer workers were now needed, men were discharged. Still others were supplanted by women; then women were supplanted by children. The unemployed army appeared and now strikes failed.

Why should they fall now after succeeding before? Because, before, skill was at a premium and the unemployed then were scattered; they could not learn in time of the strike nor reach it in time if they learned of it.

Now the machine has made skill largely unnecessary and it has made the unemployed numerous. The telegraph announces the strike and the railroad brings the unemployed to "scab" on the strikers.

Next the strikers attempt, as at Homestead, to resist the "scab" by violence. This brings upon them the military and the strike falls.

Next they try persuasion, but this brings the injunction backed by police and troops, and again the strike fails.

Development has now made this easy. To nationalize a thousand small, scattered industries has hitherto been out of question. To nationalize the trust that has swallowed them all is simple.

Again, the workers are learning, as never before, that their interests are fundamentally opposed to those of the capitalist class; that there can be no harmony between them; and that there is nothing in the present system for the wage earning class but servitude, oppression and the potter's field.

Workers are observing that the most the capitalists can now promise them is the "full dinner pail," the pay of slave and serf.

The workers are learning that they must stand together. They have learned to despise the "scab" who deserts his class at the factory door. In time, they will learn to despise even more the "scab" who deserts his class at the ballot box. Then, a united, resistless, army, they will strike there, the victory will be won, and servitude in whatever form will disappear forever.

The ballot is the workingman's weapon: peaceful, legal, constitutional, bloodless, resistless.

"It falls as lightly to its place As falls the snowflake on the sod; Yet executes the freeman's will As lightning does the will of God."

The editor of Leslie's Weekly in discussing the need of currency reform at Omaha recently, closed his argument like this: "If conservative measures are not adopted soon a financial crisis will arise that will lead in the near future to revolutionary legislation, and this should always be avoided as a public calamity."

We know what he means by a financial crisis, and we also know that one is coming. Likewise that "an elastic currency" one that the bankers and Shylocks can stretch to suit themselves is what they have been working for some time but even an elastic currency won't keep off the crash when the time comes.

The Tribune has been making a great "holler" over its high trapeze act in distributing free ice that other people have paid for. How that sheet does swell up over its so-called philanthropy? But why shouldn't it? It is only natural.

From National Headquarters.

Minutes of Quorum.

The National Quorum at National Headquarters, Sunday, July 5, with Victor L. Berger, R. B. Berlin, John M. Work and S. M. Reynolds present.

The National Secretary called the meeting to order. Berger moved that Berlin act as chairman, and that a chairman be elected at each session. Motion carried.

The National Secretary then gave a verbal report of his work, which will be included in the semi-annual report, and outlined the questions to be considered by the Quorum.

The following applications for local charters were read and ordered: Tropic, Nevada; Ardmore, and Ada, Ind. Territory; and Jennings, La. The National Secretary was empowered to grant all applications for local charters in unorganized states, where properly filed.

The following correspondence was then read and considered.

Telegram and letter from H. Gaylord Wilshire, New York, saying in substance that he would be present at the meeting of the International Socialist Bureau and, if desired, would officially represent the party. Berger moved to ask by wire if Wilshire was a member in good standing of one of our branches, and if so that he be given credentials to represent the party. Carried.

Letter from National Secretary from Cripple Creek, Colorado, tendering the National Committee on the ground of preferring to deal direct with the national office, in preference to the existing state committee. The National Secretary's reply, in which he informed the secretary of local Cripple Creek that the National Committee could not accept dues from a local in an organized state, was endorsed by the Quorum.

Letter from N. S. Clarkson, organizer for Local Riverside California, asking the National Secretary to request the state secretary of California to supply a tabulated statement of the vote on the recent headquarters referendum, by locals, and also a list of a fusion change had been inserted in the California State Constitution. Upon reading of the following proposed amendments: "Provided that if a bona fide working class party has made nominations of genuine workmen pledged to the abolition of the wages system, a local may omit making nominations in opposition to such working class nominees."

After discussion, Work moved that the National Secretary inquire of the State Secretary of California, if the proposed amendment, relating to the nomination of candidates, printed on the last page of the "Constitution of the Socialist Party of California," bearing date of 1902, had been adopted; and that if this amendment had been adopted to demand its repeal on the ground of its being in violation of the letter and spirit of the National Constitution; and that the National Secretary be notified when such repeal had been made. Carried.

As a result of this discussion, Berger moved, that each state secretary be requested to supply the National Secretary with 50 copies of their respective constitutions, and the same number of all alterations and amendments, for the use of the National Committee. Carried.

It was also decided that the National Secretary should furnish the organizers of Local Riverside with a copy of the letter to the State Secretary of California.

Resolutions from local Omaha, Neb., and Cherokee, Wyo., were ordered sent to the National Committee.

In connection with the above, Berlin moved that the question of recognizing either W. H. Tawney or Murray E. King as National Committee-men from Utah be deferred until the question of the standing of Utah in the national organization has been decided. Carried.

The second session was called to order at 9 p. m., and Reynolds was chosen chairman for the session.

