

The price of this Paper is twenty-five cents for fifty-two weeks.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

Father Hagerty speaks at our Fall Festival, September 27th.

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

FIFTH YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 237.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1903.

PRICE ONE CENT.

ECHOES OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE

Gen. Engly Says He Will Break the Strike—Must Choose Between Union and Church—Gompers and Hatters' Union Sued for \$340,000 Damages

Cripple Creek, Col., Sept. 14.—Civil and martial authorities came to a bitter clash today when Judge Seeds granted writs of habeas corpus for the strike leaders imprisoned last week by the military. A formal demand for the four prisoners for whom the writs were returned was made by Sheriff Robertson and refused by Brigadier General John Chase, who has announced his determination to break the strike in absolute defiance of any action the civil authorities may see fit to take. As martial law is not declared and under the laws of the state cannot be declared, the outcome of the friction is awaited with intense excitement.

The writs were asked by former Attorney General Eugene Engly, who appeared before Judge W. P. Leeds in the district court for Charles Campbell, Charles H. McKinney, Sherman Parker and James Lefferty. These strike leaders have been held as prisoners in the guardhouse since last week, though no charges have been made against them.

CHURCH OR UNION?

BELOIT, Wis., Sept. 9.—M. J. Ward, pastor of St. Thomas Church, has announced he will refuse absolution to those who have taken the printers' oath. The refusal of absolution means exclusion from the church and the denial of Christian burial after death. To the good churchman it is certain damnation to die outside the church, so the choice now put before him is a most serious problem.

PORTION OF OATH OPPOSED.

This is the part of the oath to which Father Ward objects:

"My fidelity to the union and my duty to the members thereof shall in no sense be interfered with by any allegiance that I may now or hereafter owe to any other organization, social, political, or religious, secret or otherwise."

"No Catholic taking such an oath can secure absolution from me or any other priest," declared Father Ward. "I am told that members of all unions are required to take a similar oath. I wish to warn my hearers that no man or woman can take such an obligation without conflicting with their duty as Catholics and as good citizens."

HEAD OF ARCHDIOCESE AGREES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Father A. F. Schinner, administrator of the archdiocese of Milwaukee, said today that Father Ward was justified in making his statement regarding the printers' union oath, and that he himself would say the same thing.

UNION OFFICIALS ARE SUED.

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 12.—Two suits aggregating \$340,000 damages were begun today, one under the Sherman anti-trust law, against Samuel Gompers and the other national officers of the American Federation of Labor, the national officers of the United Hatters of North America and 250 members of the two union organizations who reside in Danbury. D. E. Loewe & Co., hat manufacturers of Danbury, ask that amount of damages as the result of a strike and boycott.

It is the intention of the firm to push the suits to the courts of last resort and determine whether labor unions can dictate the manner in which a firm shall conduct its business or ruin it in case the union method is rejected by the business men concerned.

The plaintiffs allege that because they refused to employ only union labor in their factory on demand of the union in 1901, their goods were boycotted both in the United States and Canada and in 1902 the 250 union men employed by the plaintiffs were called out on strike. Damages of \$240,000 are asked in the suit begun in the United States district court here and \$100,000 suit started in the superior court of Fairfield county. In the latter action an injunction restraining the defendants from prosecuting the boycott is sought.

The favorable consideration and regard expressed by the Colorado Citizens' Alliance for Samuel Gompers needs an explanation.

It is always dangerous for the working class to have leaders who win golden opinions from the enemy.

Who is Boss?

The ignorant labor leaders who have supported Carter Harrison and have furthered his political aspirations, expecting to receive in return some recognition for their unions, will now learn who is boss. The school board, every member of which is a creature of Harrison, have now got to decide whether the work on the public schools shall be done by union men under union conditions or whether they will join President Roosevelt in his open job union-smashing policy.

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association

has written a letter to the school board demanding the latter to ignore the unions. The associated building trades have called a strike to enforce the union principle. The result of this struggle will show who is boss.

THE JOY OF WORKING

We have no doubt that the truths contained in the following paragraphs will be readily conceded and understood by the readers of THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST. So we print them without further comment:

Think not, Sir Man-of-Leisure, as you peep lazily through your heavily-curtained window at the scurrying 7-o'clock crowd on the way to its daily toil, that you have the best of it because you can snuggle back beneath your luxurious coverings and sleep until Jeems or Meadows brings your morning coffee and paper and asks if you prefer the Yellow Dragon or the Green Devil for your forenoon spin.

Do not lay the flattering unction to your soul that yours is the happier lot. Yonder youth with swinging step, with fists dug deep into the pockets of his thread-bare coat and a cold luncheon wrapped in paper tucked beneath his arm, tastes a finer, sweeter joy than all your luxury can bring.

His is the pleasure of incentive—the glory of work.

For there is a zest to it all. The quick spring from bed at the alarm clock's summons, the hastily-swallowed breakfast, then out into the wine-like air of early morning. To work—vigorous work of brain or brawn, whether it be pegging away at a desk or directing the eternal grind of clanking machinery.

It is occupation—accomplishment! Do not pity these work-a-day folk. Save your sympathy for the hapless and hopeless idle fellows—the unfortunates or unwilling; alike commiserable.

Joy goes with the working masses. There is a joy in the noonday luncheon, whether in a gilded cafe or a cold snack hastily devoured "before the whistle blows."

The evening meal is a feast to the weary man, and his well-earned rest is the greatest joy of all.

Hard work is the best of all cures for insomnia.

Thank God you can work!

Though your office labor strains your nerves and racks your brain, though the "shop" takes the best of your strength and vitality—be glad to be living, an active part of the working world.

You must earn your amusements before you can enjoy them. Ennui has no part in the strenuous life.

Be glad, for conscience' sake, that you are not one of those most miserable of all men, a fellow without a job—a human machine standing idle, rusting and losing its value from disuse.

Thank God you can work!

When sorrow and grief comes, when you seek to forget, to crush out cruel thoughts, thank God that you can absorb yourself in your occupation, plunge deep into the details of your duty.

Thank God that you can work—that you can grasp your pay envelope and say, "This is mine, the rightful pay for the labor of my brain, the just earnings of my strong right arm."

Be thankful, Employer as well as Employee, for the joy of working.

You know the pleasure of it.

Do not deceive yourself by the promise (nine times in ten a pleasant little fiction) that by-and-by you will retire, ease-up, and your life in idle luxury.

The business game is not alone for the pleasure of the spoils, but for the joy of playing it.

What the world may call greed and avarice you know to be the fascination of success—the intoxication of accomplishment; and it will keep you untiringly at it—on your mettle in the battle—till the end of life.

For life is work.

And work is life.

D. HERBERT MORE.

SOCIALISTS CAUSING ALARM.

Here is something from the Austin (Texas) Statesman, of August 16, which Socialists have known for a long time, but which the capitalistic element is just waking up to see. This makes the Socialists smile—to think how long the old party press has been blind to coming events:

"Socialism is not only a force to be reckoned with in the mill towns of the old Bay State, but in Boston and on the farms. The Socialists—as a political party are as yet only in a formative state, but they have more than a year before them to recruit and organize for the national contest of 1904. In politics a year is long, and great changes may occur in that time; but thoughtful political leaders are considering. NOT WITHOUT ALARM, the rapid, steady increase in the hosts of Socialism."

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

FALL FESTIVAL TO BE A HUMMER

Opening Gun of the Presidential Campaign Will Be Fired

All of the energies of the Socialist party in Chicago are now being centered on the coming Fall Festival and predictions are freely made that it will be the biggest socialist affair ever held in the northwest. Comrades are growing enthusiastic over its possibilities and there is a general determination to make it a great whirlwind start for the presidential campaign. Committees are at work perfecting a program of games, sports, speaking and music that shall last throughout the entire day.

Kuhns park, in which the affair will be held, is one of the largest amusement parks on the northwest side and predictions are made that its capacity will be tested. There are few places in the city so easy of access. The park is at the end of the cable line on Milwaukee avenue. The Western avenue and Armitage avenue lines cross Milwaukee avenue here making it possible to reach the grounds for one fare from any place on the west or north sides of the city. The Western avenue station of the Logan Square branch of the Metropolitan elevated railway is within a block of the gate.

