

Comrades and Friends

Having subscription cards unpaid are again requested to settle. We are in need of the small amount...

SIXTH YEAR—WHOLE NO. 279

FEDERATION NOTES.

Judge Holdom's Re-election Opposed—Decide to Have No Parade on Labor Day—Will Assist the Colorado Miners—Election of Officers.

Last Sunday being the tenth anniversary of Judge Grosscup's injunction against the A. R. U., it was fitting that the Federation should go on record as opposed to another enemy of labor, Judge Holdom.

A resolution was presented calling upon union men to defeat Judge Holdom, but as it was aimed only at the individual and not at the thing which he represents, it was strongly contested by the Socialists...

The vote, therefore, became very much a party vote, the Socialists generally voting against it. But it carried.

The Socialists were then accused by the pure and simpletons of favoring Judge Holdom.

Judge Holdom will not make that mistake.

After a hard struggle for a reconsideration the action of two weeks before deciding to have no parade was reaffirmed by a vote of 113 to 85.

A resolution was offered proposing a convention of federations to be held at Toledo Aug. 25 for the purpose of deciding upon a way to help the Colorado miners.

Amended to read Victor, Colo., instead of Toledo.

An amendment was then offered that federation mass meetings be held in every city to raise funds, but this amendment was lost.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

Comrade Hayward, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, will be given an opportunity to inform the Chicago Federation by letter at the next meeting what in his opinion would be the best course to pursue.

The clerks at the Fair complain that they are not allowed to wear union buttons while on duty and desire assistance of the Federation.

Referred to grievance committee.

The nomination of federation officers was part of the day's business, as at the next meeting election takes place.

A number of Socialists are on the ticket, but this is the result of individual action, and is not an attempt to put the federation in Socialist control.

The Socialist delegates will undoubtedly vote for the Socialist candidates, whom they consider worthy, in preference to the pure and simpletons, but the Socialist party realizes that to capture the federation offices at the present time would be to place itself nominally responsible for the actions of an uncontrollable, disorganized mob.

Hence there was no caucusing and the vote will by no means indicate the power of Socialism in the federation. G. Y. C.

A POLITICAL CATECHISM.

The London (Ont.) Echo undertakes the following bit of sarcasm: What was the United States government founded by?

Mark Hanna, John D. Rockefeller and Tom Platt.

What is it called?

A republic by some—by others, a political syndicate.

Who is at its head?

The President.

What are the duties of the President?

To send messages to Congress, ride horseback and hunt bears.

Are there any other branches of the government? If so, name them.

The Senate, the House of Representatives, the Standard Oil Company and the New York Stock Exchange.

What are the duties of the Senate?

To buy and sell stocks, bring on wars when the President hesitates, play poker and conduct a general brokerage business.

What are the duties of Congress?

To double the pension list, fill up the "Congressional Record" and draw salaries.

What are the duties of the Standard Oil Company?

Elect the President and declare dividends.

What are the duties of the Stock Exchange?

To keep the country stirred up in time of peace, unsettle the business interests all the time, and set an example to every young man.

Where is the seat of the United States government?

In Oyster Bay, Wall street and Washington.

In the discharge of his onerous

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

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

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1904.

EXPAND THE LIST.

Send in ten new subscribers at 50 cents each and see what we will do for you in a bundle of propaganda literature for the Campaign.

PRICE ONE CENT.

THE AMERICAN BASTILE.

BY ERNEST UNTERMANN.

It seems but yesterday that Louis XIV. revelled in careless debauchery and fancied that he was the state, because he happened to stand for a short while on the throbbing neck of a patient people.

But the shadow of his castle of terrors, the Bastille, suddenly disappeared from the horizon of the world's history. The conceited despot had hardly closed his eyes, when French aristocracy felt the ground heaving beneath its feet.

Then came in rapid succession a series of social earthquakes, which shook the ruling classes from their beds of ease, whenever they had just settled down in apparent comfort. And more than once they fled in terror from the wrath of their own countrymen and prostrated themselves in abject submission before that very "hereditary" foreign foe against whom they had been wont to arouse the "patriotism" of the revolting masses.