The communication of the Nebraska State Local Quorum, concerning Mills and Critchlow, was then considered. After discussion, Berger moved that a copy of the communication from the Nebraska Quorum, pertaining to Mills and Critchlow, be sent to both comrades, with request that each make reply to same; and their statements, together with the communication, be placed before the National Committee. Carried.

Letter from A. M. Simons, Chicago, suggesting that additions be made to the National Municipal Committee, appointed by the Indianapolis Convention, and that the party prepare a campaign book for use in the presidential election next year, was read.

The Quorum adjourned at 11 p. m., before taking action on Simons' letter.

The third session was called to order at 9.45 a. m., Monday, July 6, and Berger was chosen chairman for the session. Before considering Simons' letter laid over from the previous session, the question of the rule of conduct governing party members while residing in the states other than those in which they are members, was discussed.

John Spargo, S. Ingerman, and M. Winchey; Legal Aspects of Modern Capitalism, Morris Hillquist; American History, Algernon Lee; American Politics, Victor L. Berger; Trusts; H. Gaylord Wilshire; Religion and Ethics, George D. Herron; Woman and Socialism, Mrs. M. A. Wood Simons; Theoretical Socialism, Joshua Wanhoop; Socialism and Legislation, James F. Garey; Strikes, Eugene V. Debs; The Class Struggle, Chas. H. Vail.

On motion of Berger the National Secretary was empowered to prepare a manual on organization and party information.

On the suggestion contained in Simons' letter, Work moved that all mayors of municipalities, who are party members be added to the committee on Municipal Socialism. Carried.

Correspondence between the National Secretary and the State Secretary of Utah, relative to the standing of the organization in that state with the National Committee, was brought before the Quorum. And after a thorough discussion, Reynolds moved, that the National Secretary notify the State Secretary of Utah that if dues to the National organization were not paid within 60 days from date the state charter of Utah would be revoked, and the present Socialist State Organization of Utah should cease to be an integral part of the Socialist Party of America. Carried.

The fourth session was called to order at 2 p. m., and Work was chosen chairman for the session.

Under the head of Organization, the National Secretary reported as follows: John C. Chase would conclude his tour in New York this month; John M. Ray would be in Alabama for the next two weeks; M. W. Wilkins was in Washington; John W. Clayton had completed his tour; J. W. Brown was in Maine; and John Spargo was in Philadelphia for a week agitating among the striking textile workers. The proposition made by Ben Hanford regarding terms for a western tour was endorsed and the National Secretary empowered to make arrangements accordingly.

Applications to act as organizers were read from Geo. H. Goebel, Jas. A. Slanker and others. Pending action on these applications, requests for assistance, were reported from Conn. Falls, Del., New Orleans, Ill., and Maine.

The national situation was canvassed and the country divided into blocks of territory requiring special organizing attention. In this connection, Berger moved, that it shall be policy of the National Committee for the following year:

First, To organize every unorganized state. Carried.

Second, To lay special stress on the work of assisting states where we can accomplish the greatest results, viz. Mass., N. Y., Pa., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. Carried, Work voting No.

The question of placing organizers was then taken up and the National Secretary was given discretionary power to select an organizer for Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia. John M. Ray was assigned to the territory including Tenn., South and North Carolina, Miss., and Georgia. Geo. H. Goebel was assigned to the territory including Okla., I. T. Texas and La.

The question of appointing an organizer for the district of Wyoming, Nevada and Arizona could not be settled definitely on account of a letter from Walter Thomas Mills, filed with the National Secretary, objecting to the appointment of Harry M. McKee, who had made application for work. After discussion, Reynolds moved, that the National Secretary notify Mills of the desire of the Quorum to appoint Harry M. McKee as organizer in Wyoming, Nevada and Arizona, and that he state his objections to McKee before any further arrangements be made. Carried.

A communication from the Nebraska State Local Quorum, charging W. T. Mills and W. G. Critchlow, National Committee-men from Kansas and Ohio, respectively, with violation of Section 4, Article 6 of the National Constitution, was read, but action deferred pending adjournment.

Upon invitation from Local Omaha, the Quorum members attended the annual picnic during the afternoon for the purpose of addressing the large crowd on the subject of Socialism.

M. H. Wilkins was assigned to the northwestern states, including Montana, Idaho and the Dakotas. Applications for assistance from the various states were then considered. And on motion of Reynolds, a donation of \$10 a month for three months was made to Florida. On motion of Berger \$5 a week for ten weeks was donated

to the work in Connecticut. On motion of Berlin, an appropriation of \$20 was made to the work in Delaware. On motion of Berger, an appropriation of \$25 a month for three months was made to the work in Illinois. On motion of Berlin, \$20 was donated to the work in Kansas.

The National Secretary was advised to assist the middle western states as much as possible in promoting organization, and arranging lecture tours.

A letter was read from A. W. Kicker, of the Appeal to Reason, with reference to the national office assisting in sending a representative of that paper to a meeting of the state quorum of Texas. After discussion, Reynolds moved, that according to the letter and spirit of the National Constitution, adopted at the Unity Convention, we are not permitted to advance one paper more than another, therefore we cannot grant the request of the Appeal to Reason representative of the Appeal to Texas. Carried.

The National Secretary was instructed to tender the services of the national office to the state secretaries of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, asking what assistance can be rendered in the matter of organization.