Father Hagerty, who is to be speaker of the occasion, is one of the most eloquent orators in the socialist movement and comrades who have been reading of his work for the party in the west and southwest for the past few years, have been waiting for an opportunity to grasp his hands and hear his message. Other local speakers will make brief addresses so that the feast of reason will be an inviting spread.

Scattered through the park are benches and tables on which the picnic dinners may be spread and on the grounds is an immense dancing pavilion that will furnish shelter should the weather be unfavorable. Comrades are urged to push the advance sale of tickets to non-members of the party that their friends may see how the Socialists pull off a big affair.

As the Festival comes off during the week in which the Chicago Centennial is being celebrated, our comrades from out of the city can secure tickets at one fare for the round trip. Everyone should take advantage of this.

For the games and sports which will be under the direction of Comrade Huggins, the following is a partial list of the prizes that have been donated:

A. B. Conklin, 81 South Clark street, ladies gold watch.

Dr. J. M. Kouf, 187 West Division street, \$5.00 in dental work.

F. Bohman, 3352 State street, hair cut and shampoo.

S. C. Yeomans, 3360 State street, bottle perfume, value \$1.00.

Johnson Bros., 1634 Milwaukee avenue, one ladies trimmed hat.

Theo. Netter, 777 North Western avenue, one gallon port wine.

Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth avenue, one bound volume International Socialist Review.

Barney Berlin, 602 East Sixty-third street, one box cigars.

Frank Roos, Cortland and Albany, three pounds fine coffee.

Lacey & Co., printers, 85 Fifth avenue, 200 very fine visiting cards, value \$3.00.

Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth avenue, Sombart on Socialism.

One box cigars, donor unknown.

Silverstein & Weinstein, 280 West Twelfth street, one pair boys' shoes.

POPE TALKS TO WORKMEN.

Points Out the Blessings of Contentment and Education.

"I am all the more pleased because the majority of you are workmen, for Christ is the advocate of the working man and the latter are faithful to him."

The Pontiff went on to say that the workman who is satisfied with his condition finds in it a true pleasure, shedding sweetness about him.

"These words," continued Pope Pius, "are the first that I address to the Romans. Be satisfied with your condition, provide education for your children, and I assure you in the name of the Holy Ghost that the blessing of God, which I so much invoke for you and your families, will be given."

Possibly you are not a speaker, and perhaps you are no good in putting up an argument; if so, you can still be very much in evidence by securing subscriptions for this or some other Socialist paper. You can have no good excuse for being entirely dead.

WHAT IS PUBLIC BUSINESS

One of the oft-repeated assertions by those who are opposed to the organization of government employees (or in fact any class of workmen for their own protection and welfare) is that government business is public business.

If this principle were carried out to its logical conclusion it would forbid the organization of all workers. For in these days of gigantic business organizations the vast majority of the workers are engaged in work that vitally concerns the public. The printer, the baker, the railway employe, the cook, the clerk and the teamster are all engaged in supplying the wants of the people, as much as are the mail carrier, the school teacher, the mail clerk and the government printer.

Certainly the man who bakes the bread for the public is engaged in a business that affects the welfare of the public as much as the man who sorts the mail of the advertiser (who seeks only profits from the people).

And once the principle is established that no public employe shall belong to a union, the employers will not be slow to claim that the same principle should supply quasi-public institutions, such as the street railways. It would be but an easy step from that to declare practically all workers to be public employes. Then the absolute slavery of the workers of the world would be finally established.

On the other hand if we recognize the right of every man to join labor organizations, whether he be in the government service or out of it, as a final result the power of the workers will grow until not only every industry but even the government itself will be controlled and owned by the people who do the work of the world.

And this will come about not through any anarchistic overturning of so-called law and order, let us hope, but by the perfectly legal method of registering the will of the majority (the actual workers of the world) as the law of the land.—Union Postal Clerk.

WHY THE KAFFIR WON.

In the gold mines of the Rand, before the great war, there were some 90,000 black men working, and these men were paid the wage of £2 10s. a month. When the war was over the great mine owners of the Rand all agreed that in future they would only pay these natives £1 10s. a month. Then, too, like the Denaby miners, these ignorant Kaffirs refused to work, and they stayed in their homes. At last the mine owners of the Rand, the millionaires, the multi-millionaires, submitted. They raised the wages of the black miners to £3 a month, and the black miners, getting all they asked for, poured in to work.

So ended the strike of the black miners.

And now, what was the reason the ignorant Kaffir succeeded in maintaining his freedom, while the free-born Englishman has to acknowledge himself a failure?

This it is: When the Kaffir struck work he returned to his hut. There he was part owner in the tribal lands. He grew maize and pumpkins to eat, there was milk and beer for him to drink, and a roof to shelter him. He did not starve, for he had access to the land on which he could support himself till he cared to go back to work.

The free-born Englishman, the Denaby miner, had no land of his own to go to. From that on which he lived he was ejected by the owner. He had to work in the mines, on the mine owners' terms, or starve.

The land of the Kaffirs belongs to all of the Kaffirs.

The land of the English belongs to only a few of the English.

That is why the English miner was beaten in the strike and the Kaffir succeeded.—The Johannesburg Tribune.

The population of the United States in 1902 is three and a half times as much as in 1850, while the production of the great articles for manufacturing is in most cases from five to fifty times as great, production of manufactures thirteen times as great, and the facilities of transportation twenty times as great.—Globe-Democrat.

The worker's interest in the methods of production has kept a proportionate ratio of decrease as compared with the amount produced. And the worker seems to like it.

Comrades who are speakers should notify this office if they intend visiting Chicago, and we will frame up meetings for them.

LABOR'S COMING CONQUEST

Labor Conquered Many Things But Poverty Is Still Unconquered—Socialism Will Solve the Problem

(Address by Thos. E. Will, Ph.D., President American Socialist College, to Wichita Working Men on day following Labor Day, 1903.)

As we watched the mighty march of labor yesterday we noted on its banners the mystic words, "Labor Omnia Vincit."

What mean these words? Labor conquers all things. Labor has conquered many things. It has paved these streets, erected these buildings, stretched these wires, laid these tracks, built these electric cars, gridironed this continent with steel highways, exploited our mines, tilled our fields, drained our swamps, irrigated our deserts, dotted every hillside and valley with hamlets and cities, whitened every ear with the sails of commerce and made the desert blossom as the rose.

The conquests of labor no man can number.

But one thing labor has not conquered. It has not conquered poverty. The wolf of want snaps at the heels and howls at the door of the workingman. He who has made clothing is arrayed in tatters, he who has made shoes goes upon his uppers, the builder of palaces vegetates in a rented shack, and the creator of railway lines and palace cars rides the bumpers or counts the ties while tramping for a job. The genius of toil whose patience, skill and sweat have created a world, have not where to lay their heads.

And while workers want, idlers revel in unearned wealth and give costly funerals to their dogs. Why should the producers of the world's wealth possess no wealth? Consider some parallels. Yonder is an engine—a mighty factor in wealth production. Does the engine acquire property? By no means. And why not? Because its product belongs not to itself, but to its owner.

Here stands a horse, strong, handsome and efficient. Day after day it does its master's bidding. It aids in producing wealth. Does it accumulate wealth for itself? No. And why not? Because its products belong to its master.

And what of the slave? Is he not a wealth-producer? Manifestly so. And does he lay by property, build himself a home and accumulate a bank account out of his products? Certainly not. And

they must be exercised to a certain extent every day in order to keep them in as good condition as possible—a process that costs money at a time when the beasts are earning nothing, although against their will.

A draught-horse well cared for and intelligently driven is at his best when working six days in the week. Up to a certain age under such conditions he grows constantly more valuable, for he learns and profits by experience and training, just as human beings do; and there is a measurable concert of opinion among horse-lovers that a good horse much prefers working to loafing.

But no amount of airing and light exercise that the trucking contractors can give their idle horses under present conditions can keep the animals from deteriorating.

It's funny how we can see that horses MUST be "fed and cared for," while we see no reason for the MUST where men are concerned.—Wilshire's Magazine.