Yet the French rulers never learned anything from history. Rulers never do. It is only the working classes who turn the leaves of history in diligent study and who can take hope and inspiration from it.

After the sacking of the Bastille came the 18th Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte. His generation had hardly passed on, when the June battle sounded its warning to the French ruling classes. Again the reaction triumphed by smothering a symptom, instead of removing a cause. But the Paris Commune proved to the world that the social ferments had accumulated, not diminished. The rulers saw with dismay that the working class revolution grows stronger after each defeat.

The social volcano is not yet extinct, neither in France, nor in any other country of Europe, nor in the United States. It may subside for a moment, but its rumblings are ever heard, now loud, now faint, and from time to time there is an outbreak which shakes society to its foundations.

The Bastille of France is no more. But the American Bastille has come. The French Bastille stood amid a people who had come through centuries of feudal oppression. It worked noiselessly and secretly. Its victims disappeared over night and were heard from no more.

The American Bastille has been erected in Colorado. Its victim is union labor. To be a union man is crime sufficient to set the star chamber justice of the Standard Oil Company in motion. But this Bastille stands in the midst of a people who have come through a century of "democratic" ideals.

And the Colorado "authorities"—save the mark!—have none of the finesse of their French prototypes. They do everything brutally, openly, or so clumsily that even the Chicago police would have no difficulty in following the clues which they erect along the highway of their criminal career like so many milestones.

They pillage union stores, disrupt union families, shoot union miners from ambush while their sheriffs are looking on, and arrange for train wrecks in the hearing of the men whom they wish to charge with the crime. They blow up the Independence depot, and leave their wires in plain sight, so that any one may follow them and see them connect with a battery 500 yards inside of their own dead line.

There are men living in Colorado, men who value liberty more than their lives, who love justice more than that slave existence which the present rulers are willing to grant them.

There are more men like these in every State of the Union. The victims of the Colorado Bastille will not be hanged by their murderers, so long as such men are living.

Let the rulers continue on their course. They are on the downward plane. The Colorado Bastille will fall even quicker than its French model, and on its ruins will be found other victims besides union miners. And the fall of the Colorado Bastille will be the tocsin for such an eruption of the social volcano as no ruling class and no capitalist system will survive.

honest people we protest against such blasphemy.

"Our country has no worse enemy than that blood-stained throne. There is no deeper guilt than that which divides them. And with every day, with every hour, it deepens. It awakens to consciousness ever greater and greater masses. It calls forth ever new forces, new combatants in the struggle against you. Every act and every order of yours causes either bitter indignation or ridicule.

"True, the country that you pillage and ravage does not always protest. To your violence and abuse it is often able to answer only with groans. But it always hates you. It is always ashamed of you. It turns its face from you with disgust.

"Now you have started war with Japan, and the gulf has opened yet wider and more threateningly before you. The people did not wish for this war. The country had no need for it. It demands immense sacrifices from the plundered and exhausted people, and, no matter how it ends—in your victory or defeat—it will bring them nothing but new taxes and new fetters.

"In case of a result satisfactory to you, it will sent upon the people's shoulders yet a new load—the holding of Manchuria—and give you the opportunity, in addition to the many millions wasted in the war, yet to add more in future. Manchuria will lay a heavy burden upon the people, and this at a time when they are already starving, when they lack often the necessities of life and when their great need is for civil rights, good schools, and independence of action. In such a time you have provoked this war. You have provoked it because it was necessary for you and for you alone—for Absolutism and its officials and hangers-on.

"Where, by the murderous seizure of Manchuria, you have already squandered millions upon millions of money, drawn from the people's sweat and blood, where you have buried so much of the national energy, where you design to shed yet more blood, to slaughter yet hundreds of thousands more of the nation's sons. And for what? What is the purpose of this newest and greatest crime against the people and the country?

"You are seeking for military and political supremacy in Asia. You aim to secure new markets for the benefit of the handful of capitalists upheld by you at the people's cost. For the sake of their private interest you sacrifice the welfare of the whole people.

"But you have another purpose of a yet more ignoble character. By the thunder of cannon, by the glitter and clamor of foreign war, you hope to bewilder the consciousness of the awakening Russian proletariat and peasantry, to distract their attention from the infamies of your rule at home, from your brutality and oppression.

