

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

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

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1903.

HOW MANY OF OUR LABOR DAY EDITION DO YOU WANT? SEND IN YOUR ORDER AT ONCE.

PRICE ONE CENT.

THERE ARE ONLY A FEW MORE BOAT TICKETS LEFT. IF YOU ARE GOING YOU HAD BETTER PREPARE YOURSELF. SEE AL

FIFTH YEAR—WHOLE NO. 233.

The Class Struggle

Blacklist Held Legal by U. S. Court. Capitalists of Chicago forming an Organization to Crush Unions. Will Enter the Political Field. D. M. Parry Draws the Line.

"St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 17.—Judge Rogers, in the United States Circuit court, today held that the Western Union Telegraph company had a legal right to discharge employees for belonging to unions, or to discharge them for no reason at all, if no contract existed, and that the company was within the law when it placed the names of discharged men on the blacklist and furnished the list to others for their information.

The ruling was made in writing, and sustained the demurrer of the company in the injunction case of Boyer against the Western Union company."

One decision after another is limiting the liberties and resources of the workers in their struggle with the capitalists. Indeed, those who have followed the court decisions for the past ten years know that on every vital and important point the judgments have tended to abridge the rights of the man who works. The blacklist is legal and the man who is thus deprived of earning a living is without recourse. These same courts declare the boycott illegal. The strikers and unions the courts declare are liable for damages sustained on account of strikes, but employers are not liable for damages to workers caused by lockouts.

Workingmen, can you not see the standing you have before a capitalist court? The worker has only one right left so far as the courts have passed on the law governing employer and employees. You have the right to work when the boss will let you.

In the South the negro workingman and the propertyless white man have been disfranchised contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution, but these disfranchisement laws have been sustained by the highest courts of the land, and it is not unreasonable to expect that the disfranchisement of the propertyless class in the North will soon be attempted. The ballot is the one effective weapon the workers have. The strike is out of date as a weapon in industrial warfare. The boycott is ineffective, but if the workers will unite on the political field under the banner of the Socialist Party they can soon be in possession of the public powers, from dog catcher to President. From the justice of the peace to the chief justice of the supreme court, of every legislature in the land, both state and national. And that it must come to this the Socialists have seen from the beginning of their movement. Recent events and developments must cause the non-Socialist workingmen to see it soon. When they do they will vote the Socialist ticket.

CAPITALISTS OF CHICAGO FORMING A NEW ORGANIZATION TO CRUSH UNIONS.

The prospectus of the boss' union has been sent out to all large manufacturers and employers of labor in the city. The new organization is to be known as the "Public Union" and will be organized for "industrial war."

This new society contemplates solidifying all the employers whether manufacturers or merchants, and they will also make provisions for a scab union.

The Socialists will welcome this move on the part of the capitalists. It will do more in three months in teaching the workers the class struggle, and the necessity of the solidarity of labor, than our soap-box campaign can accomplish in years. The new association boasts that by next spring they will have 100,000 voters enlisted. Good! This will probably open the eyes of the 200,000 organized workers to the wisdom of their standing together on election day and voting for their own and their class interest.

If the organized workers are not supple beyond redemption, this move on the part of their masters will surely start their gray matter moving. When the slave begins to think there is squally times ahead for the slave driver.

PRESIDENT PARRY TALKS.

D. M. Parry president of the Manufacturers Association, delivered an address at Chautauque, N. Y., in which he relieved himself of one of his

characteristic tirades against trade unions and Socialism.

Mr. Parry sees things strictly from the standpoint of the capitalist class interest, and hits straight from the shoulder. He recognizes the class war and exhibits all the brutality of a soldier in war time, but he has one redeeming feature. He is not a hypocrite and one is not sickened by a lot of maudlin sentimental nonsense, about arbitration, conciliation etc. A portion of his speech we print below:

Prefers Law to Arbitration.
Concerning the efforts of the National Civic Federation in behalf of conciliation and arbitration Mr. Parry said:

The proposition is based on the idea that these labor "quarrels" are between little factions and that therefore the general public should step in and make "its children be good," deciding for them what is right and what is wrong and compelling them to live up to the decision. I am here to say that this labor question is one in which the whole nation is involved; that the general public itself is divisible into those who hire labor and those whose labor is hired. I am also here to say that the government has been formed for settling "quarrels" and that certain laws have been laid down to guide its acts in doing this. I say that if the laws are enforced there is no room for any sentimental conciliation or arbitration business."

Mr. Parry in this paragraph recognizes what all thinking men must soon recognize, that society is divided into two classes. The exploiting class and the producing or exploited class. Or in the exact terms of Mr. Parry, Society is divided into "those who hire labor and those whose labor is hired." This same truth is emphasized in a Tribune editorial "Umpires Wanted" which we print in another column. So clearly is this line drawn that employers and employees in their disputes can no longer find "impartial" umpires, who command the respect and confidence of both sides. Clearer and clearer, is it beginning to dawn upon the minds of the thinking men on both sides that there is a fierce class war on, and that it must be fought to a finish i. e., until the workers are in complete subjection to the capitalist class, or the working class triumph and become economically free by owning the tools of production and distribution together with the resources of the nation. Then instead of selling their labor as a common commodity on an open market, they would produce things for use and receive the full social value of their labor. When the workers see things as clear as Mr. Parry does they will be found in the Socialist Party fighting the battles of their class, as Mr. Parry is fighting those of his class.

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Notes and Comments.

(Reported for Chicago Socialist).

One of the first matters acted upon by the Federation last Sunday was a resolution calling upon all trades unionists to report all violations of the new child labor law to Factory Inspector Davies. This is much like asking the railroads to furnish the evidence of their own violation of the Interstate Commerce Law. Undoubtedly the majority of children working in factories are children of members of trade unions. Workingmen do not send their children to the factories with malice aforethought. They are forced to send their children to work at a tender age because their own wages are not sufficient to keep their families in common decency and comfort. Until the control of the government passes into the hands of the Socialist Party representing the working class, we can expect continual violations of any laws passed in the interest of the workers.

Kellogg Strike Committee.

Considerable dissatisfaction was voiced over the action of the Kellogg Strike Defense Committee. R. H. Crosby protested against the use of the funds for any other purpose than the Kellogg injunction cases and threatened that the carpenters might withdraw from the Federation in case the assessment of 5 cents a month was levied. His union wanted to know just what purpose the fund was to be used for and that it would not be diverted to other uses. If he was cor-

rectly understood he was protesting against the eating up of these funds by the cormorants on the committee, seven of whom were drawing their \$1.00 a day for allowing their names to appear on the committee. Many of the strongest unions have already voted to contribute to the funds, unsolicited by the committee. Other unions have voted against the assessment not through any desire to desert the unions in the struggle but because of lack of confidence in the committee and their methods of action. Experience has taught them that the court decisions are almost certain to be against the unions and in favor of the bosses. All of the judges from the supreme court down are elected or appointed by the Democratic or Republican parties both of which are owned body and soul by the employers or capitalists of this country. All the arguments of high priced lawyers will hardly outweigh the judge's feeling of a lively sense of favors to come from the corporations to whom he is really responsible.

Delegate Wahl of the Structural Iron Workers said that employers seemed to have transferred their war upon the unions to the courts where their friends were more numerous. Therefore it would seem to be good policy to elect judges pledged to give decisions favorable to the workers as opposed to the shirkers. Don't forget this next election when you go to the ballot box!

Roosevelt Attacked.

The most important matter and the one which aroused the most discussion, was the report of the special committee appointed to draw up resolutions condemning Roosevelt for reinstating Foreman Miller in the government printing office after he had been discharged at the request of the bookbinders union. The majority report simply endorsed the bookbinders' resolution while the minority report signed by Honore Jaxon, justified the action of President Roosevelt in reinstating Miller under the civil service regulations but entered a protest against the open shop policy which the President endorsed in his letter of July 14.

"The states' rat of President Roosevelt is an open challenge to organized labor," said Jaxon "if we avoid it the public will say we are afraid to meet it. From every city and town in the United States the President has been praised by the capitalists for his stand. He has taken these plaudits as his due and his position shows which way the wind is blowing."