One of the many unusual conditions entailing difficulty and loss that grow out of the present strike in the building trades is the matter of work horses. With the going out of the teamsters over a month ago thousands of these horses were thrown into idleness here in New York. They still have to be fed and cared for, as usual, and in addition

The right to own as private property the things that all must use in order to exist, and the right to live, are two rights that cannot and do not exist at the same time. One or the other must give way. Socialism stands for the right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Capitalism stands for the rights of property as superior to the rights of humanity. Which side are you on? There is no middle ground. You must be for Socialism or against it. If you are against it, you certainly ought to know why; and if you don't know that, you had better investigate. And you haven't a lifetime to investigate. Hurry up!—Steeffe.

"NO MIDDLE GROUND."

Ask your neighbor if he has seen the Chicago Socialist!

why not? Because his products belong not to himself, but to his master. And so with the wage-earner. Toil as he may, heap up wealth as he will,

The grain he grows another reaps. The wealth he earns another keeps. Through the years of his active life he may toil like Sisyphus, accomplish like Hercules, and die a pauper to be buried in the potter's field.

And why is this? Because, as in the case of engine, horse and slave, the worker's product belongs not to himself, but to his master.

But is not the worker recompensed for his toil? Yes, and as an engine, horse and slave.

And how great is the reward of each? Each must receive enough to maintain its productive efficiency—to keep it going. In addition, horse, slave and wage-earner must receive enough to maintain their progeny, that the race of workers may not perish and idlers thus be forced to take their places.

This doctrine is not new. Ricardo, "the greatest economist of the 19th century," nearly a century since showed that the laborer received but a subsistence wage, the sum that will sustain the life of himself and his family.

The Republican party in 1900 conceded his principle. In countless forms it paraded before the wage-earners as their share in a Republican victory the "full dinner pail."

And what is the "full dinner pail"? The reward of engine, horse and slave; the wage that will maintain the life of the worker and his family, but leave them nothing over.

Where lies the way of escape? In abolishing, at one and the same time, once and forever, both master class and servile class as such; in prohibiting forever the appropriation by one of the products of another. Workers must own their tools. The land, which nature freely gave to all, and the capital which the labor, skill and saving of all have produced, must become the property of all to be operated for all for the good of all.

When this is done, labor will have achieved its crowning triumph, and the prophecy which it today hears about on its banner will have been fulfilled.

WHICH BEST TO BE, MAN OR HORSE?

they must be exercised to a certain extent every day in order to keep them in as good condition as possible—a process that costs money at a time when the beasts are earning nothing, although against their will.

A draught-horse well cared for and intelligently driven is at his best when working six days in the week. Up to a certain age under such conditions he grows constantly more valuable, for he learns and profits by experience and training, just as human beings do; and there is a measurable concert of opinion among horse-lovers that a good horse much prefers working to loafing.

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NOTICE.

The North Side comrades will give an entertainment Saturday evening, September 19, at 363 Sedgwick street. Admission free. All are invited! Come and enjoy yourselves.

The hottest proposition on the bill will be given Saturday evening, Sept. 19th, by the 20th Ward Comrades, at Hygela Hall, Robey St. and Ogden Avenue.

There will be Recitations, Songs, Music, Speeches, Refreshments and Dancing. The lady receiving the most votes will be given a handsome Gold Watch. Program will commence promptly at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25c. Children under 12 yrs., 10c. each.

The workmen of this country may not get what they want, but it's a dead certainty that they get what they vote for.—Youngstown Labor Advocate.

Comrade Unterman, in his talk at headquarters last Wednesday night, told the audience the very best place to put the label is on their ballot when they go to the ballot box.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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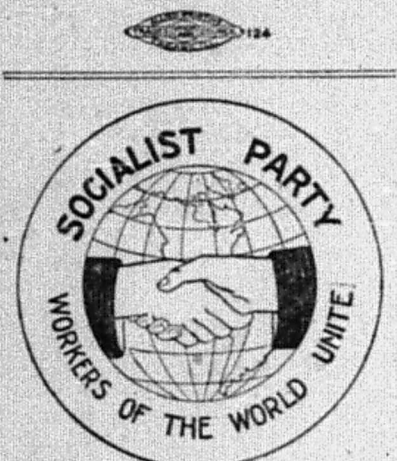
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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

To secure a return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed. The fact that a signed article is published does not commit The Chicago Socialist to all opinions expressed therein.

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THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

It is amusing to note the quarrels among the dominant whites in the South and how they handle the race problem.

LEANS TOWARD SOCIALISM.

Miss Jane Addams says she "leans towards Socialism, but she does not recognize any of the sects of the movement."

EUGENE V. DEBS AND HULL HOUSE.

One day last week Comrade Debs addressed the Woman's Club at the Hull House. His subject was "Emancipation."

This incident caused our esteemed class-conscious contemporary, the Chicago Chronicle, to go into spasms and editorially emit the following tirade against Socialism:

"The good people who give aid and countenance to Hull House and the work that is carried on therein and thereabouts will be pained to learn that Eugene V. Debs, Socialist and revolutionist, has been added to the faculty of that institution."

"Mr. Debs lectured before the Woman's Club at Hull House on Wednesday evening on the subject of 'Emancipation.' He said a good many things which will remind the people of Chicago of the lake front and of the Haymarket, but perhaps the most audacious of his utterances was to the effect that Karl Marx is entitled to more respect than Thomas Jefferson, because Marx discovered the true meaning of emancipation and preached its gospel."

"Marx organized the murderous International Society and for some time was its most radical leader. No one can endorse his preachments without favoring the destruction of the republic, if not of civilization itself. No one can advocate the bloody doctrines with which his name is identified without being, consciously or unconsciously, a revolutionist."

"How long has Hull House been propagating these principles and what is its purpose?"

IS THERE ANY SHAME?

The above was the heading of an editorial in the Chicago Chronicle of recent date in commenting on certain incidents which occurred in connection with the candy-makers' strike.

The following is the Chronicle's description of some incidents of that strike:

"The scenes daily witnessed in the west division are pitiful as well as disgraceful. If anything can bring the blush of shame to the calloused jowl of a strike organizer and leader it ought to be the spectacle of little girls pulling hair and tearing dresses in the glorious cause of trade unionism."

Is there any shame? Does capitalism or capitalists know any shame where profits are at stake?

Why are "little girls" pulling each other's hair and tearing dresses for an opportunity to get a few more cents per day?

Why are white girls, the sisters and daughters of white workmen, compelled to scab "niggers," colored waiters jobs?

Do capitalists ever feel the "blush of shame" because of the fact that over a million and a quarter little girls and boys are being robbed of an opportunity of getting an education—are being deprived of the possibility of developing healthy bodies?

Does the "blush of shame" ever come to the face of John R. Walsh and his class of vampires because the lives of millions of women and children are being actually ground out and coined into profits and dividends which accrue to an idle, shameless class of coupon clippers?

"The blush of shame," bah! The wealthy parasites who own the Chicago Chronicle and inspire the brutal editorials which daily appear in its columns fighting and misrepresenting every effort of the workers to in any way improve their condition, are utterly shameless. Profits they must have.

Dividends on their watered stock must be paid. If it costs the pleasure and life of the workman's child, then so much the worse for the workman's child. For profits they will have.

Read the reports, both public and private, on child labor and its effects, from the south and east or even here in Illinois, and Chicago. Then draw your own conclusion as to whether the class the Chronicle represents has "any shame."

The Chicago Chronicle unblushingly and class-consciously mirrors the ideas of the capitalist class, and capitalism in all its shameless brutality. It has thrown off the mask of hypocrisy which so many of its capitalist contemporaries still wear. It sees one fact and boldly states it, i. e., the growing solidarity of the workers, first in their unions and now fast moving toward political action through the Socialist Party.

We know there is no such thing as shame, decency or humanity known to the class who live on rent, interest and profits. It is the mission of the working class to abolish capitalism and put the capitalist class out of business, i. e., collecting rent, interest and profit, and inaugurate in its place the co-operative commonwealth.

This can only be done by working and voting for Socialism.

We recommend all our readers who wish to get a vivid glimpse of the class struggle in all its fierceness to read the Chicago Chronicle.

A MOTION.

Comrades who are speakers and are devoting their lives to the cause of Socialism frequently pass through the city en route to their assignments, and in making connections often have to remain over night.

We believe it the duty of the Chicago Comrades to give the glad hand to the traveling propagandists, and, furthermore, open their homes to them during their stay with us.