By motion of Berlin, Reynolds was ordered to consult Eugene V. Debs concerning a month's lecture work in Pennsylvania and other states during the early fall.

On motion of Berger the National Secretary was given full power to act on all applications for positions as lecturers, but that references of each applicant be submitted to the Quorum.

The question of reports from locals and state secretaries, as ordered by the National Committee at its last meeting, was taken up, and the following motion by Work was unanimously adopted: "That the Quorum recommend that a system of reports from locals, and the national office prepare a form for monthly reports from state secretaries, to secure such information as may be needed."

The National Secretary was instructed to have the National Constitution printed as adopted at the Unity Convention, relative to headquarters, but to add a note concerning the change of name. Instructions were also given to obliterate from the 30,000 platforms already printed, the clause on the Anti-Fusion Resolutions, recently stricken out by a vote of the National Committee.

The National Secretary was instructed to pay the indebtedness to the International Socialist Bureau as soon as possible.

It was voted that the National Secretary and assistant be allowed any extra expense incurred through the Quorum meeting.

Before adjournment a telegram was received from Wilshire stating that he is a member of the Tenth Assembly District, Social Democratic Party of New York.

The Quorum adjourned at 5 p. m., to meet again on Saturday, November 14, 1903.

W. E. CLARK, Sec'y.

An alderman of this city recently introduced an ordinance imposing a fine upon any person throwing hand bills, pamphlets, newspapers or circulars into the yard, hall or doorway of any person's house or flat without first having obtained their written consent. It was referred to a committee and in all probability may become a law. It will come hard on the little corner stores who have advertised that way in their immediate neighborhood. They cannot afford to have a whole page in the daily papers like wealthy proprietors. What is the reason for the introduction of that ordinance? Is it not a fact that the politicians are afraid of the way the Socialist Party besieges their constituents with reading matter? In the 35th ward last spring the republicans started a little sheet to try to offset the literature distributed by the Socialists. Two of the old party leechmen were passing the residence of a comrade and having no idea that he would hear them, made this remark: "Here's where some of those Socialists live. If we could stop their circulation we'd give 'em a black eye." "Comrades, we've got 'em on the run. All we must do is 'show' them. Nine out of ten are ripe and are ready to hear your message. Let it be heard often."

OUR BAND OF HUSTLERS. During the month of June we sent out a little over TWELVE THOUSAND pieces of literature with the dues paid in by the MEMBERS of our TRADES UNION FUND. Now it is up to you to make the amount sent out in the current month double the above figures. Will you do it? Members are joining this fund from all over the country, but the number is not large enough. Go out among your friends and show them the benefits the workers will receive from the Mites you pay into this fund. Our fight is a fight of education and it is all important that you leave nothing undone to make the influence of this FUND of a national character. Fill out the blank below and send in as much dues in advance as you possibly can and thereby you will assist in pushing a good thing along.

APPLICATION BLANK. I hereby apply for membership in THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST TRADE UNION FUND and agree to pay the fee of five cents per week for one year from date. (The whole year can be paid at once if you desire.) The object of this fund is to send literature to non-Socialists through out the country. The money should accompany application.

Sign here.....
Street No.....
City..... State.....
Forward to The Chicago Socialist Trade Union Fund, 181 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

PARTY NOTES

The "News and Times" of Denver, Col., has thrown open its columns for the discussion of Socialism and the opportunity is being taken full advantage of by the local comrades.

Socialists of Sheboygan, Mich., celebrated on July 4th the victory gained in Germany by the Socialists. A parade and speeches by the Socialist mayor and editor of the local Socialist organ, "Volkblatt," were the features of the occasion.

The invasion of the "solid South" by Socialism is proceeding rapidly. A new local of the party with 23 members has been formed at Pfafftown, North Carolina. The Socialists of Raleigh in the same state will hold their convention on the second Thursday in August.

The following letter shows what can be accomplished by a few earnest comrades who make up their minds to hustle a little for the cause of Socialism. We will have reports like this from all parts of the state if the comrades who are now in the branches and locals will work for it.

Reports of last Sunday's meetings are of the most encouraging character. The comrades stormed the citadels of capitalism from many street corners in all parts of the city, and the encouraging part of it is the people hear our message with gladness. It is astonishing what a revolution in the attitude of the people towards Socialism has taken place in the past two years.

The meeting at the corner of Chicago avenue and Clark street lasted for three hours, and was addressed by comrades Simons, Morris and Bates. They talked to all the people who could stand within the hearing of their voices, and they give out Socialist philosophy in great chunks to the assembled multitude and then followed it up by distributing hundreds of copies of the Chicago Socialist and selling sub. cards for the paper.

In the evening at Washington square the scene was re-enacted. Comrade Berlin always good and at home when talking to workmen on the street corner from the soap box, even excelled himself. For more than an hour he held hundreds of people by his practical application of the truths of Socialism to the actual economic conditions which the workers are at present bumping against. We wish every workingman in the city could listen for a couple of hours to this old veteran in the class struggle. He was followed by Comrade Kaufman and Comrade Jas. Allman, who held the audience until eleven o'clock, between the speeches copies of the Chicago Socialist were distributed and a number of Socialist pamphlets were sold.