A colored delegate said that although he had always been a Republican, he believed that when the President came out and openly attacked trades unionism it was our duty to denounce him as an enemy. T. R. Curran thought that this was another attempt to drag politics into the union and of course he was against that proposition as for the Democratic and Republican parties, he said "a plague on both your houses."

Barney Berlyn said that neither the majority nor minority reports called for any effective action and that the vital question was "What are you going to do about it?" He was tired of this fawning, begging attitude of labor. Delegate Lowrie of the P. O. Clerks contended that there was a systematic attempt being made to destroy all unions in the government service and that this was only another evidence of a struggle going on between the employing class and the workers which would only cease with the complete triumph of the working class.

Through parliamentary tangle the minority report was defeated however and a committee was appointed to draft an answer to Roosevelt's letter on the open shop question.

Employers Violate Agreements.

Two cases were brought to the attention of the Federation where employers had violated signed agreements. In the case of E. A. Ryson & Co., Delegate Wheeler said that this company could not be trusted to keep any agreement which they might sign.

The Allis-Chalmers Co., last year had signed an agreement with the Foundry Laborers Union for a minimum wage of 19 cents an hour. They were reported as discharging members of the union and hiring non-union men at 18 cents an hour. A few instances like that ought to convince trades unionists that the "sacredness of contract" nonsense which the capitalists talk about is only intended to fool the workers.

Trade Disputes.

At every meeting of the Federation more or less time is taken up with the quarrels of different unions over the jurisdiction of their different crafts. In the early 80's when the

carpenters succeeded so well in establishing good wages and short hours in their line of work the capitalists began to develop the system of inside factory work.

By this means the bosses were able to use men who possessed less skill than the high priced carpenters and of course the wages paid were also much less. But though the bosses escaped the carpenters union they did not escape unionism as the Woodworkers' Union was born of these same conditions. Then began a war of the carpenters on the new organization which even at the present moment is not entirely settled.

But now comes a new organization, the Sporting Goods Union, which the Woodworkers asked to have placed under their jurisdiction. History repeating itself! Another case. The painters are claiming jurisdiction over the Sign Painters, and so the evolution of industry plays havoc with the aims of the trades unionist, who believes that trades unionism will be sufficient for the triumph of the working class, nothing short of the absolute ownership of all industry will settle finally any of these industrial disputes.

Alderman Scully.

The small capitalist merchant and the small capitalist politician of the West Side have combined to show their contempt for organized labor by decorating the streets for the West Madison Street Fair with clusters of electric signs put up by scab labor in spite of the protest of Electrical Workers' Union to the Business men's Committee headed by Ald. Scully.

OUR LABOR DAY EDITION.

Chicago, Ill., August 1, 1903.

On Saturday, August 22, we will print a monster LABOR DAY EDITION OF THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST which will run up to a hundred thousand copies or more. This edition will deal with the labor situation as developed in Europe and America, and will contain contributions by Debs, Hagerty, Sanial, Wentworth, Bebel of Germany, Hyndman of England, and a host of others. There is no better time to reach a large number of workingmen and women than at this annual turn-out of the toilers. The price of the paper will be \$5.00 per thousand, and to make sure of securing a supply it will be necessary for you to send your money along with the order. If you are so situated that you are unable to distribute any of these papers, and still feel as though you would like to assist in making this edition a grand success, send us what money you can spare and we will have our comrades distribute the paper along the line of march in the different cities. THE TRADE UNION MAN IS ORGANIZED and is a much better subject for Socialist propaganda than the unorganized workingman, hence our going amongst them with an armful of this edition will do a world of good for our cause. We want the co-operation of everyone who is in any way interested in furthering the EMANCIPATION of himself, and his fellow workers to come to the front on this proposition and PUT UP something. No matter how small or large the amount, we can use it to good advantage. Place your order at once.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

Thomas K. Bates, Mgr.

THE WORKING CLASS.

The proletariat or propertyless class is that great majority in society which sells its labor power for wages. It is the universally exploited wage slave class, and is the foundation on which all society rests, because it produces all the things necessary to the existence of society. It is fleeced by the capitalist class, it is fleeced in every hour of its existence from birth to burial. The better to exploit it, it has been organized, to the end that its members shall work together in perfect harmony in the various processes of production, so that co-operation is now the dominant law of the proletariat. Its position in society is permanent. Its members cannot sink lower because there is no class beneath it, and the development of capitalism makes it equally impossible for them to rise higher. It is constantly increasing in numbers because it is continually receiving additions to its ranks from the middle class. The proletariat is the only socially necessary class, and as such it will remain till the abolition of all classes in production, till the abolition of capitalism.

Resolutions Adopted by Machinists' Union.

Liberty Lodge No. 229 of the Machinists International Union at a regular meeting held Tuesday, August 12th, unanimously endorsed the resolutions that were introduced in the Chicago city council by Comrade Alderman Johnson that the police remain neutral during strikes and labor troubles.

Liberty Lodge has a membership of 750 in good standing.

Our Printing.

This paper has completed arrangements to do all of the Job Printing for the locals in Chicago. It is the duty of our comrades to see that our paper gets the benefit of their patronage. Trot in your job work and we will guarantee prices, quality and promptness.

More subscribers always wanted.

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

generally contribute something of their own labor to the process of production. The middle class occupies a peculiar position in society. Exploiting the wage worker, it is itself the victim of exploitation the exploitation of the capitalist class. It is because its stealings must be divided with the capitalist class that it is so much the more merciful in its treatment of the proletariat. Strangely enough, while it is upholding capitalism and wage slavery, it is at war with the highest developments of capitalism, the various industrial combinations known as syndicates, trusts, pools, etc. This is really the class of competition and is truly representative of anarchy. Its position as a middle class is but fleeting, there is no element of permanency about it. It is slowly being absorbed; in a very small, an almost infinitesimal degree by the capitalist class. In a very great degree by the proletariat class. In a little while it will have ceased to exist, and its members will have become wage slaves of the terrible system of capitalism which they themselves have assisted to build up and maintain.—Socialist Standard.

Umpires Wanted.

It is not strange that the laundry owners and laundry workers should be unable to agree upon an umpire. There are at least two reasons why satisfactory umpires for labor disputes will be increasingly scarce.

The first reason is that little by little various social and economic groups which are supposed to stand apart from the labor vs. capital struggle are discovered to be involved in it. Consider the school teachers. A few years ago the employer would have said: Who more judicious and impartial than the abstract and academic person whose business it is to impart knowledge as knowledge? Today the members of the blacksmiths' unions are equally impossible as umpires. You cannot choose umpires from among combatants.

Having considered the teachers, consider the ministers. Time was when both employers and employees would have been willing to submit their disputes to the disinterested clerical mind. Now the employer draws back. Ministers like Dr. Hillis have denounced union methods. Ministers like those who settled the local steam engineers' strike have handed down distasteful decisions. The consequence is that if you look over the lists of umpires recently suggested by trade unions you will find the names of few ministers. This may be a prejudice. It is also a fact. Our first reason for the increasing scarcity of available umpires is social and economic in its character. Our second reason is personal. There are in each community certain prominent persons in whose judgment the public has confidence. As long as this confidence lasts such persons make good umpires. But what man of judgment is without opinions on the greatest question of the day?

The struggle between labor and capital is a war. Strikes are skirmishes. A man may hold various opinions with regard to various skirmishes. He will hold one opinion with regard to the war. Sooner or later this opinion will show itself in his decisions as strike umpire. Then he will be marked with the mark of his party. He may insist that he is impartial. He will not be believed.

We must expect, therefore, both for a social and economic reason and for a personal one, to see our stock of satisfactory umpires decline. Voluntary arbitration must reckon with this disadvantage.—Chicago Tribune.

Resolutions Adopted by Machinists' Union.

Liberty Lodge No. 229 of the Machinists International Union at a regular meeting held Tuesday, August 12th, unanimously endorsed the resolutions that were introduced in the Chicago city council by Comrade Alderman Johnson that the police remain neutral during strikes and labor troubles.