You know the pay of our speakers is not a princely item, and every penny to them counts. A dollar or two saved to them in Chicago may assist in doing a deal of good in some remote virgin soil, and in view of this fact we want all those comrades who are in a position to room and feed a speaker for two or three days to forward their names and addresses to the manager of this paper for registration and we will assign the travelers as they show up at headquarters. You will not be called upon to care for more than one visitor per month, and possibly not that.

Send in your names at once.

The call for nominations for National Committeeman to represent Ohio on the National Committee for the next year has been issued and all nominations will be received at the State Office until midnight of October 2.

More subscribers are ALWAYS wanted.

NO POLITICS IN THE UNION.

By A. M. SIMONS.

(Written for the special edition of The Journal, by A. M. Simons, editor of the International Socialist Review.)

The cry of "No politics in the union" is one of the most ridiculous phrases ever used to conjure ignorant minds. We cannot if we would, and should not if we could, keep the struggle between employer and employe from being affected by the political framework within which it is being waged.

The whole opposition to politics in the union is based on the idea that the political organization of society is determined by some impartial body. It takes for granted the pleasant little fiction which is repeated in the press, public schools and pulpit that judges, mayors, presidents, congressmen and members of legislatures come from that mythical body of persons known as the "third party" to labor disputes, or the "public." This "public" is supposed to have no capitalists or laborers, no employers or employes, no producers or parasites in its membership. Ridiculous as this idea appears when set forth in its plain language, it is still a part of the mental make-up of the great mass of people. They cannot find any individuals who possess the characters described, but they seem to think that somehow there is a great body of millions of persons which possesses none of the characteristics of those who compose it.

At the same time most people frankly admit that the present government and political machinery are real, controlled by the capitalist class. The scareheads of any newspaper telling of injunctions, imprisonment of union men, anti-strike legislation, unconstitutional and unenforced labor laws on the one side, and franchises granted, courts corrupted, legislatures purchased, upon the other side, should be sufficient to prove that our government is but the organ of an exploiting class. Yet within the rules made by this government laborers must struggle with capitalists for what the laborers produce. Hence it is that the idea gradually permeates even the thick skulls of the most confirmed pure and simple that some effort must be made to change these rules. That is, they admit that the union must come into politics.

Then it becomes a question of methods. The pure and simple say let us send a begging, whining committee, called a lobby, to ask favors of the officials whom our masters control. The A. F. of L. and other unions have kept such a body at Washington for half a century. During all this time organized labor was growing ever stronger. Never was its power so great as during the session of congress just passed. Never were the unions in so great need of legislative help. Never were they more definite in their requests. Never was the lobby supported by so immense an army of voters and NEVER WAS IT SO FRUITLESS OF RESULTS. The Chinese exclusion bill and the eight-hour law, the two measures on which the pure and simple have set their hearts, were tossed in the waste basket or in bitter irony were turned into weapons against the very class who asked for them. The Dick military bill, making every citizen a soldier, and concentrating military power into the hands of the national government, and arming these soldiers with riot bullets, with the almost openly

avowed purpose of murdering union men, was flung in the face of labor in place of the favors it hoped to receive. As the weakness of the lobby grows more apparent, another method is suggested. Laboring men are advised to offer themselves to the highest bidder among the old political parties, selling their influence to the one who will offer the largest concession to the labor vote. Such men seem blind to the fact that, however great the promises these parties may make at election time, they have proved by countless acts that they are bound body and soul to the exploiting class. The Republican party is but a plaything of the great trusts and combines; but a general committee to do the work in which they all have a common interest. Those who expect help for the worker from the Democratic party should turn their eyes to the southward. The Democratic party is there absolutely supreme, yet, under laws made by Democratic legislatures and in states controlled beyond dispute by that party, little children are ground into profits under conditions long ago outlawed in almost every other corner of the civilized world, while everywhere the legislation in regard to union labor is oppressive. In Texas, that rock-ribbed stronghold of Democracy, the anti-trust law enacted by the same Democratic politicians whose northern representatives are asking for labor votes has turned out to be the most potent instrument ever devised for the crushing of organized labor.

There is still one more direction towards which union labor can turn ere it exhausts the possibility of blunder in the political field. It can enter the field of politics independent of the old parties simply as a labor party. Then we have the union in politics and politics in the union, but not TRADE UNION POLITICS. This may be profitable for the leaders, but it carries no message of help to the class. There is no particular virtue in independent political action by the workers with the same old capitalist objects. Workmen elected simply as workmen or even as union men, subject to all the temptations of capitalism, with no definite policy or ideas save those obtained from the capitalist environment, may through ignorance or corruption serve but to rivet the fetters more firmly upon their fellow wage slaves.

The political problem of the laboring class is to abolish the exploitation of that class, to see to it that none share in the social product who have not assisted in its creation, to abolish the privileges of ownership, and to give control of the process of production and the enjoyment of the finished product to the producers, in order that their work may be a joy and their lives commensurate with the possibilities of modern productive powers. All these things the trade union aims to partially secure. It demands the right to share in the management, and enjoy a greater portion of the results of wealth creation. But when it enters the political field and takes up these new weapons it must add to its demands to correspond with the strength and the possibilities of the new methods which it uses.

The political problem of the working class then is seen to be no local problem. Already on the economic field state, national and even continental bounds are

TO THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF ILLINOIS.

COMRADES: Definite arrangements have been made to further extend the scope of operation in the state which will include 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 year's 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. By numerous promises of further activities on the part of various locals, we feel justified in adopting this plan, and by redoubling our efforts in support of the State Organization Fund we can maintain the three organizers agitating and organizing permanently.

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, and Comrade F. W. Knoche, our third organizer, will have 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.

Table listing names and amounts: Previously acknowledged \$152.50, Joe Cummins 50, F. E. Carter 50, Arthur Kline 50, J. E. Agnew, Galt, Ill. 50, Local Canton 1.00, Collections at meetings of John Collins 4.15, Aurora 2.29, De Kalb 1.19, Dixon 3.16, Streator 1.00, Spauld 50.

being dissolved. What foolishness then to attempt the vastly greater tasks of the political field with a party shut in by those boundaries.

This problem is no transient one. No trade union is organized today for a single strike. How much more foolish then to ask labor to lend its energies to some party whose existence is to end with a single election, as is the case with most simple labor parties.

It is not a problem of only a portion of the working class. All unionists now recognize the common brotherhood of all workers, and call for solidarity of the whole in all great battles for better conditions. Is it not then much more evident that when the vastly wider and more important field of politics is entered the issues and the plan of organization must be such as to rally to one standard all the mighty hosts who toil in mine, mill, factory or office?

The political problem of the working class is no superficial one. It must be fuller, stronger, broader, deeper than the economic one to correspond with the greater efforts to be made, and the greater power to be used. The political field is not the one on which to merely repeat the demands for trifling alterations that can often be better secured upon the economic field. True, all these smaller movements in aid of labor are mightily helped by political action, but it is almost equally easy to get the greater ones, and most important of all, asking for the greater is the swiftest way to get the less. So it is that a political party of the working class cannot content itself with asking simply for a larger share of labor's product, but must and should demand the whole product. It is not enough to ask the amelioration of exploitation, it must demand its abolition. It should no longer beg for favors from a ruling master class, but should declare its intention of seizing the political power for itself and by making the workers masters and all persons workers, abolish at once and forever all rulers and all masters.

To all these tests, and nothing less is sufficient, and many more might well be added, there is but one party that conforms, and that is the Socialist party. International in its scope, fundamental in its philosophy, time tried in its integrity and tested in its principles and organization, embracing in its demands the entire working class and the whole historical mission of that class, it stands as the logical exponent of trade union principles on the political field. When the trade unionists of America shall have learned to accept the full logic of what they preach in their union halls and practice in the workshop, and shall cast in their lot with the Socialist party, then we shall have, not simply trade unions in politics, or politics in the trade union, but trade union politics in city, state and nation. Then will come the realization of that of which the trade unionist has only dared to faintly dream, the triumph of the laboring class throughout the whole social field, the downfall of class tyranny and exploitation and the dawning of the day when the creators of wealth shall rule over the processes of wealth creation and shall enjoy the fruits of the triumph which men and machinery have won over nature.

not join this fund at once and assist us in bringing the trade union man to our way of thinking. Send in your application at once.