The meetings described above are samples of meetings held in many parts of the city, and thus the good work of sowing the seed of Socialism goes on. Are you doing your part in this work? If not, why not?

A Note of Encouragement

from Oglesby, Ill. Mr. Jas. Smith, state secretary Socialist Party:

Dear Comrade:—Our local held a meeting last Wednesday and elected officers for the ensuing term.

We had Comrade Besty of Spring Valley to give us a little talk and help us out in organizing. We have now 44 members.

The following officers were elected. For Chairman, F. M. McNiel. Fin. Sec'y, B. Smith. Rec. Sec'y, Jas. Fryder. Treasurer, Robert Kelley. Organizer, Thos. Watson.

We have adopted the following plan in order to have meetings often and see that members pay their dues. Two members from each ward were elected deputy organizers, we have 3 wards here, this gives us six deputy organizers their duties consist of collecting dues from all members in their respective wards. They are to meet once a week to consult together on any matter that may come up and they are to get as many members as possible to attend to the meetings of the local whenever such meeting takes place.

Kindly let me know what election will take place in this state next fall.

we want to prepare ourselves for action. Also let me know when Comrade Collins will be in this part of the country, we will give him all the assistance possible.

WEEK'S MEETINGS.

Speakers must be paid their carfare. When speakers have cause to change their established date, they should notify the city secretary so that such change may not imperil the meeting or disappoint the comrades that are responsible for such meeting.

NOTE—Figure or letters in () brackets denote the number of ward or name of club in which and by which (respectively) meeting is held.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 8 P. M.
26th and Wentworth (4)
Speaker: Menke.
71st and Cottage Grove (7)
Speaker: Berlin.
92nd and Commercial (8)
Speaker: Engle.
O'Brien and Jefferson (9)
Siskin and local speakers.
19th and Halsted (9)
Local speakers.
12th and Union (9)
Speaker: Welcher.
Loomis and Blue Island (10)
Speaker: Bartells.
12th and Ashland (11)
Speaker: Koop.
Campbell and North ave. (15)
Speaker: Local.

Division and Noble (16)
Finkelstein and Polish speakers.
Milwaukee and Paulina (16)
Speaker: Bard.
Milwaukee and Carpenter (17)
Local speakers.
Halsted and Maxwell (19)
Local speakers.
North ave. and Orchard (K. M.)
Speaker: Perlson.
Elston and California (27)
Local speakers.
Kedzie and Armitage (27)
Local speakers.
Milwaukee and California (25)
Local speakers.
Milwaukee and Western (28)
Local speakers.
47th and Ashland (29)
Speaker: Smiley.
63rd and Halsted (31)
Speaker: Anderson.
111th and Michigan (33)
Speaker: Whalen.
120th and Lowe (33)
Speaker: Rubenstein.
12th and 40th ave. (34)
Speaker: Allman.

SUNDAY, JULY 19, 3 P. M.
Western and Archer (5)
8:30 P. M.—Bartells.
54th and Superior (8)
Dugan and Polish speakers.
92nd and Commercial (8)
Speaker: Anderson.
O'BRIEN and Halsted (9)
Local speakers.
California and 12th (13)
Speaker: Menke.
Ogden and Warren (14)
Speaker: Allman.
North ave and California (15)
Speaker: Local.
Chicago ave. and Clark (21)
Speaker: Simons.
Wells and Oak (22)
Speaker: Manes.
Wells and Whiting (22)
Local speakers.
Clark and Center (23)
Speaker: Engle.
Fullerton and Clybourne (24)
Speaker: Lincoln and Belmont (26)
Speaker: Bard.
Lawrence and Milwaukee (27) 5 p. m.
Speaker: Morris.
Milwaukee and Powell (28)
Local speakers.

SUNDAY, JULY 19, 8 P. M.
33rd and Cottage Grove (3)
Speakers: Anderson and Lindquist.
Van Buren and California (13).
Speaker: Koop.
Western and Madison (13)
7 p. m.—Huggins and local.
Socialist Temple.
Speaker: Morgan.
Erie and Center (17)
Speaker: Perlson.
Clark and Walton place (21)
Speaker: Local.
Sedgwick and Division (22)
Speaker: 7 p. m.—Schoenbrod.
Belmont and Sheffield (25)
Speaker: 7:30 p. m.—Local.
63rd and Ashland (31)
Speaker: Duggan.

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 8 P. M.
47th and State (6)
Speakers: Allman and Lindquist.
100th and Ewing (8)
Speaker: Smiley.
12th and Sangamon (9)
Speaker: Local.
Loomis and Blue Island (10)
Speaker: Finkelstein.
California and North (15)
Local speaker.
Grand and Center (17)
Speaker: Berlin.
Halsted and O'Brien (19)
Local speakers.
Clark and Ohio (21)
Speaker: Ebrepreis.
Clark and North ave. (23)
Speaker: Bard.
Wrightwood and Sheffield (25)
Speaker: Bartells.