Liberty Lodge has a membership of 750 in good standing.

Our Printing.

This paper has completed arrangements to do all of the Job Printing for the locals in Chicago. It is the duty of our comrades to see that our paper gets the benefit of their patronage. Trot in your job work and we will guarantee prices, quality and promptness.

More subscribers always wanted.

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

Product and Profit

Capitalist and Wage-Slave Stand Face to Face "My Product," cries the Worker. "My Profit," cries the Capitalist.

By WM. R. FOX.

Over all the civilized world the last struggle of man with man is now being waged in political arenas.

In earlier times there were clashes of tribes; race fought with race; and as the nations grew, they had wars for religious freedom and wars for political freedom. Now all those race wrangles and national strifes have given place to a world-wide struggle between classes.

Capitalist and wage-slave stand face to face.

"My product!" cries the wage-slave. "My profit!" roars the capitalist.

And the contest is now for the creation of labor and class-government as it was once for dogma and power, and race and national supremacy.

The spear of the savage, the sword of the barbarian, the firearm of the later man—are well discarded. This battle is with ballots.

On one side is the Socialist Party, on the other is the Capitalist Party.

In this struggle the working class will win. Industrial freedom will be gained. Classes will disappear. All will become workers. Finally the human family will be blessed with lasting peace.

The end is coming fast. The line of the old antagonisms are gone; those of the new clearly marked.

Capitalists know no race or country. They grasp hands across oceans. They are become one race, one nation, one powerful class, whose ruling passion is to confiscate the creations of labor. All existing governments are subject to them. They violate all commandments, even their own laws, and they mock at all religions; yet they endeavor to use all religions to awe the minds of their victims, and make them believe that submission to tyranny is obedience to God.

There is solidarity among capitalists. There must be solidarity among workers. The workers must become one race, one nation, one loyal, united class, that will submerge all others and make the workers the rulers of the world.

For the working class must become the dominant class, because, it is the producing class, the constructive class, the progressive class, the only indispensable class, supporting, sheltering and uplifting all; and, in the evolution of mankind, its immediate mission is to unify the human family.

Political parties are armies. Ballots are weapons. Election day is the day of conflict. The Worker who votes the capitalist ticket goes over to the enemy. He surrenders into slavery. He is false to himself, disloyal to his family, and a traitor to his class. And he who betrays the working class betrays his own country and betrays the world.

Capitalists know that Socialism will emancipate their slaves. Therefore they teach that Socialism is bad. Because—they say—

It will take away individuality. It will abolish the home. It will overthrow religion.

It is against law and order. It will divide up everything.

That's what the capitalists say. Now, workingmen, what individuality have you now? Are you not forced to beg for work? To accept insults, fearing to lose your job? Are you not considered inferior, subjected, made the victims of overwork, low pay, lockouts, blacklists injunctions, mere producers for others' enjoyment? What individuality has wage-slaves, servants and soldiers?

Will Socialism injure the home? What is the main-stay of the home? Why, what the man earns. If you get low wages, your home is a hovel. If you get no wages—if you have no work—you have no home at all. Capitalism destroys the home, because it denies the worker the means to make a proper home.

What is religion? It consists in finding out what is right, and then in doing it. Robbery, murder, and immorality are rightly condemned by all religions.

But does not the capitalistic system rob you of the surplus you create? Does it not murder men and women and children? Does it not drill armies for national and international slaughter, and urge the working people of different countries, under the pretense of patriotism, to kill each other that capitalists may get trade, revenue, inter-

est, spoils, luxury and glory? Capitalism is grossly immoral, and it condemns millions to such a low, dwarfed, animal-like existence that the knowledge of the true religion is impossible to them.

O, workingmen, when once you are moved by reason and intelligence, you will instantly change all capitalist governments into Socialist Republics—into Co-operative Commonwealths—in which mankind, being truly free, can be truly conscientious.

Is Socialism against law and order? True law defines justice. It seeks to establish right relation; between man and man, mainly by forbidding wrong-doing. True law, so expressed, would run as follows:

You must not wrong another. You must not permit another to be wronged. You must not submit to be wronged. But you submit to be wronged when you agree to the capitalistic system—you permit others to be wronged by it—and you wrong the billion workers of the world when you uphold it. You consent to the defilement of all religions, to the destruction of homes, and to the dwarfing of all individualities. You break true law as long as you allow the capitalist to break it. And without true law there will never be order.

What order has the capitalistic system? Overwork, no work, lock-outs, tramps, armies, fraud, extortion, robbery, destitution, adultery, insanity, suicide arson, assault, murder, panics, riots, wars—an endless series—all the result of capitalistic violation of fundamental law.

Do Socialists mean to divide up? Well, some things. They propose to divide up the work. They propose that everybody who expects to share in the product shall do useful work. And when the work is done they propose to give to everyone who worked the full amount he has earned.

Nothing to drones. Workers get all. But Socialists do not propose to divide up the land, manufactures, railroads, etc. How absurd! Capitalists do that now. They divide up the instruments of production and distribution among themselves. Then they divide up the product of the workers among themselves, only leaving to their slaves what they must leave—a bare living. So you see the capitalists are doing the dividing up.

The Socialists say that the instruments of production and distribution shall not be divided up. These shall become the collective property of the people, the same as custom houses are owned by the nation now. And when the people own all the places to work in they will divide up the jobs. Everyone will have the right to work, and having worked, he will get all he earns.

No capitalist will have the right to put him out of the shop or claim any part of his product.

Then the workingman will be as good as the best. He won't need to crawl for a job. He will be free. He will have individuality.

Then the workingman can have a home. Capitalists can't degrade his home by lowering his wages. Capitalists can't abolish his home by taking away his work.

Then the workingman will enjoy true religious freedom. He will have the leisure and enlightenment to discover the right, the means to support it, and the manhood to practice it. He will not be the mere puppet of masters and false teachers as now.

Then, for the first time in the world, there will be law and order, for justice will be done.

Now—Capitalism takes away individuality. Capitalism abolishes the home. Capitalism overthrows religion. Capitalism is against law and order. Capitalism divides up the earth and

(Continued on page 4.)

An evening spent on the lake by the Socialist will be a new feature for us. Get your tickets at Headquarters or from Ward Branches. See Advertisement.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

Issued 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, a corporation without capital stock, the whole revenue of which must be expended for Socialist propaganda.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One year, \$6.00; Six months, \$3.50; Three months, \$2.00.

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

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

Entered at the Post Office Chicago, Ill., as Second Class Matter March 18, 1900.



AS TO OPEN SHOPS.

This investigation already has demonstrated that in many instances it has been the practice in several of the departments to refuse employment to persons not connected with labor unions.

This would mean that all shipyards work on government vessels could be performed by either union or non-union men and that having committed the administration to this principle it would be the duty of the government to protect the workmen in their rights.

In the army the investigation extended to the gun factories of the ordnance bureau, into the shops controlled by the quartermaster's department, and it included the soldiers' homes of the country.

At the same time the officers were instructed to practice no discrimination and an applicant who did not belong to a labor organization should receive the same treatment as one who did.

Secretary Moody had every navy yard investigated, as well as the work on the government docks and coaling stations. A quiet inquiry was also made to determine what was the practice in this regard in the commercial shipyards.

It was also shown that practically all the delays in the construction of ships were chargeable to strikes. As this is such a serious matter to the government, the question has arisen as to whether the principles enunciated by the arbitration commission and the president should not apply to government work being done under contract.

It would be an easy matter to apply this principle to government work being done under contract, according to an official by merely placing in each contract made with the government a clause calling attention to the fact that discrimination against union or non-union workmen should not be permitted on work executed for the government.

The above is a copy of a Washington dispatch to the Chicago Tribune of August 19. Bombasto Ferocio Roosevelt is not playing to the galleries, for there the common herd gathers, but he is winning the applause of the occupants of the private boxes and the dress circle.

He is the particular champion of the scab—the fellow who is willing to reap the benefit obtained through the efforts and sacrifices made by the men who have organized themselves to obtain better life conditions.

B. F. Roosevelt justifies himself by saying that his action is in conformity with the decision reached by the anthracite arbitration board.