Dues Paid into the Trade Union Fund Since Last Report.

Table listing names and amounts: Myerson, 50c; Dvorak, \$1.00; Reimer, \$2.00; Dawler, 25c; Kansas City, 30c; Meyer, 25c; Mitchell, 25c; Jones, \$2.60; Ellis, 20c; Nelson, 50c; Geiger, 75c; Finkelstein, 25c; Lorenz, 50c; Levinger, 50c; Carby, 50c; Peterson, 25c; Nielson, 60c; Flaskamp, 10c; Powis, 50c; Reed, 5c; Henneberg, 65c; Ehlers, 5c; Roberts, 25c; Phillips, 25c; Ziskind, 30c; Samuels, 20c; Isaacson, 50c; Vander Ploeg, \$2.60; Thebes, \$1.00; Cohen, 25c; Mendelson, 50c; Mitchell, 25c; Licht, 75c; Hirsch, 25c; Weigel, 60c; Cummings, 50c; Christensen, \$1.00; K-rkland, 40c; Roah, 50c; Cohen, 5c; Matson, 50c; Johnson, 25c; Nelson, 25c; Winter, 24c; McDonnell, 50c; McGill, 45c.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADE UNION FUND

Ending August 29, 1903.

Money collected since the fund was organized, May 1, \$82.95. The fund has 112 members, who have pledged \$291.20. Twenty-one thousand three hundred pieces of literature have been distributed, mostly among the trade unions in Chicago, a large number of our comrades having volunteered for that work. The literature distributed has largely consisted of CHICAGO SOCIALISTS. This is one of the best methods so far devised for doing effective propaganda amongst the unions, and there is no reason why every comrade should

TACTICS AND STRATEGY

By THOMAS BERRFORD.

(Continued from last week.) The writer of this has published several very interesting books, two of which, viz., "Useful Principles of Logic" and "Scientific Socialism," we cannot recommend too strongly to all those who desire a clear interpretation of the position and logic of the Socialist party.

For sale at this office. Price, 15 cents each.

The actions of the big nations towards China, Venezuela, Transvaal and other small countries show that might still makes right, and that the rights or interests of nations, and of classes are only respected when they are backed by power, or protected by the clash of interests between the big nations.

The mere claim of a right does not secure it. Nations, classes and persons without power are also without rights whenever their rights are denied by stronger powers.

From the foregoing facts it is evident that, as the individual worker cannot rise out of his class, he can better his condition only through the bettering of the condition of his class; that to accomplish this, organization, education and intelligent action are necessary, and therefore the subjects of organization, tactics and generalship deserve all the attention, care and forethought that it is possible for workingmen to devote to them.

Tactics and Requisites of Warfare.

In military nomenclature, Tactics is usually understood to mean the art of preparing the forces and materials of warfare, as distinguished from Strategy which is the art of using forces and other factors to achieve the end sought. Tactics include all matters of detail, such as drilling the troops, teaching the use of weapons and of discipline, mounting guards and outposts, providing food, forage, ammunition, transport and making preparations generally.

The best General in the world, the greatest strategist would be helpless without an efficient organization. The more thorough and machine-like the organization is, the greater is its force, mobility and power. The first care of an experienced General, therefore, is to get his army into good working order.

Now while trades unions and political parties have no occasion for the weapons, the drillings, etc., of troops, they nevertheless have certain analogous features, and require similar preparatory work. To secure united action of large bodies of men, whether in military or non-military campaigns, systematic methods are absolutely necessary. It is systematization that distinguishes an army from a mob.

By observation we learn that systematization is secured by:

- First—Establishing a code of rules. Second—Having discipline to secure conformity to the rules, and to establish order. Third—Having a segregation of functions, as a man or group of men to have certain duties. Fourth—Having some means of controlling the movements of the men so as to secure unity of action in a required direction.

The foregoing are absolute requisites to the successful operation of a large organization, and should receive great attention from those interested.

In drawing up a code of rules or a constitution, good judgment should be exercised, and care should be taken not to adopt rules that may, later on, prove obstacles or detrimental to the organization's own interest.

The enforcement of rules is what constitutes discipline; it is important therefore that none of the rules should be impracticable or confusing. Above all, the rules should be so worded that their meaning is unmistakable. There is probably more wrangling in organizations over the interpretation of constitutions, etc. than over any other matter.

Discipline is of enormous importance to any organization that has a really serious purpose. It is so important that organizations should not hesitate to sacrifice members (by suspension or expulsion) who will not abide by the rules.

The nature of the conditions confronting the wage-workers makes the business of their organizations serious, and requires serious men and serious methods. Discipline gives dignity to the organization, and secures respect for it, and inspires the confidence of the members.

There is probably nothing that more quickly destroys confidence in an organization than a lack of discipline, the holdings of undignified meetings and the permitting of loose, unbusiness-like methods, etc.

As an example is a powerful factor, the chairman should be a dignified, cool and resolute man.

When the struggle is on, the need of system and discipline becomes apparent to all. But system and discipline cannot be acquired in the hurry of emergency, and those nations or organizations that start to prepare their forces and get their supplies, etc. after the campaign has started are at a terrible disadvantage with opponents who are thoroughly prepared beforehand.

Systematic, business-like methods and a soldier-like discipline should be adopted from the start, and should never be relaxed.

The segregation of functions is a matter that calls for good judgment; judgment in the choice of men for certain functions or duties, and judgment in securing and retaining control over the officers of the organization, and in preventing a centralization of power in the hands of a few members.

Under no circumstances should an officer be more than a servant or functionary, or executive tool of the organization. Individual officers should never have legislative power, i. e. power to make terms, rule, etc. They should simply execute what the organization legislates or decides.

Even a large executive committee should not be given full legislative powers, and, if given powers to negotiate or make terms with employers, it should receive distinct instructions from the organization as to the terms it shall or shall not agree to.

It is sometimes difficult to get many members to attend meetings, and, when they do come, too much of their time is usually taken up by mere routine business. This should be avoided as much as possible, as it is of course desirable to have as much time as possible for the discussion of important and legislative business. For this reason as much routine work as possible should be done by committees.

Too many functions should not be given to one committee. The division of labor among committees is an important matter, as it enables a great mass of business to be transacted rapidly, and also prevents centralization of power.

In order to expedite the business of the general meetings, the members should be given lessons in parliamentary rules of order, and they should also be taught to speak only when they have some idea or information to convey, and at all times to speak only briefly. The organization should be protected from talkative bores who make long-winded speeches on trifling matters, and are always on the floor trying the patience and taking up the time of the meeting. Probably the only way to stop this abuse of privilege is for some member to have the courage to move that the offender be given a vote of censure for his selfish egotism. Of course a tactful chairman can obviate the difficulty to a large extent by not giving the bore the floor too often.

GRAFT. There is a man (?) over at the city hall who is chief janitor. His name is Gildea. He has just been caught red-handed in the act of bribery. For a certain consideration he has the power to have your water taxes regulated as per your order. This extraordinary development of managerial ability has gotten his Graftness into water that is uncomfortably warm.

Last spring a man called at the residence of the manager of this paper and told him there was a position vacant as clerk of election in the manager's precinct of the 28th ward, and if he, the manager, would go down to the city hall and call at the office of this same Gildea (who is now in trouble for debauching his trust) that he, the manager, could get the place.

The manager called on Gildea and, was very warmly received. After discussing the condition of the party in the ward, he then invited the manager up to the election commissioners' office to have his credentials made out.

On the way up this chief grafter inquired of the manager if he was a Democrat, and the manager promptly informed him that he was a Socialist. The head of the Graft department got vermillion in the face. The veins on his forehead stood out like whip cords, the briny water rolled down his greasy cheeks and his breath came in thin, tiny short gasps. Finally he mumbled: "My God! What a narrow escape. Young man, I can do nothing for you. These positions are for none but the tried members of the Democratic party."

Now, what can be expected of a party that trusts its destiny to the hands of a well drilled set of crooks, who have no conception of honor beyond that of LOOT! The workers will awaken one of these days and chase the freaks of this type into the sewer.

Workers, vote your own class into power and shake the parasites of the above brand off your backs.

Look over our book offer and you will concede it to be one of the best premium propositions so far offered. If you don't see what you want, send for our catalogue.