"For the sake of attaining these ignominious purposes you are willing to sacrifice a million soldiers, to throw away a billion of the people's money. You will hesitate at nothing, when it was a question of your interest and policy—just as you have not hesitated to shoot down hundreds of innocent workmen, just as you did not hesitate to instigate and arrange the massacres of Kishineff.

"With exactly similar purposes, thirty-five years ago, did the government of Napoleon III., the prototype of your regime, bring on war with Germany. If your venture in Manchuria serves any useful purposes at all, it will be in case it ends with the same lesson as did that memorable Napoleonic enterprise.

"And in beginning this shameful work of yours, preparing to commit a new and more than ever infamous crime, you, the hangmen of our land, dare to ask us to become your accomplices, on your promise to 'forget the past.' Could anything be more impudent, more brazen, more cynical? Yet even this cannot insult us, for the foul-er you are, the more they be foul yourselves. But we could not ignore your offer, we could not answer it was silent contempt, lest we might thus give some pretext for misrepresentation by your cringing and subsidized press. We are compelled to unmask you and openly and distinctly to declare that we refuse—not to defend our country, for if it were in danger we should be the first to join the ranks of the army—but to help you in committing crimes against our beloved country and the whole Russian people. We refuse any complicity with Russia's inveterate inner enemy—Nicholas II. and his government. Down with absolutism!"

(Translated from "Iskra" by J. Looploof, for the New York Worker.

CURNEY'S HATS, \$2.00 AND \$3.00.

Straw hats, all styles, \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and \$3. Comrades should go to this store. Caps, 25c, 35c, 45c and 75c. 97 Madison street, northwest corner Dearborn street.

DOTS AND DASHES ON THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

BY HENRY J. WIEGEL.

Gov. Peabody of Colorado was wined and dined by the Chicago capitalists who are most prominent in the fight against union labor. "Birds of a feather flock together."

One of the objects of the new plan of the National Metal Trades Association is to "permanently take care of men who work for members of the association during labor troubles." Dollars to doughnuts they don't make good.

The Republican national platform says the law must be enforced, anarchy must be kept out of America. The way the militia and Citizens' Alliance have been carrying on in Colorado it seems that the federal authorities have some work ahead of them.

A certain Chicago newspaper says "a lying newspaper is as bad as a lying man." Correct. Both lie when it is to their material interest to do so. As capitalism is based upon and lives through the lies told by its defenders, those defenders should not complain.

The Standard Oil Co. is said to have a system which provides that octopus with more accurate information regarding crop conditions and prospects than is received by the government office at Washington. It's a cold day in August when John overlooks a bet.

Another "confession of boodling" from an ex-Alderman at St. Louis, telling of the thousands of dollars put up as bribes by the prominent business men of that and other cities. These are the people who are always crying "law and order." They have absolutely no regard for the law and with their ill-gotten gains bribe public officials and make donations to churches and to charity.

American steel is being sold in Belfast for \$24. In Pittsburg \$32 is paid. This is done to make a foreign market for the home product and profit for the capitalist. A protective tariff keeps out the foreign product and holds the American working class to the home-made article. Socialism would give the producer the full social value of his labor and he would not be skinned both coming and going.

Millions of acres of land in Nebraska are to be opened up to settlers. Cowboys are on hand in large numbers, prepared to claim the full 640 acres each and then turn them over to the cattle companies who have already fenced in and been using much of the ground. As these barons are to be the largest gainers, there is no doubt but that they were mainly responsible for the measure. The poor devil with no capital will have to sell his claim to the cattleman for a song.

About the hardest blow union labor has received in a very long time was the decision of Judge Hardy at Boston last week, when he declared that an employer was not responsible for the agreement he had signed and that the agreement itself was unconstitutional. Trades unions have received so many solar plexus punches lately that something new from a judge is not at all surprising. The issue is plain. The only avenue of escape from the tyrannies of capitalism is through the ballot box while the working class still has it. After a few more years of bushwhacking most of the wage slaves will learn this.

DEAD ONES.

William J. Bryan and William Randolph Hearst are also reported among the dead ones.