This award which the pure and simple trade unionists tried to make themselves believe was a great victory and caused them to canonize John Mitchell, is to be used to destroy the very essence of trade unionism.

Every labor skinner throughout the land hales B. F. Roosevelt's decision to enforce the open shop system on all work done by the government, as a means by and through which they will be able to rob the workers of the last vestige of defence against capitalist oppression.

All "good citizens" who run industrial establishments will applaud B. F. Roosevelt by striving to establish the open shop system in their own plants.

Will they succeed? Assuredly not! The strenuous B. F. Roosevelt and his admirers are doomed to disappointment, they have bit off more than they can chew.

The building trade unions throughout the country will not consent to work on open jobs, and if B. F. Roosevelt insists, the Chicago Post Office will not be finished under capitalism. That in spite of agreements of which the ignoramus in the labor movement speak of with such veneration, the unions will insist on their right to exist, and the very existence of a union depends upon its ability to enforce the union's demands.

The trades union when in a fight against the capitalists can abate or modify its demands for more pay or shorter hours, but it can never surrender its right to organization, that would mean suicide.

There are many in the unions who accept the dope dealt out by the capitalist press as to the possibility of harmonious relations between organized capital and organized labor.

The facts are that every attempt to create harmony, brings the irrepressible character of the struggle more clearly to view.

The unions may not be all that we Socialists would wish them to be, nevertheless they are doing the work, and therefore we will always be found with them.

B. F. Roosevelt from his position as president of the United States in using the powers of government in favor of the scab, he being a Republican, and the Texas state government which is Democratic using the anti-trust law for the purpose of breaking up the unions will do much to open the eyes of our labor union brothers as to where they belong when the political phase of the class struggle presents itself to them.

The announcement of this policy was also made by the secretary of war in official communications to the officers of the army having government work in charge, and it was learned to-day that the president has under consideration the question of extending the same policy to cover all government work.

This would mean that all shipyards work on government vessels could be performed by either union or non-union men and that having committed the administration to this principle it would be the duty of the government to protect the workmen in their rights.

In the army the investigation extended to the gun factories of the ordnance bureau, into the shops controlled by the quartermaster's department, and it included the soldiers' homes of the country, every one of which was called upon for a complete report on this subject.

At the same time the officers were instructed to practice no discrimination and an applicant who did not belong to a labor organization should receive the same treatment as one who did.

Secretary Moody had every navy yard investigated, as well as the work on the government docks and coaling stations. A quiet inquiry was also made to determine what was the practice in this regard in the commercial shipyards.

It was also shown that practically all the delays in the construction of ships were chargeable to strikes. As this is such a serious matter to the government, the question has arisen as to whether the principles enunciated by the arbitration commission and the president should not apply to government work being done under contract.

It would be an easy matter to apply this principle to government work being done under contract, according to an official by merely placing in each contract made with the government a clause calling attention to the fact that discrimination against union or non-union workmen should not be permitted on work executed for the government.

The above is a copy of a Washington dispatch to the Chicago Tribune of August 19. Bombasto Ferocio Roosevelt is not playing to the galleries, for there the common herd gathers, but he is winning the applause of the occupants of the private boxes and the dress circle.

He is the particular champion of the scab—the fellow who is willing to reap the benefit obtained through the efforts and sacrifices made by the men who have organized themselves to obtain better life conditions.

B. F. Roosevelt justifies himself by saying that his action is in conformity with the decision reached by the anthracite arbitration board.

This award which the pure and simple trade unionists tried to make themselves believe was a great victory and caused them to canonize John Mitchell, is to be used to destroy the very essence of trade unionism.

This award which the pure and simple trade unionists tried to make themselves believe was a great victory and caused them to canonize John Mitchell, is to be used to destroy the very essence of trade unionism.

the only way to freedom, the narrow but certain road, founded on the rock bed of material class interests, has a sign board which the coming wayfarer may read and not err therein. It is not, "Socialism means government ownership of railroads," but: "Socialism, ownership of the government by the working class."

With this principle firmly grasped by a self-disciplined class conscious army on the political field, the Socialist Party will be fully able to grant and take care of all who desire to honestly join the working class army, and also to deal properly with those who are "coming our way—with a club."

TO MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF ILLINOIS.

Comrades:—Definite arrangements have been made to further extend the scope of operation in the state which will inside of a short time give us the most powerful state organization in the country and which will make it possible for us to enter next years campaign with all counties organized.

Encouraged by the activities of our party membership all over the state and the hearty response to our call for funds to send an organizer into the fields, we decided upon a bold plan to divide the state into three parts with an able organizer in charge of each.

For the present, Comrade John Collins will have charge of the central part and Comrade William S. Dalton will have charge of the Southern part of the state. A third organizer will be elected in a few days to take charge of the Northern part.

Comrades, we appeal to you again for funds and hope that you will not lay down this paper before you have sent in your contribution. Do it NOW. Send in whatever your means will allow you to. Let us hear from you at ONCE.

With great hopes for the future of our party we remain, The State Committee per JAS. S. SMITH, Sec'y. This is the Roll of Honor.

- Previously reported, \$68.55; Dr. J. M. Rouf on list, \$2.00; Local Bloomington, \$1.50; Local Moline, \$2.50; Local Dundee, \$1.00; Local Mt. Olive, \$1.25; Jerry Allen, 50c; Julius Menke, \$1.00; collection at Elgin and Dundee per John Collins, \$7.65; John Johansen 50c; Local Bloomington, \$1.50. Collected by H. Austen, Lacop, Ill.; E. Green, 25c; J. Strawn, 25c; J. H. Heckard, \$1.00; W. J. Mahan, \$1.00; Chas. Farnhelm, 25c; A. E. Auske, 50c; E. J. Sommers, \$1.00; P. B. Sommers, \$1.00; W. C. Bienenmann, 50c; Chas. Schelliegh, 25c; Local Aurora, per J. Kaufman, \$1.00; J. E. Agnew, Gal, Ill., 50c; A. Kooos, Yorkville, Ill., 25c; collection at Aurora, De Kalb, Dixon and Fulton per J. Collins, \$9.00; Local Decatur, \$3.60; Local Elgin, \$4.00; J. W. Traubor, Elgin, Ill., \$1.00; H. Van Middlesworth, 50c; "Evanston comrade", \$1.00; Oscar Rubenstein, \$1.00; Maver Goldman, 50c; T. Hall, 25c; Local Dupage county, \$2.00; Local Bloomington, \$1.50; A. Kooos, Yorkville, Ill., 25c. Total to date \$120.80.

PEACE AND WAR.

These are the days of "inquiry," political and personal, and this article is in the nature of such an inquiry. We are all agreed, nowadays, with Philip of Macedon, who knew something about war and averred when he went forth to fight that "Peace is an excellent thing." Even the Czar of Russia, whose relation to Europe is a little like that of the King of Macedon's to Greece, is very anxious, or so he told us at the Hague and elsewhere, that there should be no war—while his troops go marching on. The late Prince Bismarck also held that peace was better for political business than war, for much the same reason that the late Mr. Fred Swindells declined to wager on steepchasing, "Your money is too long in the air." The risks of war, in fact, are very great, greater probably to-day than they ever were. France thought she would have a fine chance against Germany in 1870, but things turned out differently. Russia decided a few years later she would make a nice little war upon Turkey, in which, nevertheless, she would have been well beaten but for the help of Roumania. Greece made a still more serious miscalculation against the same power. England had an easy task, as that far-seeing statesman, Mr. Chamberlain, and Englishmen generally, imagined in 1899, against a couple of little Republics in South Africa, with about the same population as Brighton; but that simple job cost over £200,000,000, and 60,000 men killed or invalided.

War looks, therefore, somewhat hazardous. No one quite knows what the result may be. As, consequently, capitalists never bet if they can help

it, unless on a certainty. War is getting rather unpopular with them; except, of course, war against natives who are enemies of even third-rate man-slayers resources of civilization. And then, too, we are getting nice and refined and considerate. War is a noisy business. Men with their arms and legs broken, or their bodies ripped up by bullets or bits of shell, do not look artistic or comfortable. It is a brutal method of settling disputes, which must henceforth be confined to China or South or Central Africa. In Europe it is out of date, and in North America also—since Spain left.