A Social and Entertainment

Will be given at the North Town Headquarters, 363 Sedgewick Street, Saturday Evening, September 19th. A good programme has been arranged. Refreshments will be served.

Everybody Welcome Admissions Free

The price of this paper is 25 cents per year in clubs of four or more.

WOMEN AND TRADE UNIONS.

By RUTH HALL LINDGREN in Erie People.

However slight an interest one may take in trade unions, Labor Day, with its great parade, each year larger and more imposing than any before, shows to the public that the movement is growing, and even the most casual observer cannot but be impressed with the fact that its increased membership has come, to a great extent, from those industries which, at the time of the preceding Labor Day celebration, considered themselves entirely outside and apart from the class of toilers whom they looked upon as "common laborers." Teachers, bookkeepers, stenographers and many other "mental toilers" will this year be represented in the Labor Day parade of many cities. Even the most radical of trade unionists would not have dreamed such a thing possible a few years back.

All this but shows the tendency of the times. We are now living in the Industrial Age, and men and women are beginning to understand that society rests upon an economic foundation. All the sentiment and ideals which have been held up before us regarding the ethics of business and of the professions are lost in the fierce struggle for existence. What is there in the work of the teacher to idealize her "profession?" Does she dare teach what she believes? No; she teaches as the board of directors dictate if she wishes to retain her position, and that she must do to live. She touches for the monthly stipend which is paid to her, and in order that she continue to receive her paltry wages she becomes the servant—yes, the slave of a body of men, often more ignorant than many of her pupils, who hold their "jobs" as rewards for political juggling. The belief in ethics is a thing of the past; if there is such a thing possible it is of the future, and when we reach it we will not call it ethics, but simply recognize it as an everyday matter belonging to all acts of man and to every form of toil.

When the teachers of Chicago became affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor, the cry arose from all parts of the country that they had lowered the profession; they had placed themselves on a level with the bricklayers. Unfortunately for the teachers this was not true. The bricklayer is far more independent in performing his work, for when he is given the job it is understood that he will use his best skill and intelligence in doing the work and when it is done he will get his pay, and that is more than a Chicago teacher is sure of. The ethics of teaching may be beautiful and it may be an even more beautiful ideal to work without pay, but board bills, car fare and various other incidental expenses shattered all the beautiful ideals which they might have had, and they awoke to the fact that teaching was a business—a trade—the same as any other. Nor did they forget this lesson they had learned when a few weeks later they received their pay, less a small per cent, but they studied the matter even more closely and their affiliation with the trade unions was the result.

There are hundreds and thousands of women who are toiling day after day in the factories and shops who have no desire, nor have they ever thought of calling their employment by any other name than work. They have recognized from the beginning the fact that they are wage slaves, and still it means nothing to them. In many instances they are working shoulder to shoulder with the men, and in the majority of these cases they are, and for some time past have been members of the union of their craft, but even then they fail to see that they have any part in the class struggle which is being carried on all about them. Rebellious at the conditions which surround them, they do not seek to learn the cause nor make any effort to break the chains which enslave them.

It has been said that women make poor

trade unionists and that the American women make the poorest of all, because she has the possibility of rising in the social scale, and will not allow herself to be classified as following any particular trade. While this may be true of a few, the majority of women are not in the trade unions because no great effort has been made to organize them. When the matter is brought before them in the right way they are as ready to organize as are the men and in such instances make just as good trade unionists.

It is a fact, however, that women strikers do not "win out" with the employers nearly so often as do the men, and when they do the daily papers will report that the matter has been settled "satisfactory to both sides," which is an utter impossibility. With the employer seeking to secure the greatest amount of work for the least money, and the employe seeking to sell her labor power for the highest possible price we can readily see that a satisfactory settlement is out of question, and that what the papers actually convey is that the strikers were compelled to give in.

Whatever may be said regarding women in the trade unions, one thing is certain—they have never been guilty of turning "scab" on election day. But every man who has voted the capitalist party ticket has repudiated his union, sold his birthright to the enemy and helped forge another link in the chains which bind him and his fellow-workers in wage slavery, and again declared to all the world that woman is man's economic and political inferior.

Do you wonder, Mr. Trade Unionist, that women do not see that their salvation is to come through the trade unions? If you, their fellow-worker, will continue to vote for the political parties which class them with idiots, Indians and insane people—the disenfranchised class of America, and to turn against your own interest by so doing, why should they devote their strength and energy in a work which you do not think is worth a vote on election day?

Woman has for centuries held a position in society subordinate to man, and even today, with all the advancement she has made, she is still considered man's inferior, both physically and intellectually. Years of subjection and repression have left their trace upon her, and although she is now working in open competition with man in the industrial world, she is doing so handicapped as man never dreams of. Not only is she in the class struggle, standing side by side with the men in the effort to throw off the chains of wage slavery, but she is also striving for social and political freedom that she may also secure sex emancipation. Women the weaker class! Yes, possibly, in bone and sinews, but tenfold stronger in energy and endurance.

Rejoice, O women! No longer need we fight alone! Behold a vast army advancing, upon whose blood red banner we find these words: "Abolishment of Wage Slavery and Equality of the Sexes," while all along the line we hear the battle cry of "Freedom, Freedom for All!"

Women, let us not be "scabs." Let us be true to ourselves and to our class. The Socialist party is the only organization in the world which stands for the equality of man and woman; it alone is fighting for economic freedom. It is in and through the Socialist party that women can hope for their emancipation. But "He who would be free himself must strike the blow," and woman herself must enter the Socialist ranks, and there fight for her social, political and economic freedom, which will bring her sex emancipation; not through one, but through all, will this be secured.

May the little red button be worn by every woman in every Labor Day parade throughout the country.

sent to Decatur by the state Socialist committee, had another good crowd last night on Lincoln square. He took up a number of objections to Socialism that are made and also spoke of wrong impressions about Socialism held by some.

COMFORT FOR ALL.
Mr. Dalton in the course of his remarks said the Socialist position today finds its strength in the economic conditions and the immense possibilities of comfort and happiness for the whole people which every competent observer sees around us. We know that today owing to the marvelous development of machinery and the progress of invention every man, woman and child in the United States could live in comfort. That it is not necessary to deprive one child of education; not necessary to drive from the play ground and school one girl or boy. That with the able-bodied workers between the ages of 21 and 45 working but few hours a day enough of everything can be produced to provide comfort for all.

REAL CAUSE.
We maintain that the real cause of poverty and crime today is found in the private ownership of the instruments of labor, railroads, mills, mines, machinery and land. That the wage system naturally produces a class of prop-



Ben Hanford in Chicago TWO BIG MASS MEETINGS

Comrade Ben Hanford, of New York, the "Printer-Orator," now on a tour through the country under the direction of the National Committee, will speak at the SOCIALIST TEMPLE, 120 SOUTH WESTERN AVENUE, ON THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1, and in COLUMBIA HALL, SIXTY-THIRD AND HALSTED STREETS, ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4.

These two meetings are under the auspices of the Illinois State Committee. Admission free.

eriless wage workers on the one hand and a plutocracy owning the wealth and the means of life produced by the wage workers.

SOCIALIST DEMANDS.
The Socialist party demands the collective ownership by the people of railroads, mills, mines, factories and all the means of life which today are socially operated and privately owned and which the people need to produce the necessities and comforts. We do not seek to take away the private property of the individual which is not used for the purpose of robbing the producer. We know that the march of the trust is making it more and more difficult for the small producer, manufacturer and business man to own any private property; that the middle class is fast losing its hold on property and we need not bother about them. The trust will continue to "confiscate" until there is nothing left of the small capitalist who is so afraid of Socialism.

President O'Connell, of the International Association of Machinists, is advising the Chicago workers in that branch of industry to moderate their demands.

He is supplemented by the metal trades association (the bosses), who demand a reduction of ten per cent in wages.

Considering that the skilled machinist's wage is less than that of the hod carriers, the advice of President O'Connell comes with ill grace. However, he might demonstrate his sincerity by refusing to take more than half of his salary.