48th and Harrison (35)
Local speakers.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 8 P. M.
Archer and Halsted (4)
Speaker: Duggan.
43rd and Cottage Grove (6)
Speaker: Berlin.
Robey and Chicago (14)
Speaker: Huggins.
Milwaukee and Robey (15)
Speaker: Local.
Oak and Wells (22)
Local speakers.
Clark and Aldine (25)
Speaker: Menke.
Albany and Armitage (28)
Local speakers.
48th and Wood (29)
Saunders and Polish speakers.
THURSDAY, JULY 23, 8 P. M.
35th and State (3)
Speaker: Allman.
19th and Halsted (9)
Speaker: Courtney.
Taylor and Morgan (19)
Speakers: Siskin and Billow.
Clark and Walton Pl. (21)
Speaker: Huggins.
40th and Madison (24)
Speaker: Otto Olson.
FRIDAY, JULY 24, 8 P. M.
100th and Ewing (8)
Speakers: Whalen, Duggan and Rubenstein.
Madison and Aberdeen (18)
Speaker: Bartells.
Diversey and Lincoln ave. (24)
Speaker: Allman.
Wrightwood and Sheffield (25)
Local speaker.
NO MEETINGS will be held on SUNDAY, JULY 26TH, on account of the Party PICNIC.

SWEET LAND OF LIBERTY OF THREE ISING.

Paul Laurence Dunbar Sees Incongruity in Colored Race Celebrating Fourth Amid Reports of Lynchings.

The recent race riots at Evansville, following so closely on similar occurrences at Belleville and Wilmington, have caused Paul Laurence Dunbar, the negro author, to write the following note of protest to The Tribune: "Belleville, Wilmington, Evansville, the fourth of July, and Kisheneff, a curious combination, and yet one replete with a ghastly humor. Sitting with closed lips over our own bloody deeds, we accomplish the fine irony of a protest to Russia. Contemplating with placid eyes the destruction of all the declaration of independence and the constitution stood for, we celebrate the thing which our own action proclaims we do not believe in. "But it is over and done. The fourth is come and gone. The din has ceased and the smoke has cleared away. Nothing remains but the litter of it all and a few reflections. The skyrocket has ascended, the firecrackers have burst, the roman candles have sputtered, the 'nigger chasers'—a pertinent American name—have run their course, and we have celebrated a nation's birthday. Yes, and we black folks have celebrated. Dearborn street and Armour avenue have been all life and light. Not even the Jew and the Chinaman have been able to outdo us in the display of loyalty. And we have done it all because we have not stopped to think just how little it means to us. "The papers are full of the reports of peonage in Alabama. A new and more dastardly slavery there has arisen to replace the old. For the sake of reenslaving the negro, the constitution has been trampled under foot, the rights of man have been laughed out of court, and the justice of God has been made a jest—and we celebrate. "Every wire, no longer from the south alone, brings us news of a new hanging or a new burning—some recent outrage against a helpless people some fresh degradation of an already degraded race. And we celebrate. "Like a dark cloud pregnant with terror and destruction, disfranchisement has spread its wings over our brethren of the south. Like the same dark cloud, industrial prejudice glooms above us in the north. We may not work save when the new come foreigner refuses to, and then they, high prized above our sacrificial lives, may shoot us down with impunity. And yet we celebrate. "With citizenship discredited and scorned, with violated homes and long unheeded prayers, with bleeding hands uplifted, still sore and smarting from on heat at the door of opportunity, we raise our voices and sing, 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee.' We shout and sing, while from the four points of the compass comes our brothers' unavailing cry. And so we celebrate. "With a preacher, one who a few centuries ago would have sold indulgences to the murderers on St. Bartholomew's day, with such a preacher in a Chicago pulpit, flinging his thirty pieces of silver, distorting the number and nature of our crimes, excusing anarchy, apologetizing for murder, and tearing to tatters the teachings of Jesus Christ while he cries, 'Release unto us Barabas, we celebrate. "But there are some who sit silent within their closed rooms and hear as from afar the din of joy come muffled to their ears as on some later day their children and their children's sons shall hear a nation's cry for succor in her need. Aye, there be some who, on this festive day, kneel in their private closets and with hands upraised, and bleeding hearts cry out to God—if there still lives a God—'How long, O God, how long!'"

PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR.

THE RANK AND FILE.

Comrade Hill lands a pair of subs.
Comrade Bateson renews for a year.
Comrade Smith of Oglesby sends in a list of four.

Comrade Beaudin of New York, renews for one year.
Com. Troutwine of Streater sends in his his sub. for one year.

"Your paper is clear cut. A socialist converted by your route does not have to be done over."—Mable, Chico, Montana.

Comrade Scaman of Scotia, N. Dak., sends in four yearlies and \$1.60 to the Trade Union Fund. He says we will do better in the fall.

The comrades in the sparsely settled portions of the country are putting up an heroic battle. They are pioneers, and are doing a work that requires an immense amount of fortitude.

The comrades out in the states are beginning to allow their appreciation of this paper to crystallize into something tangible. We get most encouraging reports from all over the union.

Comrade Anderson of Chicago Heights, says: "Send me the two last numbers and places my name on the list again I cannot get on without the Chicago Socialist."

A letter from Comrade Williams of Dublin, Ireland, says: The Socialist movement is progressing finely, since organizing they have thirty dues paying members.