Which is all very pretty, and no doubt, very good. For we, too, are opposed to war, merely for war's sake. But do not our worthy peace men protest overmuch? Methinks they do. The Czar certainly: the rest of them probably.

For now let us reason a little. Nearly every improvement in the condition of modern states has been brought about by war. Where would little Switzerland, for instance be to-day but for war? What would argument have availed against the hordes of Austria, or of Burgundy? How did Belgium free herself from Holland? Where would Italy have been but for the wars of 1859, 1866, and 1870? Does not Mexico owe her present position to war? What about the Republics of North and South America? Did they gain their independence by peaceful persuasion? Obviously not. They owed their emancipation to wars, to successful wars, and we account the men as heroes who fought on the winning side in those wars. Are we not getting quite enthusiastic to-day about a statue to that man of war, Washington, here in this metropolis of ours? The United States, then, and Mexico, the Argentina, Brazil, Chili, and Peru, one and all owe their independence to wars, and very bloody wars, too, some of them. And sometimes, furthermore, defeat is as useful as victory. The French Republic which, whatever its defects, is a progressive force in the world, arose from the crushing disaster of Sedan.

But now look round upon the conditions of our time. Are we quite so sure that even to-day from the standpoint of justice and liberty it is always true in practice that "peace is an excellent thing"? We need not dig very deep into history to learn that a war which should relieve Finland and Poland and the Russian people themselves from the yoke of Czarism would be a benefit to the world, no matter how many thousands of men fell in the conflict. A war which would put an end for ever to our hideous rule of starvation and misery in India would be infinitely more advantageous to humanity than the peaceful continuance of the infamous English domination, which means the permanent degradation and ruin of nearly one-fifth of the human race. Still more, a war or a series of wars, which should give the proletarians of all countries the chance to assert themselves, and to make a home war of economic emancipation on their own account, would be welcome indeed, as matters stand to-day.

Thus, it might appear to an unprejudiced investigator that there is just a taste of hypocrisy in this excessive eagerness of our dear plutocrats and aristocrats and frontsmen for peace. It is possible, is it not, that they are waging such an excellent class-war in their own interests, under cover of peace, that they do not wish to be disturbed? That is how it looks to me. For the bloodiest of bloody wars is being carried on by the dominant classes all the time at the expense of the unarmed and unorganized people of their respective nations, and all in order that the rich should get richer. Not even the Thirty Years' War in Germany, the most desperate and devastating conflict perhaps ever heard of, left 12,000,000 of the people on the verge of starvation, as I have Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's authority for stating is the case here in this blessed island, which has enjoyed internal peace for more than five generations. Don't revolt against these conditions, ye freemen of Great Britain, who are so free that you are condemned to penal servitude to others for the term of your natural lives. Never think of hurting your oppressors. That is wrong, un-Christian, against the higher ethic. Seek peace and ensure it. Turn the other cheek to the smiter continually. Thus shall your days be short in the land which nobody has given you and you are too cowardly to take.

"Peace is an excellent thing!"—H. M. Hyndman in London Justice.

Resolutions Passed by the Metal Workers Union.

WHEREAS, the powers of government to-day are in the hands of the capitalist class which uses and usurps the functions of the three branches of said government viz. The Presidency of the United States, the governorships of the States, the mayoralties of cities and towns and the sheriffs of counties, with the army, militia, deputies and

police, who do not hesitate to shoot and kill or jail men and women of the working class, who struggle and strike to better their conditions. And the law-making bodies of city, state and nation who listen not to the wants, who see not the conditions of the workmen, women and children, who legislate only for the benefit of the capitalist class. And the judiciary, which interprets the laws not in favor of the workers but in the interest of that class that has nominated the judges, paid their campaign expenses and upon whose platform they stood and stand now, and which platforms are diametrically opposed to the interests of the wage-working class, because of the fact, that their platforms are originated by the capitalist class. And whereas, the interests of the capitalist class are diametrically opposed to the interests of the wage-working class, and as a consequence there can be no arbitration, compromise or conciliation, and

WHEREAS, the wage-workers have the power in their hands through the ballot to take into their possession the powers of government throughout all its departments because they are four times stronger numerically than their exploiters—their economic masters therefore be it:

RESOLVED, that we the members of Local No. 7, M.P.E. P. B. M. & B. W. Union of North America in regular meeting assembled declare to abolish the barbarous struggle at the earliest possible time, by abolishing that which makes classes possible, by working and voting for the restoration of the land, mines and all the means of production and distribution to the workers as a collectivity. And the substitution of the co-operative commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder. A commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his or her faculties and the full product of his or her labor, which is Socialism. And which can be achieved only through the working class party already politically organized, the Socialist Party.

RESOLVED further that the delegates from this local to the national convention at Cleveland, Ohio, be and are hereby instructed to introduce, work and vote for the adoption of these Resolutions by said convention in Cleveland.

ROBT. DANIEL.

CAPITALIST LIARS FALL IN THEIR OWN TRAP.

The other day we picked up an issue of the Buffalo Evening News of July 28th, and were much gratified to learn therein from the editorial page, that Buffalo has no slum quarter, and that the splendid condition of its tenement district was the envy and astonishment of other less favored cities. The writer of the editorial praised another scribe on the Brooklyn Eagle for recognizing the wonderful superiority of Buffalo in this respect, and finished as follows: "Buffalo did have a tenement problem in 1881, but has none now—thanks to a long hard fight for the improved condition now enjoyed."

After reading the above and being much impressed thereby, we turned the page over and read this: Family of Six Lived in Squalor in a Chicken Coop.

After living with their four children in a filthy chicken coop ever since July 1st, George Witnowski and his wife were locked up at Broadway Station on a charge of vagrancy. The children, ill fed and ill clothed, were turned over to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. They range in age from 5 to 14 years. The coop in which the six human beings lived isn't big enough to comfortably house a horse. The police say the filth was awful.

So it seems that the tenement "problem" having been solved, the hencoop "problem" now calls for solution.—The Erie People.

EIGHTY-THREE ANARCHISTS ARRESTED.

Among Them a Bank President, and Other "Law and Order" "Good" People.

The Socialists of the West are at the bat now, as the following, Associated Press indicates: Idaho Springs, Colo., Aug. 17.—Sheriff Sandberg this morning arrested eighty-three of the most prominent citizens of the city who are members of the Citizens' Protective League, on criminal warrants sworn out by the Western Federation of Miners for the arrest and deporting of eighteen union miners immediately after the dynamiting the transformer house of the Sun and Moon mine.

Among the men arrested are: Mayor Riley, Mayor Pro. Tem. Moscript, members of the city council, coroner, president of the First National Bank and many others.—Exchange.

Temple Notes.

Sunday, August 23, p. m. Comrade Dr. A. H. Sissakin from Nebraska will speak. Comrades, don't miss his lecture.

Battle of the Ballots

By AUGUST BEBEL.

Translated by A. M. SIMONS for the Review.

The battle of the ballot is past. The 25th of June brought what the 15th promised. The fear of the gigantic growth of the social democracy has united all the bourgeois parties, with a few honorable exceptions, into a solid phalanx against us in order to save what was left to be saved.

In 1898 we won 24 out of 96 seats at the second election; in 1903 we won only 25 out of 119.

This is an advance backwards which the coalition of the bourgeois parties made against us.

Illusionists hoped that the capitalist parties of the left would sacrifice everything in the second in order to secure as strong a left wing as possible in the reichstag, even if this could only be secured through a strengthening of the social democracy which had so painfully curtailed liberalism in the first election. But they forgot that we were dealing with a bourgeoisie which had been lashed into terror, and which would rather throw itself head over heels into the arms of the reactionaries and surrender everything for which it had previously stood.

This is not the first time that German liberalism has abandoned its principles. Its history is the history of its defeats which it has always owed to its indecision, lack of leadership and cowardice, which have sentenced it to play that sorrowful role by which it is distinguished from the liberalism of the other states of western Europe. But even if this is not the first time that it has surrendered, it has never done so before in such a bare-faced, absolutely shameless manner as at this time.