STATEMENT.
Of money received and paid out for the lake excursion on the steamer Ottawa Aug. 22, 1903:

MONEY RECEIVED.
Sales of refreshments on boat... \$ 80.55
Tickets sold at boat... 25.00
Tickets sold at office... 37.00
Rebate from beer and pop... 29.06
Collected on tickets since excursion... 8.25

Total money recd. to date... \$178.86

MONEY PAID OUT.
Ice... 1.00
20 cases beer... 50.00
5 doz. glasses... 3.75
Printing tickets... 1.50
15 cases pop... 7.50
Sandwiches... 2.46
Matches... .90
Cost of boat... 35.00
250 cigars... 7.50
5 gals. ice-cream... 4.50
Express... .50

Total money paid out... \$113.91
Profit turned in to Chicago Socialist... \$ 65.95
Tickets still out... 15.00
We decided to keep what was left of the glasses.

W. HARRY SPEARS,
THOS. N. BATES,
Committee.

NOTICE.
Father Hagerty will speak in Chicago Sunday, September 27, and while he is in this part of the State he will fill a few other engagements at a very reasonable rate. Any local that is in a position to make use of his services should address the manager of this paper for details.

OFFICE OF LOCAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

The following have contributed to the rent fund the amounts set opposite their names:

Polish Central Committee	\$2.00
Members of the Wilhelm Liebknecht Club	
Ernst Golchan	.10
Jacob Leonhard	.10
Max Jungelt	.10
G. Peesert	.20
R. Schilling	.10
F. Heinke	.10
C. Lusch	.15
Rosa Jung	.10
Karl Schmied	.25
John Bleck	.15
Anton Sturm	.10
Total	\$3.45

ATTENTION!
Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Thirty-fifth Wards will meet at Seventeenth Ward Headquarters, 256 West Chicago avenue, on September 20 at 3 p. m., for the purpose of electing a State Committeeman.

L. ANDERSON, Secretary.

As a result of the most painstaking study by trained nurses and physicians the invention of a sanitary napkin, which meets with approval wherever introduced, has at last been successful. Miss Edith Koch, Nurse, 1105 Fifth St., Milwaukee, Wis., writes: "The sanitary contrivance, known as 'Dainty,' is all that the inventor claims of it, and every neat woman should be the owner of one. I would not be without mine for \$25.00, were it unable to obtain another." The appliance is waterproof, its snugly prevents chafing, makes ladies feel at ease and enables them to dress with their respective wearing apparel at all times regardless of the periods natural to their sex.

PRICE \$1.25. Agents Wanted

The Sanitary Mfg. Co.,
518 Germania Bldg.,
215 W. Wabasha St.,
Chicago, Wis.

A SUSPENSORY IS AN EVIDENCE OF WEAKNESS.

DO NOT WEAR IT.

VARICOCELE Cured in One Treatment. No Pain. No Detention From Business. Cure Guaranteed.

Call or Write DR. J.H. GREEN, 12 Dearborn St., Chicago.

An Alleged Socialist
Who has never read the Communist Manifesto and Socialism Utopian and Scientific is a good deal like an alleged Christian who has never read the Gospels. His intentions may be all right, but the chances are that he does not know what he is talking about. We mail these two great books in paper covers for ten cents each. For 41 we will mail the two books in substantial cloth binding and will also send the International Socialist Review one year to any one who has never been a subscriber. Address CHARLES B. KERR & COMPANY, 16 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

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 120 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 fifteen (15) two cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc. FRANCIS CASEY, St. Louis, Mo.

JOHNSON BROTHERS
164 AND 166 MILWAUKEE ST.
WEST DES MOINES, IOWA

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McRose Park local of the Socialist party had a good meeting September 15th, adding one new member to the party. The local now numbers fifteen. P. Pitschner was elected delegate to county central committee.

Comrade Berlyn addressed a large and enthusiastic audience of Socialists and their friends at the Temple last Sunday night. He talked on the mission of the working class and vividly pictured the class struggle now going on between the exploiter and the exploited. He clearly demonstrated that the history of all hitherto existing society as well as the present is the history of a class struggle, and that Socialism alone could abolish classes, by abolishing the conditions which create classes.

Comrade A. W. Mance addressed the Metal Workers' Union in their hall at the corner of Lake and Desplaines street last Friday evening. This union devotes one or two evenings a month discussing political and economic questions. The time is not far distant when the policy of the Metal Workers' union will be adopted by every union in the country. Then it will not be long before the rank and file of the workers will discern the difference between working class politics and capitalist class politics. Comrade Mance distributed over 100 Chicago Socialists, which individual members of the Metal Workers paid for, and sold several sub. cards for the paper.

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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.

MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 8 P. M. 71st and Cottage Grove (7). Local speakers. 92nd and Commercial (8). Speaker: Berlin.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 8 P. M. 47th and Erie (8). Speaker: Cope. 109th and Ewing (8). Local speakers.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 8 P. M. 109th and Ewing (8). Speaker: Cope. 109th and Ewing (8). Local speakers.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 8 P. M. 35th and State (8). Speaker: Huggins. 37th and State (6). Speaker: Berlin.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 8 P. M. 109th and Ewing (8). Speaker: Berlin. 109th and Ewing (8). Local speakers.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 3 P. M. 84th and Superior (8). Polish speakers. California and North (13). Speaker: Elshorn.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 27, 3 P. M. 39th and Cottage Grove (3). Speaker: Berlin. Western and North (15). Local speakers.

THE INDUSTRIAL WAR. According to the official reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the following is the number of wounded and killed on and by the railroads in the United States in the year:

Table with columns: Year, Killed, Wounded. 1899: 6,856 killed, 40,882 wounded. 1900: 7,123 killed, 44,620 wounded. 1901: 7,805 killed, 50,320 wounded.

TEMPLE NOTES. Sunday, September 20, at 8 p. m., Thos. J. Morgan will speak. Subject: "Progress of the Workers."

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. The 17th Ward Branch requests the honor of your presence at its Third Annual Reception and Dance to be held at Schoenhofen's hall, Milwaukee Ave. and Ashland Ave., Saturday evening, Oct. 17, 1903. Tickets, 25 cents.

All lovers of dancing should take advantage of this opportunity for a good time.

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 Barrows' essays on Socialism, just out. Price \$1.25.

JOLTS FROM OUTSIDE

The Miners' Magazine says: "You can not buy your wife a silk dress with calico wages."

"My country, 'tis of thee." Have you a mortgage on your little home, or do you pay rent?—Democratic Herald, Milwaukee.

Summer crashes in Wall Street seem to indicate that there must be a large amount of "hot air" whirling around in that monopolistic and capitalistic air-shaft.—The Chronicle, New York.

Will this be your end? To subsist on the paltry sum of one dollar and a half per week. It is the insignificant pittance allowed a poor old man by the overseers of the poor. Is it generous or just?—The Statesman.

Capital (capitalists), the friend of labor? Are the sweaters, the usurers, the land-grabbers, the stock exchange gamblers, the patented monopolists, the property lords, the syndicated exploiters, the subsidized upholders of capitalism—are these the friends of the workers?—Socialist Standard, Pittsburg.

Of the children of school age in Russia 17,000,000 are receiving no instruction.—Chicago American.

And as they are all the children of the working class, the christianized and civilized nations of the earth never give the matter a passing thought.

The greatest searchlight in the world is one just completed by Schickel of Nuremberg, Germany, which has 316 million candle power.—New Orleans Picayune.

Pretty soon the rays of this detective's glim will be squirted right straight at capitalism, and the boss of the salt inn will have convulsions in thirty-two different languages when the show takes place.

NEW YORK HAS LARGEST THIRST. Fourteen southern states, with a combined population of about 29,400,000, have 27,000 saloons, or about one for 750 inhabitants. New York, with a census population of 7,208,000, has 34,000 saloons, or one for 214 inhabitants.—Chicago Tribune.

This does not include the dramshops in each of the commercial pirates' mansions, and as a large percentage of the capitalist shellworkers reside in New York, and if their private budge industry were added to that of the common herd, the number of saloons would increase very largely.

DEMAND IS LARGE. Thirty thousand automobiles will be placed on the American market this present year, which will only supply half the demand.—Cleveland Leader.

Say, you horny-handed son of toil, have you placed your order for your mobile?

UNIQUE PAPER FOR DENMARK. Object of new publication is to establish closer relations with the United States.—Kansas City Star.