The Populist party, in the course of a few short years, went up like a meter, but soon burnt out. But before becoming entirely extinguished, it did one thing unique in the history of political parties. It called a convention and gave itself decent funeral rites. The chairman of the national committee, J. H. Parker, frankly admits the fact that the party is a dismal failure. Mr. Parker seems to think the Populist party failed because it lacked funds, but we are inclined to think it was rather from lack of fundamental principles and overdoses of fusion with just any old thing that would fuse.

Speaking of dead ones and funerals, what a glorious opportunity the Democratic party is missing to announce to the world its demise. Mr. Bryan might fittingly end his splendid career by making the last great effort of his life at the last sad rites over the corpse that a former oratorical effort of his galvanized into an appearance of life that for a short time looked like the genuine article.

meeting, for whatever purpose, exploit the necessity of the hearer joining the party.

Let more time and attention be given to training the minds of the membership and less attention to the unorganized scramble for interesting some outsider, and the end will be a party capable of bringing the only measure of success that is worthy of the name. Bend to this task.

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

All delegates will please take notice that the next meeting of the Cook County Central Committee will be held at 57 North Clark street, Sunday, July 10, at 2 p. m. A full attendance is desired, as the matter of raising the subscription rate for the paper will be up for consideration. A. S. EDWARDS, Secretary.

The Joint State and county campaign committee will meet Monday evening, July 11, at 105 Randolph street. LOUIS DALGAARD, Secretary.

Not one word in the Republican national platform on the strife between the capitalist class and the working class. It was probably thought the safest to say nothing so as not to take a chance of "incriminating" itself.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works have laid off 10,000 men. All the railroads and big corporations are doing the same thing. Under Socialism there would be work for all. When you are out of a job, remember that you voted for such conditions.

"POLITICALS" ANSWER CZAR.

Reply of Siberian Exiles to Government's Offer of "Mercy."

Indignantly Rejecting Proposition that They Earn Pardon by Military Service, They Indict the Government as Russia's Enemy.

The following is the reply given by political prisoners in Siberia to the Russian government's offer to allow them to enlist in the army to fight the Japanese and so earn a remission of their sentences. The heroic victims of Russian absolutism fearlessly signed their names to this scornful denunciation of the government which already holds them prisoners.

"To Nicholas II. and His Government—You have invited us to go to the front and in active military service to 'clear our consciences from the crimes and wrongs we have committed against the throne and our country.' With indignation and contempt we reject your offer, and for the following reasons:

"We have committed no crime against our ardently loved country and have therefore nothing to repent of.

Every one of us has been trying, according to his abilities and power, to be useful to the Russian people, and history will show whose activity has been more useful, yours or ours.

"We have heard the groans of the starving nation, robbed by you. We have known how you were shooting down people who dared to resist your oppression and violence and that of the exploiters. We have seen and ourselves experienced persecution for speaking the truth to the Russian workingmen and peasants, whom you are trying to degrade to the level of beasts under the lashes of the knout. We have witnessed thousands of abominable deeds committed by you and your agents all over Russia.

"Aroused by your constant maltreatment, outraged over and over again in our best and most sacred feelings, we have been penetrated, body and soul, with a deep hatred and contempt for your regime, and with all our power we have protested against your conduct and in the name of the high ideals of Social Democracy we have called upon the country to resist you.

"If we are in any way blamable before our country, it is only in that we have not put into this resistance a hundred fold greater energy. If we are guilty, the evidence is that you still exist, that you still rule over us, that you still suck the nation's blood.

"But it is not for you to censure us for this. It is not for you to speak in our country's name. You are certainly unscrupulous and impudent enough to try thus to identify the throne with the country and the country's interest, but together with all

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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. Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

Entered at the Postoffice, Chicago, Ill., as Second-class matter, March, 18, 1902.



Hearst wired his Chicago manager to get out a "Republican paper" during the convention. The double cross again.

The capitalists usually bury the hatchet and cease fighting among themselves when it becomes necessary to present a solid front against organized labor.

For the majority of the delegates to the Republican and Democrat conventions it is a great snap. All they have to do is to look pleasant and vote right—and stay sober enough to report for duty.