Comrade Mrs. Besty of Piery, Minn., writes: "There are so few of us here it is very hard to make much headway however we do what little we can, enclosed find \$1.00 for subs."

Comrade Spangler of Ft. Casey, Wash., sends in for four subs. and says: "Socialism is progressing favorably in this neck of the woods and with the cards I will give it a more favorable boost."

Comrade Lewis of Niles, Mich., sends in fifty cents to pay ten weeks dues to the T. U. F. There is positively no better way for you to do propaganda work than to join this fund. Come comrades, let us hear from you.

The "Comrade" for July has a very interesting article by Joe. Wanhope, formerly editor of this paper. We sold our first batch of fifty out in two days and have sent for a hundred more. You can get them at our literature counter in a couple of days.

Comrade Swartz of Allegheny, Pa., sends in three subs. This comrade is working overtime to show his class it is their duty to join our movement. He is up against it, pretty hard, as Pennsylvania politically is about the rottenest proposition we have in the U. S.

A New Idea. Comrade Mable of Chico, Montana, says: When the comrades go for a Sunday outing they take their paint pots along and paint Socialist truths even on the 'rocks, cliffs, fences and barns. It would be well for the comrades to adopt the idea all over the country.

It would be interesting to know just what the editor means by "revolutionary legislation." Is he afraid of some law or laws being enacted that may benefit the working class at the expense of the grafters and money lenders? Or is he afraid of the growth of Socialism and foresees the inevitability of usurious interest rates being knocked into a cocked hat by future Socialist members of congress? And does he regard such as being a "public calamity?"

A very devout Baptist on the West Side recently made the remark that the Socialists in Germany are not to be compared with the skally-wags who are preaching Socialism in this country; that if they were the "GOVERNMENT WOULD PUT A STOP TO IT." Perhaps the good christian man did not know it, but it looked bad for his own government in permitting something to grow which he foolishly thought Emperor William could stop. That same gentleman's idea of a real beautiful life would be for a colony of his fellow Baptists to be in a beautiful little garden spot all by themselves; to work and live collectively, not for profit, but for the common good of the colony. How narrow minded he must be in not wanting all his fellow men to enjoy the same privilege, and if not why does he persist in perpetuating an industrial system which makes slaves of one class and masters of another? Under Socialism classes would cease to exist. All men and women would be free and equal in their rights to live. The necessities of life would not be controlled by a few self-appointed "divine right" guardians.

ANSWER TO CAPITALIST'S LIES.

(Continued from page 1.)

their beds of ease and jar the masses out of their inertia to demand all the blessings of culture. We combat all privileges of birth and of property. We are opposed on principle to the rule of monarchs, nobles, and capitalists.

Yes, we are all this. But what are we not? We are no conspirators who plan in the dark. Neither are we robbers or murderers. We despise nothing so much, we regard nothing as more clumsy and detestable as, the use of force, that which the ruling classes of all centuries have used. So long as human history remains a history of murder, and brutal force, just so long have you little reason for feeling superior to your ancestors of stone age.

We wish to abolish murder, and our foes claim that we are preaching murder. We wish to make property, which hitherto has been a common right only in theory, the actual right of all—and they claim that we wish to abolish property. We wish to abolish all the open and concealed forms of paid love, and our opponents claim that we wish to introduce public prostitution.

And though they always fall in their gross insinuations and brazen inventions, still they never tire of repeating the same old game every time it has been lost.

We know that the battle of June 16 is nothing but a battle in that great class struggle which cannot end otherwise than by the victory of the proletariat, in the triumph of Socialism. We do not celebrate any victories, until we have won them, and we shall not rest on our laurels! The day after the battle will find us busy preparing for the next one, while the foe may slip his sword back into the scabbard.

WE SHALL NOT BE SATISFIED WITH ANYTHING SHORT OF COMPLETE VICTORY—THERE WILL BE NO REST UNTIL THE GOAL IS REACHED.—Translated in the Appeal.

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Socialist Sunday School Lessons.

Man in His Early Environment. I. Man like plants and other animals lives by changing the things around him into forms that will serve his needs.

II. Early man began at the bottom of the scale. He obtained his living the same as animals. He subsisted at first on roots, fruits and nuts and sheltered himself in caves or hollows in the ground.

III. The most primitive man had no language that could be distinguished from that of other animals. Language was therefore one of the first inventions.

IV. This early man knew nothing of the use of tools. There was a long period during which he simply gathered the food nature provided spontaneously. Then he advanced to the point where he took unshaped sticks and stones and used these to aid him in obtaining food.

V. The making of tools enabled him to catch fish. This was probably the first industry to be followed by man. With this came the discovery of the use of fire.

man communicated in this way and the process of forming a language was slow and difficult. Emphasize the three steps in man's development: First—the period of appropriating the fruits of nature; Second the using of unshaped stones, shells etc., to obtain food; Third the making of tools to aid in his work.

Much useful work can be done with the class in explaining and showing the discovery of fire. Valuable material on this point will be found in Mason, who goes into detail as to the methods of striking fire employed by savages and primitive man.

13th Ward Branch. The 13th Ward Branch has withdrawn from the Temple and opened new headquarters at 1197 W. Van Buren street, near California.