If there were still those in our own ranks who had built their hopes upon this liberalism and looked upon it as still capable of life and creative action, the 25th of June should have thoroughly cured them, even if the 15th of June and its results had not already completed the cure.

In the beginning it appeared as if the campaign would pass without great interest being aroused. But in just the degree that the Social Democracy threw itself with all its energy into the battle and pushed aggressively forward did the picture change.

Week by week the electoral battle became warmer until finally the bourgeois parties took up a platform after they had so long, like helpless children, beseeched the government in vain.

This programme was not formulated by the imperial government, it developed spontaneously out of the battle and suited all who were bourgeois inclined from Eugen Richter to Von Normann and Kardoff. This programme was simply "Fight the Social Democracy!" This phrase was presently on all tongues and pens and a campaign of slander began such as we have scarcely ever experienced.

In all the campaigns that have taken place during six and thirty years for the North German and German Reichstag, the problems of the incoming Reichstag have never played so subordinate a role as in the campaign just past. The only point which was generally discussed in the opposing speeches and leaflets was the formation of commercial treaties. As to the new military and naval policy, new colonial and taxation measures, foreign and internal policy, the great majority

of the bourgeois candidates had nothing to say. These candidates were chosen without the great majority of the voters knowing what position they took in regard to these questions, so there cannot fail to be great disappointments. On the other hand, from the very first day in which the bourgeois parties went into the campaign the battle against the Social Democracy was as violent as if the founding of the future State was immediately at hand, and as if they were called upon, cost what it might, to save themselves from it.

This phase of the struggle corresponds thoroughly to the situation in which the bourgeois parties found themselves. They are without ideals and weary of opposition. They no longer have any program, and never can have. But one must have a goal if he is to draw the masses to him and not be left defenseless. So it was that they clung to that upon which they had always depended for success with the unintelligent masses who follow, sheeplike, and above all with the great mass of Philistines. The cry was also raised to rally against a violent "uprising," and to make sure of the effectiveness of this alarm the memorandum books of such holy priests as Schuster, Eugen Richter, Lorenz and Burger were searched and lies and slanders drawn therefrom until, as the saying goes, the "ratters bent and the good tailors' and shoemakers' hair began to stand on end."

They declared the Social Democracy to be Fatherless and reasonable (that it destroyed marriage and the family, would overthrow the throne and rob the people of their holy religion—something that sounded especially good when it appeared in the National Liberal leaflets—it would destroy property, overthrow the middle class and the handworkers, in short, that it would not leave one stone upon another of the present state or order of society. So against this whoever can must help. And many helped who had nothing to lose but their poverty and their debts.

But even this was not enough. Actual or alleged quotations which had been torn from their connection were sent out against one party member after another; the party was denounced as the enemy of labor because it was branded as an overthrower because its representatives refused to endorse the budget. In short, everything that could be done was done to picture the Social Democracy as a moral and political monster. After listening to all this the question might well have arisen if such a party could even receive a thousand votes and elect one of its representatives? But the result? The opposite from that which our opponents hoped occurred; 56 representatives and over three million votes at the first throw! A more overwhelming victory for Social Democracy and annihilating defeat of its opponents was not possible.

The same game was repeated even with greater violence at the second election. That we obtained only 25 seats out of 119 at the second election, however, was not the result of this manner of fighting, but the result of the despairing coalition of all our opponents.

Frankfurter Zeitung, Freisinnige and tutti quanti lamented: The Social Democracy owed their victory only to the circumstance that they stuck their

* Later advices increase this to 26.

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 such 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.

Socialist Sunday School Lessons.

By May Wood Simons.

The Theory of Evolution.

INTRODUCTORY—As we look back over the history of the thought of the 19th Century we see one principle, the discovery of which, marks that Century. This is the principle of evolution, the theory that all things grow out of earlier conditions and have a cause, that whether it be forms of animals, plants, the earth or society—that effect follows cause—nothing is produced suddenly.

During the last fifty years, the word evolution has been common in the writings of men of science and for the past ten years it has entered to a great extent into popular works and language. But notwithstanding the commonness of the phrase "theory of evolution" it is most often in the minds of the majority of thinkers but a vague uncertain term with little definite meaning. The larger part of those who use the word evolution have no conception of the extent of the influence this theory has exerted or the complete revolution it has created in methods of thought. If you will stop and think for a moment you will see that the value of any theory is in proportion to the number and importance of the facts it explains. Ernst Haeckel compares the theory of evolution to that of gravitation, but it is more important than the theory of gravitation. Gravitation deals only with space relations—the attraction of things in space—evolution deals on the other hand with time relations.

There is no doubt that the theory of evolution has already met its greatest opposition and had its greatest victories. We have all heard cheap orators ranting against it and some of these are still extant. Even so great a man as Thos. Carlyle, forty years ago saw little of its meaning and called it the "Gospel of Dirt." Today there are not six great scientists who reject it. The theory has been persistently and maliciously misunderstood. The first thing that is necessary is a clear definition or rather a clear idea of what evolution is.

If you will take up the Century Dictionary you will find that it says: "Evolution, as employed in Biology, is a general name for the history of the steps by which any living thing has acquired the characters that distinguish it." Le Conte says that Evolution is a continuous progressive change from a simple condition to a more complex one. This theory applies equally well to the origin of species, to a family or a single individual. Every individual passes through a cycle beginning with a seed or an egg, a mere germ of life, and progresses from this simple beginning to a complex organism composed of many and various organs.

It has been a universal tendency of mankind to wish to get back to the origin of things. The fact is that the mature animal or plant, or the developed institution or society cannot be understood without we have some knowledge of its origin. This hungering after a knowledge of origins is found even among the Indians as is shown by their traditions in which they attempt to explain the origin of the race.

The barbaric mind saw about it certain effects and unable as yet to examine the process of it jumped at a cause—and that a first cause. This method of thinking is not confined to savage minds. It characterizes the untrained mind everywhere. Even such a man as the philosopher Kepler explained in the same way the movements of the planets around the sun. Unable to account for it through natural causes he fell back on supernatural and supposed that each planet was guided in its course through the heavens by some guardian angel.

There have been two theories thus far as to the origin of things. The older theory is that of Special creation that holds that each species of plant

or animal, and the world itself came into existence about 6,000 years ago through a special act of creation and that they have all remained practically unchanged from that day to this. This theory has behind it still a large following of those minds that have never yet been touched by the spirit of science. It prevailed well nigh uninterceptably up to the middle of the last Century.

In the very beginning there are two objections that present themselves to the theory of Special Creation. First it cannot explain the facts of the organic world—the whole past history of the earth loses its significance. How can this theory explain the fact that no evidence of the higher forms of life can be found among the fossil remains of the early animals that covered the globe, but that still a strong resemblance is found existing? The second objection to special creation is that it introduces a great exception into the law of causation. This law has been gaining ground for hundreds of years. Laws are continuous it says, laws now in operation were operative thousands of years ago. It allows no great breaks, no cataclysms. This is the fundamental law of all science. But special creation would make an exception to this law.

The second theory as to the origin of things is that of evolution. In beginning with this theory we will take up two lines of argument for it and two forms of evidence. Along with these we will bring in certain illustrations that will make the theory more plain. Further we will at first confine ourselves to organic evolution as it was in this field that it was first discovered.

We will turn first of all to what may be called the indirect evidences of evolution. To what extent is this theory applicable? How far does it explain facts. It was discovered first in organic nature and applied to the origin of life, to the origin of species of animals. It extended to the origin of man, it spread to the science of society, of history of language until it has become more than one half of all science. By this we mean, that it is the standpoint from which all science is approached. We now speak of the evolution of the mental powers, of religion and ethics.

Second, evolution is in complete agreement with the law of which we have just spoken, the law of continuity. It demands no break in order to account for the origin of anything.

LESSON VIII.

I. The direct evidences of evolution must fall under several heads. First, is the fact that we find that all things in nature tend themselves to classification.