At Socialist conventions every delegate is so busy for fear something will transpire which may be contrary to the principles of International Socialism that the discussion becomes so heated an outsider would suppose a boodling scheme is going through and a fight is on for the spoils.

In his picture on summer vacations, McCutcheon recently told in a very sarcastic manner the horrors of the class struggle. The trip to Switzerland, the ocean voyages, or a sojourn in the Highlands of Scotland were his tips. For most of the wage slaves, a street car ride is a luxury.

SNAKE IN THE GRASS.

Last Sunday's edition of Hearst's Chicago American showed that this "friend of labor" was capable of descending to a depth that no other periodical has as yet attained. A glaring headline on the first page introduced a two-column alleged confession of a Colorado miner, implicating Haywood and Moyer in the Independence dynamite outrage. Although to the practiced newspaper man the dispatch was plainly a fake, written in the editorial office, yet what is to be said of the human reptile who will fabricate such a dispatch when capitalism is seeking to bound innocent men to the gallows?

POPULISM DEAD AT LAST.

From 1892 to 1904 is a long period for a political party to find out that it is a dead one. Yet it has taken that length of time, or nearly so, for certain men who were active twelve years ago in the Populist party to make the discovery. Of course, Populism was practically dead right after its first national campaign, when J. B. Weaver, now a delegate to the national Democratic convention at St. Louis, was its candidate for President. It has continued in a moribund condition ever since, but at last the dismal truth has dawned upon the few who were once leaders that they no longer have any following and that the corpse awaits only the funeral obsequies.

The true explanation of the final passing of Populism lies in the fact that it was based on fundamentally false principles. Claiming to be a party of the people and against predatory wealth, it ignored the class struggle. Affirming a love of liberty it never attacked at its roots the system which maintains industrial tyranny. Its clamor was largely for a reform in money, while it ignored the inevitable certainty that while the private ownership of the essential means of life remains, it matters nothing what sort of money we have—rent, interest and profit will consume the people's substance and the predatory class continue to grow richer.

There remains one place and one party for those who wish to see established conditions wherein he who produces wealth will enjoy it, and that is within the Socialist party. Let the politicians follow Weaver into the reactionary Democratic camp—where they belong—but, having decently interred the corpse, let the rest study Socialism and stand with the organized Socialist movement and for the working class.

"HOW ARE YOU GOING TO GET IT?"

How often Socialists are confronted by the above question these days. The time was, and that not so long since, that for one to announce that he was a Socialist was to court ostracism and be considered at least a crank, if not worse. But sentiment has changed. The irresistible eloquence and logic of

economic development which has placed the whole working class absolutely at the mercy of the capitalist class has caused great numbers to stop and consider. They have listened to Socialist reasoning and come to the conclusion that Socialism alone can offer any remedy for the improvement of the condition of the working class. They have reached the point in their mental evolution where they see Socialism is desirable, but have not yet been able to understand how it is to be made practicable. Hence the query so often propounded, "How are you going to get it?" There can only be one answer to this question. The working class, when once they come to realize the absolute necessity of changing the system and make up their minds that they want Socialism, will proceed to inaugurate it by what ever means they find at their disposal.

At present the ballot is the weapon that may be used most effectively. It is at present the line of least resistance. If in line we find that the capitalists propose to overthrow the rule of the majority, as expressed at the polls, as they have done in Colorado, then the working class will have to rise to emergency and possess themselves of their own by whatever means they can find at their disposal. But of one thing we may rest assured, that when the workers make up their minds they want it, and want it in dead earnest, they will find a way to get it.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Never at any previous time in the history of the class struggle on the American continent has there been so unique and ominous a condition of public affairs as confronts the American people at the present time.

Many times in the past hundred years have the economic changes so upset all the calculations of statesmen and economists that before they were aware a revolution had taken place, and they found that the inventors and captains of industry whose achievements it was impossible to foresee were the men in whose hands the destiny of the people was placed.

Men who are now in the prime of life have witnessed the evolution of the methods of producing the necessities of life by the simple hand tools which were owned and used by individual workmen develop into the gigantic machines used in production of wealth in the up-to-date factory owned by capitalists and operated co-operatively by hired wage laborers, who own no portion of the tools they use or the product produced by their labor in using the tools owned by the capitalists.