This is near the center of the ward, while the Temple was just outside the border of the 12th and in the 20th. The new organization committee saw that if agitation was to be carried on in the ward it would necessitate a change as it is folly to ask the voters of the ward to go outside of the ward.

The new meeting place is in a store 50x22 and when the comrades have finished putting it in shape will be one of the best branch headquarters in the city. It will seat about 100 people. A grand opening will take place in a few weeks when all the comrades will be invited.

This is a good move as it practically means three branches will be organized in the 13th ward. No. 2 will be organized this week in the northwest portion of the ward—and another will undoubtedly be organized at the Temple for the benefit of those who live in that neighborhood.

13th Ward Branch. Central thought—Man has become a "tool-using animal." The nature of these tools determine to a large extent the manner of life and adds to man's productive power.

Suggestions—In taking up the catalogue of any university and turning to the department on Sociology one will find in connection with it the courses on Anthropology or the history of the life of primitive man. It has only been within comparatively recent years that the full importance of this study has been recognized.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.

THEO. MEYER, Sec'y-Treasurer.

HEADQUARTERS AND OFFICES: 181 Washington St.

COMMITTEES.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS first Saturday of every month at 181 Washington street, Theo. Meyer, secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS EVERY Monday night at Headquarters, 181 Washington St. Theo. Meyer, Secretary.

POLISH CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS every 2nd Sunday of the month at Kuzawa's Hall, 184 48th street, J. Tobiasz, Sec'y, 483 North Hermitage avenue.

GERMAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS 2d Saturday of each month at 5 p. m. at Lautenschlag Hall, 55 N. Clark street, J. A. Stegers, Sec'y, 3012 West 64th street.

Branch Directory.

FIRST WARD—MEETS 2ND AND 4TH Thursday, 8 p. m., at 181 Washington street, Louis Counsellbaum, Sec'y, 181 Washington St.

THIRD WARD—MEETS EVERY MONDAY 8 p. m., at Yocum's Drug Store, 34th street and Cottage Grove avenue, Dagman Dalgard, Sec'y, 3730 State street.

FIFTH WARD—MEETS 2ND AND 4TH Monday & 3 p. m., at 1565 35th street, Geo. Mitchell, Sec'y, 1565 35th street.

SIXTH WARD—MEETS 2ND AND 4TH Friday, 8 p. m., at Barber Shop, 541 E. 61st street, M. E. Kleininger, Sec'y, 4314 Lake avenue.

SEVENTH WARD—MEETS 2ND AND 4TH Friday, 8 p. m., at Cigar Store, 662 E. 62nd street, Grace W. Smith, Sec'y, 619 Jackson avenue.

EIGHT WARD (POLISH)—MEETS EVERY 2nd Sunday, 3 p. m., at 8647 Colfax avenue, Alexander Swiatkiewicz, Sec'y, 8490 Buffalo ave.

NINTH, TENTH AND ELEVENTH WARDS—MEETS every 1st and 3rd Monday at Forges Hall, Jefferson and Maxwell sts., Geo. John Dietz, Sec'y, 815 S. Halsted street.

TENTH AND ELEVENTH WARD (German)—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday, 3 p. m. at Jussawitch's Hall, 21st and Paulina streets, Rudolph Busch, Sec'y, 718 West 20th street.

THIRTEENTH WARD—MEETS EVERY Friday eve., at Socialist Temple, 129 S. Western avenue, John P. Nolan, Sec'y, 1181 West Monroe street.

FOURTEENTH WARD—MEETS EVERY Friday, 8 p. m., at Cor. Grand and Western ave., Jas. P. Larsen, Sec'y, 547 West Erie street.

FIFTEENTH WARD—MEETS 1ST AND 3RD Friday, 8 p. m., at Bohly's Hall, South West corner Thomas street and Western avenue.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—MEETS EVERY Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 256 West Chicago avenue, A. A. Wisniewski, Sec'y, 204 West Erie street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD (POLISH)—MEETS 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., at North Branch University, Settlement, Noble and Augusta streets, A. Jasicki, Sec'y, 48 Emma street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—MEETS 1ST AND 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., at 28 West Madison street, 3rd floor, Room 10, Elina Williams, Sec'y, 539 W. Adams street.

20TH WARD—MEETS AT 720 W. VAN Buren st. (Residence) Flat F, every Monday, 3 p. m., David D. Slagie, Sec'y, 371 S. Leavitt st.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—MEETS 1ST AND 3rd Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 231 North State street, Paul W. Hance, Sec'y, 388 North State street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—MEETS 1ST AND 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., at North Town Socialist Headquarters, 390 Sedgwick street, Andrew Lahn, Sec'y, 25 Langdon street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—MEETS 2ND AND 4TH Wednesday, 8 p. m., at North Town Socialist Headquarters, 363 Sedgwick street, Francis Fried, Sec'y, 198 Mohawk street.