II. As far back as the book of Genesis there were attempts to classify vegetable life into grass, herbs and trees, animal life into water animals, crawling animals and those that fly in the air, but this like all early attempts was an artificial classification. It was based on the arbitrary selection of some one part or set of parts, altogether upon an exterior examination.

III. One of the first scientific attempts to classify was that of Aristotle, who divided animals into Mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, soft and hardshelled. Now for us to make any natural classification we must have a complete knowledge of all the structure of all the organisms that we attempt to classify and this can be the result only of a long careful study of these organisms. When we pay due regard to resemblances and differences we find that all organic nature may be classified into groups subordinate to groups. The further back we go, that is the older the type of plant or animal we examine the simpler is its organization, and the more general its characters, a fact that special creation cannot explain; why the first animal made should not have been as complex as the last.

IV. Next it will be asked on what organs we found our classification? Not on the organs that are of most use to the animal, since these are the ones that surroundings environment may

have changed the most. All classification must be founded upon several characters that resemble each other throughout a large group of beings. We can best illustrate this relation between all life by a tree. The trunk represents the beginning of life in the lowest form, scarcely distinguishable into either plant or animal. The trunk divides into two great branches, one standing for animal, the other for plant life. These separate into smaller and smaller branches representing genera, families, classes and species, until at last twigs stand for individuals.

V. Nothing but the theory of evolution, the theory that as one individual descends from another with modification, so one species has descended from another, can explain these close structural resemblances that exist. So much for classification.

SUGGESTIONS—In taking up the theory of Evolution for the topic of every fourth lesson it must be remembered that this lesson is intended for adult classes, that the teacher of younger classes is to use this Sunday for a lesson on general topics that she may choose to present to her class. The teachers and students in adult classes should at once begin a preparatory course of reading on evolution. Do not be content with the popular diluted ideas that exist on the subject. Be content only with the best that men of science can give you.

Obtain and study first "Darwin and after Darwin" by Romanes. Give particular attention to the chapter on Classification. Too much time cannot be given to this lesson as it is from the Evolution standpoint that all these Sunday school lessons will be treated. More—It is the keynote of all modern scientific thought.

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, AUGUST 22, 8 P. M. 71st and Cottage Grove (7)

Speaker: Perlson. 92nd and Commercial (8)

Speaker: Whalen. Campbell and North ave. (15)

Speaker: Huggins. Milwaukee and Carpenter (17)

Speaker: Ehnborn. Halsted and Maxwell (19)

Speaker: Billew and Siskin. North ave and Orchard (K. M.)

Speaker: Peterson. Elston and California (27)

Speaker: Bartella. Milwaukee and Powell (28)

Speaker: Bard. 63rd and Halsted (31)

Speaker: Menke. 111th and Michigan (33)

Speaker: Anderson. 12th and 40th ave. (34)

Speaker: Koop. SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 3 P. M. 32nd and Morgan (4)

Huggins and Polish speakers. 84th and Superior (8)

Polish speakers. California and 12th (13)

Speaker: Laran. North ave and California (15)

Speaker: Bard. Chicago ave. and Clark (21)

Speaker: Ehnborn. 4 p. m. 18th and Throop (29) 2:30.

Whalen and Bohemian speakers. SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 8 P. M. 39th and Cottage Grove (3)

Speaker: Bartella. Western and Madison (13)

Speaker: Koop. Erie and Center (17)

Speaker: Henry. Clark and Walton place (21)

Speaker: Huggins. Sedgwick and Division (22)

Speaker: Ehnborn. North ave. and Clark (23)

Speaker: Utermann. Belmont and Sheffield (25)

Speaker: Sula Lowrie. 62nd and Ashland (31)

Speaker: Berlin. Socialist Temple Speaker: Dr. A. H. Sissakian.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 8 P. M. 47th and State (6)

Speaker: Huggins. 160th and Ewing (8)

Speaker: Whalen. Loomis and Blue Island (10)

Speaker: Henry. California and North (15)

Speaker: Bartella. Grand and Center (17)

Speaker: Ehnborn. Halsted and Maxwell (19)

Local speakers. Clark and Ohio (21)

Speaker: Local. North ave. and Clark (23)

Speaker: Perlson. 48th and Harrison (35)

Speaker: Stangland. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 8 P. M. 12th and Ashland (11)

Speaker: Ehnborn. Robey and Chicago (14)

Speaker: Bartella. Oak and Wells (22)

Speaker: Menke. Clark and Aldine (25)

Speaker: Peterson. THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 8 P. M. 35th and State (3)

Speaker: Henry. 39th and Cottage Grove (6)

Speaker: Berlin. State and Indiana sts. (21)

Speaker: Morris. 58th and Halsted (31)

Speaker: Courtney. 40th and Madison (34)

Speaker: Huggins.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 8 P. M.

160th and Ewing (8)

Speaker: Rubinstein. Madison and Aberdeen (18)

Speaker: Ehnborn. Diversey and Lincoln ave. (24)

Speaker: Smiley. OFFICE OF CITY SECRETARY.

Branches must send in the membership blanks properly filled out.

For the Labor Day Parade wear a Red Socialist Party Button!

The thirty-second ward branch (new) added seven more members to its organization, making a total of thirty four.

The Harmonic Socialist Club "Svoboda" will be organized with twenty two members.

The Socialist Debating Club opens on September 2, 8 p. m., 181 Washington street. Thirty men and women desiring to become Socialist Party speakers have applied for membership.

Three more street meetings will be had for Friday nights. What branch wants them for said nights?

Those leaflets entitled "Why the police are against you," are now at hand. For distribution at street meetings seventy-five cents per thousand. For distribution in factories and strike fields—free They are eye-openers and will set the wage workers to thinking.

Picnic, 33rd, 7th and 8th Ward Branches!

A Basket picnic will be held in grove at 82nd st. and Stony Island ave., Sunday, August 23 (to-morrow). Free admission. Come and get acquainted, bring your families and friends. Comrades Berlin, Johnson, Stedman and others will speak.

Sunday School Notes.

Considering that many families are away, our schools are keeping up in attendance very good and our lessons by May Wood Simons are interesting the scholars greatly.

Schools located at: 262 Chicago ave., 10 a. m.; 363 Sedgwick street, 10:30 a. m.; 1495 Milwaukee avenue, 11 a. m.

NOTICE!

The opening of the 13th Ward Socialist Educational Club at 1197 W. Van Buren street is postponed from Saturday, August 15, to August 22.

Comrade Simons has, owing to the illness of his wife, left the city and therefore cannot deliver the opening lecture. Comrade Seymour Stedman however will lecture on "Socialism, its relation to present industry, the home, and religion."

The members of this club have a fine headquarters and expect to hold some fine propaganda meetings this winter.

They intend to make their appeal to non-Socialists and all their efforts will be to educate the Democrats and Republicans to Socialism.

STATE LOCALS AND WARD BRANCHES.

If you want to use any of our Labor Day Edition it will be necessary for the money to accompany your order. We will only print sufficient papers to fill actual orders and we hope you will take the matter up with your branch or local and forward the funds at once to pay for what papers you may need.

ELECTRIC BELT SENT FREE

To all Men who Write to the Heidelberg Medical Institute, St. Paul.

Just send your name and address plainly written and they will send their great "Electro-Chemic Belt" without one cent of cost to you. It is yours for the asking. Not even necessary to send postage stamp.

GOOD AS ANY ELECTRIC BELT IN THE WORLD.

The Heidelberg Medical Institute, capitalized at \$100,000, is the Largest and Richest Medical Institute in the Northwest and is giving away thousands of their Great "Electro-Chemic Belts" to prove and advertise their wonderful curing power. The Great "Electro-Chemic" Belt will restore you to health and happiness. 18,674 ailing men recently restored to vim, vigor and perfect manhood. It quickly cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lamé Back, Nervous Exhaustion, Varicose Veins, Falling Urinary, Kidney Troubles, Liver, Stomach and Sexual Diseases, General Weakness, Lost Nerve Force and many other ailments. It is worth from \$2.00 to \$5.00 any one. It is given away absolutely free by the master specialist to all those who need the one great curative agent, electricity. "SUFFERED EIGHTEEN YEARS, CURED AT LAST."