The economic changes have come with such rapidity during the past 40 years that the whole structure of society has been changed. Workmen a generation ago were in possession of some economic independence and were able to employ themselves and were reasonably sure of having a market for the products of their labor. At the present time they are confronted with economic conditions which leave them in a constant state of dependence and uncertainty despite the fact that the productive power of their labor has been multiplied many fold through the use of the power of steam and electricity applied to modern machinery operated co-operatively. To-day, had where we will, we find on every hand that tens and hundreds of thousands of men are able and willing to work—men who have the capacity to take the raw materials of the earth and as if by magic transform them into life-sustaining articles, are helplessly wandering the streets of our cities and towns wondering what it all means and what will be the final outcome of this state of affairs? They have been taught and a large portion of them have come to believe that to have work, though the hours are long and the toll hard and the working pace one that kills, is all a working class can expect. If for a few years in the prime of life they can keep the dinner pail full as their portion of the vast product which is the result of the co-operative effort of the working class, they consider they are very fortunate.

To-day this vast army of workers is confronted with the problem of how to employ their labor power. Confronted with the problem of how to obtain access to the means of life and the methods whereby they may be able to secure the result of their toil. This is the paramount issue—in fact, it is the only issue, political or economic, that the vast army of wealth producers are interested in.

During the past few weeks we have had conventions of all the different political parties who are in the field seeking the votes of the workers to give them control of the public powers. These political parties represent the various economic divisions of society. The Republican party, strong, thoroughly organized, entrenched behind the possession of vast resources of wealth exploited from the workers, and in control of all the political powers and machinery of government, looks over the field with a smile of one who feels that he is absolutely in control and is perfect master of the situation. They stand pat on their knowledge of the stupidity of the "voting kings." They promise them a full dinner pail and adjourn in full confidence of securing four years more of unmo- lested power and opportunity to exploit the wealth producers.

The Democratic party in its convention presents a very different picture. It is floundering and flopping around like a fish out of water, gasping for breath. It is entirely out of harmony with modern political and economic

environments. The middle class element upon which its very life depends fast disappearing as an economic factor, leaves it without any organs capable of performing any function in modern society. No amount of ironical oratory or screaming yellow journalism can revive a party that has outlived its usefulness by repeating the phrases of a dead past. Let us hope it will soon muster up as much courage as the Populists did and call a convention and deliver its own funeral oration. It would be a fitting occasion for William J. Bryan to make the final effort of his life. When this announcement is finally made, then the mists and fog will clear away and the Socialist and Republican parties will take possession of the field and prepare for the final battle in the long drawn out struggle of the ages.

That in a very few years this will be the state of affairs on the political field as a result of economic development, there is scarcely a doubt. There will be Socialists and anti-Socialists—those who are interested in perpetuating exploitation and those to whose interest it is to abolish exploitation and secure to the worker the product of his toil. Reader, if you are interested in securing conditions fit for human beings to live under, we invite you to study Socialism. Read the platform of the Socialist party. Compare it with that of the other parties. Then decide whether you want to continue the capitalist system with all the misery, uncertainty and injustice that it entails, or if you want in its stead a sane system of co-operation which will cut out all waste and multiply the results of your labor power many times and secure for you the full product of your toil.

Everybody and his girl will want to see the marriage of our comrade at the sixth annual picnic. Are you guessing?

Elmwood Farm. Metuchen, N. J., June 28, 1904. To the Editor Chicago Socialist, Chicago, Ill.: Dear Sir—May I call the attention of your readers to the fact that the whole document, or manifesto, of the Omaha comrades, concerning the national platform, is based upon an obvious misinterpretation of the first clause of the platform. The clause in question reads as follows: "The Socialist party, in convention assembled, makes its appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society."

It certainly ought to be perfectly evident that it is the Socialist party that is referred to as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, and not the American people. I have no wish or intention to take any part in any of the controversy regarding the platform, and my devotion to the Socialist movement is not in any wise dependent upon its acceptance or rejection of any particular phraseology. I only wish to call attention to the fact that a discussion, to be intelligent, or worth while, must not be based upon a manifest misconception of the thing that is discussed. Faithfully yours, GEORGE D. HERRON, Per M. W. Z.