24TH WARD—MEETS 1ST AND 3RD THURSDAY, 8 p. m., at Noble Hall, 191 Sherman ave., H. N. Daniels, Sec'y, 1449 Newport ave.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—MEETS 2ND AND 4th Sunday, 2 p. m., at 409 East Irving Park boulevard, Oscar Soda, Sec'y, 1037 East Irving Park boulevard.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, NO. 1—MEETS every 2nd Thursday, 8 p. m., at Schuit's Hall, 724 West Irving Park boulevard, Geo. A. Glasgow, 41 Higgins avenue, Sec'y.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 2—MEETS 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Martel's Hall, Grand and Armitage ave., Jess Harsh, Sec'y, phone, 711 Dickens avenue.

TWENTY-EIGHT WARD—MEETS EVERY Thursday, 8 p. m., at 1408 Milwaukee ave., John Peterson, Sec'y, 318 W. Fullerton ave.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD (BOHEMIAN)—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday, 8 p. m., at Bohemian School Hall, 48th and Honoré streets, J. A. Ambros, Sec'y, 231 Winchester avenue.

TWENTY-NINTH (POLISH)—MEETS 1ST and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., at Korosteck Hall, 48th and Wood streets, V. J. Marciniewicz, Sec'y, 1349 West 6th street.

THIRTIETH WARD—MEETS 2ND AND 4TH Sunday, 2 p. m., at 1438 Westworth avenue, (Residence), De Witt C. Wollerton, Sec'y, 416 West Garfield boulevard.

31ST WARD—MEETS 2ND AND 4TH Friday at Lautenschlag Hall, Glat and Morgan sts., Louis Rivet, Sec'y, 634 S. Robey street.

3RD WARD NO. 1—MEETS 1ST AND 3RD Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Kensington Turner Hall, A. L. Klinkunas, Sec'y, 215 West 117th street.

3RD WARD NO. 2—MEETS 2ND AND 4TH Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Social Temple Hall, 15th street and Tolson ave., John T. Paul, Sec'y, 1112 East 78th street (office).

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD—MEETS 2ND AND 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., at Liedstrom's Hall, 48th and Lake street, E. M. Stangland, Sec'y, 919 North Central avenue.

KARL MARX CLUB—MEETS EVERY 1ST and 2nd Monday, 8 p. m., at 269 Larrabee street, Henry Witt, Sec'y, 279 Clybourne ave.

N. W. SIDE GERMAN CLUB—MEETS 1ST and 3rd Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Schoenohof's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee ave., Frank Kurtzer, Sec'y, 483 North Hermitage avenue.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 12, 1933.

Special to The Chicago Socialist. Dear Comrades:—On July 2 there was held at the Bijou Opera House, Minneapolis, a labor mass meeting in the interest of the striking Telephone girls of the Twin City Telephone Co.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Trade and Labor Council of this city, and for the purpose of informing the public as to the cause of the strike, and arousing their sympathy and aid.

Notwithstanding a heavy rain 1,200 people assembled to listen to an interesting program, and a brilliant address by Comrade Carl D. Thompson, who came all the way from North Dakota to speak at this meeting.

Comrade Thompson has made a great reputation for himself in this state, and especially in this city on account of his celebrated debate with Mr. T. B. Walker, millionaire lumberman, and his eloquent and convincing lecture on the "New Trade Unionism", which made a lasting impression on the union men of this city.

Comrade Thompson greatly increased his reputation as an orator and as a true exponent of the class struggle, by his splendid effort at this meeting. There was no mincing matters. The inevitable fight between capital and labor was clearly set forth, and the remedy through political action of the class-conscious workers was shown in unmistakable terms.

He then took up the specific case of the Telephone girls, showing how the Twin City Telephone Co. had discharged four of them for no other reason than for trying to form a union.

By evidence carefully collected it was shown that the average wage of the 'phone operators was \$24.50 per month, by a system of fines, which is one of the most audacious injustices of our miserly economic system.

Excursion. The German comrades have arranged for a big excursion to Davenport, Iowa, August 1, 2 and 3, which is one of the largest undertakings the comrades have so far attempted.

Socialist Literature. Below we print a selection of the latest books on the Social Problem, any books not mentioned in this list may be had at this office.

Five Cent Pamphlets. Socialism, (McClure's) Appeal to the Young. Taxation, Municipalities from Capitalism to Socialism, Easy Lessons in Socialism, Socialism and the Negro Problem.

One Dollar Books. Socialism and the Socialist movement in the Nineteenth Century; Socialism and Modern Science; Speeches and Essays of F. La Salle; American Communism; Ethics of Socialism; Religion of Socialism etc.

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An Alleged Socialist. This is an ever recurring phenomenon. Many people and Socialism Christian and Scientific is a good deal like an alleged socialist who has never read the gospel.

Excursion to Davenport, Iowa. AUGUST 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1933. "Liedertafel Freiheit" and "Socialist. Saengerbund". Sunday August 2nd, Grand CONCERT and PICNIC at Sharpshooters' Park, Davenport, under participation of the Singing Society "Vorwaerter" of Davenport.

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THIS IS EASY. Comrade Walter Vernon of the fifteenth ward secured the watch in contest No. 4, and he is only sold sixty-seven sub. cards to do so. He says: "When I told you to put my name down on the fourth contest I did it more in jest than anything else. I had no idea of securing the watch, the cards I sold were disposed of without any exertion at all, on my part and I feel as though I should not take the watch, so I return it to the paper in the form of a donation to be disposed of as you may deem best."