CASEY. Eighteen years ago I first noticed symptoms of nervous trouble that afterwards caused me great misery and suffering. I had pains in my back and great many nervous twitches. Had no control of my faculties, so that I was always at a disadvantage in whatever I did. I had tried every medicine the Chicago Chemist treatment of the Heidelberg. Medical Institute about a year ago. I consider myself cured once more, and to be well worth all a man has. S. T. H.

REMEMBER The Belt is not sent on trial but only on the payment of one cent. So write today for the Great Electro-Chemic Belt Free. Mention this paper. Address

HEIDELBERG MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Fifth and Robert Sts., ST. PAUL, MINN.

Comrade Gertrude Breslau Hunt of

Norwood Park is pretty busy boosting

Socialism. She addressed the big Socialist festival of Sheboygan Saturday

and the Racine Socialist picnic Sunday. She will speak for the Benton Harbor comrades next Sunday. Comrade

Hunt is making an especial appeal to women.

Go to...

J. & E. HAUK

The only...

Union MILLINERY

in Chicago, up-to-date style and first class work at reasonable prices : : :

133 LINCOLN AVE.

TEL.: Graceland 395.

PRISONERS, PAUPERS, PROSTITUTES and PARASITES

A deluge of facts that will eventually swamp our present economic system. Just the thing for Soap Box orators. Socialists, Democrats, Republicans. Good to open the peepers of everyone.

Five cents each, \$2.00 per 100.

Address: CHICAGO SOCIALIST, 181 Washington St

THE WESTERN CLARION

Vancouver, British Columbia.

The only Socialist paper in Canada. Stands unflinchingly for the interests of the working class alone. Endorsed by the Socialist Party of B. C. The most revolutionary in America. A provincial campaign now on—with over a dozen candidates in the field. Keep posted. Subscribed 50 cents per year. Address as above.

PROPAGANDA.

Send 15 cents for a hundred slips of Farmers and Capitalist Exploitation by the editor. Short and to the point and sure to make Socialist votes among farmers. Post paid. Try a few.

THE REFERENDUM, Faribault, MINN.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old, fresh as when picked. I used the California Cold Process. Do not heat or seal the fruit. Just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last year I sold directions to over 150 families in one week; anyone will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such and feel confident anyone can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and directions to any of your readers for nineteen (19) two cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc. FRANCIS CASEY, St. Louis, Mo.

JOHNSON BROTHERS

1634 to 1650 MILWAUKEE AVE. WEST OF ARMITAGE

General Merchandise

Visit this great trading center for all kinds of Bargains.

Hours: 8 to 10 a. m., 7 to 8 p. m.

A. C. FRENCH, M. D. Osteopath.

231 Hoyne Ave., Chicago.

Instructor in Physiology at the Hering Medical Coll., Examination and Consultation Free. Free Medical Dispensary, 120 Western Ave. 12 to 2 p. m. at Socialist Temple, 120 Western Ave.

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. Orders by mail promptly delivered.

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.

Ten Cent Pamphlets.

Class Struggles in America; Philosophy of Happiness; Socialism Utopian and Scientific; Communist Manifesto; Scientific Socialism.

Fifteen Cent Books.

Tactics and Strategy; Quintessence of Socialism; Useful Principles of Logic; Derringer Pocket Book of Statistics.

Twenty-five Cent Books.

Capital and Labor; Proletarian Revolt; Collectivism; Britain for the British; Silver Cross.

Fifty Cent Books.

Feverbach; God's Children (A modern allegory); Social Revolution; Origin of the Family; Communist Manifesto.

One Dollar Books.

Socialism, and the Socialist movement in the Nineteenth Century; Socialism and Modern Science; Speeches and Essays of F. La Salle; American Communities; Ethics of Socialism; Religion of Socialism etc.

In ordering any of the above, please address

Literature Department THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

181 Washington St. CHICAGO

\$10.00 at Conklin buys the same watch you pay other concerns \$15.00 for example: A 20 year gold-filled hand engraved, genuine Dueber case, screw back and bevel open face, fitted with a 15 jewel Waltham movement, stem wind and set, a first class watch in every respect, 18 size \$10.00. This movement fitted in heavy silverine dust-proof case, \$7.50. See these watches at my office. Any watch at proportionally the same price. Call on me or send for catalogue.

Dr. SISSAKIAN AN ARMENIAN SOCIALIST will give a lecture at HEADQUARTERS, Wednesday Eve., Aug 26th SUBJECT: Economic Conditions of Turkey and Bulgaria, The Chronic Unrest of the Workers and the Constant Oppression of the Ruling Class. Questions pertaining to the subject will be cheerfully answered. ADMISSION FREE.

PULLMAN BUSINESS DIRECTORY. H. GREISENHEIMER - ARCADE BUILDING, Pullman - BIG SCHOOL-OPENING SALE. BOY'S SUITS, Size 6 to 14, 98 cents up. 3 pieces. 9 to 16, from \$2.48 up. BOY'S KNEE PANTS, 19 cents. BOY'S SCHOOL SHOES, 98 cents. GENTS FURNISHINGS, CLOTHING, HATS, etc. ALL UNION MADE. CHAS. T. ALLEN STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES 24-26 Arcade. Wm. METZ, The Arcade Tailor Strictly Union Shop. Try Me.

EDWARD G. BUNGK PAINTER & DECORATOR 192 La Salle St. TEL: Main 274. Estimates given on request.

BURGLARS AND FIRE CAN TAKE AWAY ALL YOU POSSESS—ONE NIGHT SECURE YOUR VALUABLES AT THE KRAUSE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS, 907 Milwaukee Ave. near Paulina St. Boxes \$3.00 per year. Open SATURDAY and MONDAY EVENINGS. A CROP OF CORNS and BUNIONS Comes from Ill fitting footwear. For Genuine Comfort and Soothing Ease Wear Silverstein & Weinstein's SHOES ...Up-to-date... and the above mentioned crops will disappear : : : 280 W. 12TH STREET, near Halsted Street.

INTERNATIONAL NON-REGISTERED This Label is the only guarantee that bread and other bakery goods are union-made. Buy no other. Patronize only such places where you see the label on the bread. Demand the same. B. BERLYN, Maker of High Grade Cigars..... Hand work only. Mail orders promptly filled. 662 East 63rd St., Chicago, Ill. Tel.: 5111 Hyde Park. Stop Trading with the enemy. Help yourself and the Socialist cause by purchasing your SHOES from Comrade J. BURNES, 977 W. Lake St. All Styles and Prices.

MAX GROSSMANN 1872 N. Paulina St. Delicatessen, Fancy Groceries, Candy and Cigars. ...Strictly Union Made... To Keep in Touch with Socialist living in the neighborhood Trade at The M & L Grocery and Meat Market 2263 W. Madison St. Quality Best. Prices cheapest. Free Delivery. E. MENDELSON Prop's. Phone: West 36. Governor Stedman Chas. H. Soelke STEDMAN & SOELKE Counselors at Law 94 La Salle St. CHICAGO. 25 Cents PER YEAR In Clubs of Four or More. Ask Your Friends to dig : : : : : JOS. JOHNSON 858 W. Division St., near Calif. Ave. Shoes ...that wear easy.

YOU NEED BOOKS. For twenty subscriptions we will present you with a copy of "Capital" by Marx (imported), price \$2.00. For fifteen subscriptions we will present you with a copy of Peter Burrows essays on Socialism, just out. Price \$1.25. For ten subscriptions you get an imported copy of "The Students" Marx, price \$1.00. For five subscriptions you get a copy of Feudlerbach's "Rests of the Socialists Philosophy." Price, 50 cents. These books are all handsomely bound in boards and will prove valuable additions to anyone's library. This offer will hold good until November 1st. All the subscriptions for any given premium will have to be turned in at one time. We will furnish you in place of any of the above mentioned books any book listed in our catalogue of the same value. ADDRESS CHICAGO SOCIALIST, 181 Washington St.