When the lamb goes into business with the vulture, it had better look out lest the vulture proceeds along modernized lines of assimilation.

The Rank and File

N. Pearson sends us a list of four yearlies.

Four subs. from Comrade Meyers is a good start. Comrade Johnson, of the 20th, brings in a list of four. Comrade Larson sends in a list of four. Keep at it, comrades.

Comrade Langenburg came in for his weekly ration of four subscriptions. Comrade Brown, of New York, renews his sub. and says our paper is a peach.

Comrade Conklin, the watch man, has given a ladies' elegant gold watch as one of the fall festival prizes. Comrade McGilvan of Graniteville, Vt., sends us a club of four yearlies. They come from the east, west and all over.

If you want to go up against a red-hot proposition, buy this paper for one year. Cost you half a cent a week.

Dr. Kopfnagle will hold a series of meetings in Philadelphia and then make an extended tour of the eastern states.

The bound volumes of the Chicago Socialist are now ready for delivery. Two years' numbers are bound in each volume. The price is \$2.50 each.

Look over the prize list for the fall festival: Comrade Conklin, the watch man, has given a very fine ladies' gold watch as one of the prizes.

Comrade Parent, of St. Louis, is doing good work. Scarcely a week passes that he does not send in a bunch of four or more.

The 34th ward now has two organizers. Comrade Mills has charge of the north end and Comrade Lawator is digging them up from the south end.

Comrade Ludigron, of the Twenty-fifth ward, buys more sub cards than any man on our staff. He's got the whole push skinned in depth.

Comrade Clauder of the 8th ward got together a list of nine yearlies in three days. This is the kind of propaganda that's effectual. Make the enemy pay for his education.

A comrade sends in \$1 to renew his subscription for one year and balance to apply to T. U. F. He says: "I am not a party member, but am gradually coming your way." There are others.

Comrade Jacobs, state organizer of Iowa, was in town last week, and made the rounds of the soap boxes. Jacobs says the movement in Iowa is growing to beat the band.

"Tactics and Strategy," now being run in this paper, can be had at this office in book form, price 15 cents. Thos. Bersford is the author. You will do well to read this book.

State Secretary Hill, of Florida, says the movement is making great headway in his state—20 new locals and 100 more in sight. The comrades are getting up van outfits to invade the rural districts.

Socialist Sunday School Lessons

By May Wood Simons

I. Under slavery, the land, the labor and the capital were all in the hands of one person, the master, the ruling class. All the produce belonged to the landlord. The slave possessed nothing but what his master thought fit to give him. The slave was worked as hard as the master chose or was able to compel him. His wretchedness was limited only by the pecuniary interest of the master.

II. The sources of obtaining slaves other than raising them have been well-nigh the same for all countries; first they were taken by conquest, later by purchase and finally debtors who could not pay their debts sold themselves into slavery.

III. The early Greeks obtained their slaves in all of these ways and in parts of Greece as in Sparta the number of slaves far exceeded the number of free men. Aristotle and Plato defend this early form of slavery, believing that it was necessary for society in order that a class might exist that could devote itself to literature and oratory as well as war.

IV. The Roman slaves were different in some respects from the slaves of any other country. Rome in her conquests subjugated many nations of equal or superior culture to herself. Yet these people became the slaves of the Romans. These slaves were the instructors of the young and sometimes held places of trust in the household, but all were not so well treated, for the Roman more often than not made the cruellest of masters.

V. Throughout the barbarian nations that swept down and conquered Rome slavery existed but in still another form. Rome had become luxurious and her days of conquest being over, the ruling class was now an idle class. Hence in Rome the service of slavery to social progress was over. But the German tribes that descended upon Rome were still warlike and not given to luxuries. The master and slave frequently toiled side by side in the same field.

VI. The usual idea prevails that slaves became eventually free men through the humaneness of their masters. It was not benevolence on the part of the ruling class that converted slavery into serfdom and finally into wage labor, but these changes resulted from social conditions. The master freed his slaves because slave labor was becoming less profitable and the care of the aged and infirm slaves was an increasing burden.

VII. Cobb, in his "Historical Sketch of Slavery," points out that in the case of Rome a time came when a strong and healthy slave could only produce enough for his necessities; a surplus for the master no longer existed. Hence he says: "The renunciation by the master of his rights and power became a matter of interest, a much stronger motive according to man's history than humanity and charity."

Suggestions—In no case should the teacher feel that he is obliged to use but one Sunday to a lesson. The present lesson may occupy two or more Sundays, depending entirely on the teacher to collect material and enlarge upon this frame work. This can be made a most interesting page in current history. In his ordinary school work the child will be burdened with altogether too much of the military and political history of Greece and Rome. Impress on him, then, the industrial life of these two peoples resting on a slave organization.

Employ maps and every form of useful illustration that can be obtained. Impress this central thought on the class that the slave does not sell his labor to the slave owner. The slave along with his labor is sold once for all to his owner. He is a commodity which can pass from the hand of one owner to that of another. He himself, then, is a commodity, but his labor is not his commodity.

MAY WOOD SIMONS.

RICHMOND, IND., Sept. 9, 1903. EDITOR CHICAGO SOCIALIST, CHICAGO, ILL.: DEAR COMRADES: I write to inform you that the Citizens of Richmond and vicinity are to have an educational treat in the form of a lecture. The subject being "Socialism. The Hope of the World," delivered by Comrade Benjamin Hanford, the Printer Orateur of New York, at the Phillips Opera House on Tuesday evening, Sept. 22. A good meeting is assured by the advance sale of tickets. We are charging the small admission of 10 cents only for this talented speaker, giving everybody thereby a chance to hear him, and to be benefited. We will also have Comrade Walter Thos. Mills here for one night next month, and will give you the date later, when I will have more to say. Fraternally,

H. R. KEPLIN.

WANTED. About 30 volunteers to assist in running the different departments at the Fall Festival. Report to Bates, at headquarters.

ILLINOIS LIST OF LOCALS.

- Locals in Illinois and name of secretary: Aurora—Miford Dinges, Gen. Del. Bradwood—Frank Koen. Beckwith—C. Adams, 433 Madison street. Bloomington—J. P. Sanders. Cairo—Thos. Farrell, 1100 Sycamore street. Canton—E. Bennett. Chicago—Thos. Meyer, 181 Washington street. Chicago Heights—E. G. Green, 1440 Green street. Coal City—Dominik Vyskocil. Centralia—Chas. W. Brumfield, 911 N. Poplar street. Decatur—N. E. Martin, 1240 S. Walnut street. Dundee—J. C. Ehler, Carpenterville. Elgin—T. G. Gies, 126. De Kalb—Paige Miller. Dixon—H. L. Carnahan, 675 Van Buren street. Elgin—Miss Elsie L. Schultz, 130 Douglas avenue. Evanston—Ivan Hillman, 928 Chicago avenue. East Dubuque—Geo. W. Schauer. Freeport—Fred C. Welser, 163 Galena street. Fulton—Thomas Galvin. Galesburg—John C. Spodin, 670 North Whitehorse street. Glen Carbon—H. J. Groteck. Glen Ellyn—May Walton Kerr. Grossville—John H. Matherson. Hannibal—W. C. Pierce, 221 S. 1st. Joliet—George Strung, 701 Summit street. Jacksonville—H. Bering, 787 E. College avenue. Johnston City—H. R. Dial, Lake Creek, P. O. Kankakee—Charles Selvers, 542 Harrison avenue. Leavenworth—Hobart Austen. Mount Olive—John Strathmore. Moline—J. B. Weisenbach, Box 1234. Moshannon—John Higgins, 718 S. Third street. Murphysboro—D. W. Boone. Newquana—T. M. Smith, Box 169. Noble—E. M. Riley. Oglesby—James Pryde. Pana—Hugh Pagan. Peoria—Samuel Block, 101 S. Jefferson avenue. Peotone—C. L. Fahs. Paris—C. H. Happersett, 331 Chestnut street. Quincy—George Landwehr, 526 S. Eighth street. Rock Island—H. Wieland, 1700 Fifth avenue. Rockford—Thos. Northrup, 129 S. Second street. Stratton—H. W. Nelson, 709 E. Main street. Staunton—Hermon Rabin. Winnetka—Robert Knox. Waukegan—E. L. Salmon, 127 Genesee street.

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