Seattle, Wash., June 23, 1904. Chicago Socialist, Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.: Comrades—At the regular business meeting of Central Branch, Local Seattle, held June 22, 1904, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That Central Branch of Local Seattle endorse the position taken by Local Omaha on the proposed platform adopted at the national convention, Chicago, May 5, 1904, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Local Omaha, and sent to the Socialist Press for publication. J. H. HILGERT, Recording Secretary.

Mr. Editor—In his criticism of Mr. Mills' book, Mr. Untermyann, asserts that natural laws are not unchangeable, and that man is able to make natural laws. Will he please name (1) a natural law that is changeable, and (2) a natural law that man has made? C. F. HUNT, 3176 Monitor Avenue, Chicago.

Capitalism often makes the fool rich and the philosopher poor; it puts the cunning and the brutal in the palace and genius in the hovel. "From what class do your most talented pupils come?" we asked a prominent teacher of the violin, and the answer was: "From the poor class—the poor; they furnish our great artists."

As the trust narrows the field of individual effort, it widens the prospect for social effort; thus the processes of economic change bring their compensations, and "the way out" is clear enough—to the Socialist.

Walter Wellman is authority for the statement that the Republican platform "contains no labor plank; any expression of opinion on that subject having been dropped by unanimous consent" of the platform builders, headed by President Roosevelt. It is now up to the labor voters to drop the platform builders by unanimous consent.

Everybody and his girl will want to see the marriage of our comrade at the sixth annual picnic. Are you guessing?

SOCIALIST POLITICS VS. REFORM POLITICS.

BY DR. S. A. KNOPFNAGEL.

Mankind views nature and human society from different standpoints. Some are looking out on what is; others on the better that might be. The first view is the corner stone of superstition, conservatism and reaction; the second is the motor power of intellectual freedom, revolutionary thought and progress. The first is the corner stone upon which the belief is founded that the world is as it always had been, and will remain as it now is, unless the wrath of God visits us; is the cause and promulgator of all the wrong and injustice; of all the misery and destitution; of all the crimes and demoralization. The second stimulates scientific research, which turns its back on the known and familiar; criticizes all laws and institutions which promulgate poverty, vice and crime; ridicules and scorns deeds which are mere repetitions of past superstitions and oppression; demands the abolition of everything that maintains social, economic and political slavery, and urges the institution of conditions favorable to progress in every way.

Conservatism rests upon custom, which adheres to everything that is old, and popular only; superstition rests upon ignorance, fear of progress and aversion to whatever is new. Conservatism and superstition go hand in hand. Progress is their enemy, and is forcefully resisted. Conservatism and superstition imply blindness to the real wants of society and ignorance of the cause of these wants. Conservatism has never done anything to further science, or better the life of the oppressed; it has never protested against the wrongs and injustice perpetrated by the oppressors upon the oppressed; it has never freed any one from bondage; it has always made man a coward, and a meek and obedient slave. The Republican and Democratic parties are based on conservatism. A political party that is based on such a policy is not in accord with historic progress. Society cannot remain the same all the time. If it is kept from progress, stagnation, degeneration and death is the natural result.

Reformers do not differ from old party politicians. They try to conciliate two incompatible forces—conservatism and revolution. This is impossible, because these two forces are antagonistic to one another. Their measures are not directed against the cause of oppression. They abhor and stigmatize such measures; plead for and enjoin the old established institutions—social, political and economic. They uphold conservatism and assist the oppressors whenever the oppressed rise against oppression.

Human society to-day is what the past generations have made it. The future can be no exception. It will be what the present shall make it. The emancipation of an oppressed class in the past has been produced by a change of one system into another better. These changes—social revolutions—are not brought about by particular forms of government, or reforms, but by the forces inherent in the means of production and mode of appropriation.

The method of production under our present system is communistic in character, the method of appropriation is individualistic; we produce in common, but only a few appropriate what the majority produces. This antagonism in the method of production and appropriation develops an antagonism between the working class and the capitalist class. This antagonism arouses indignation at first; a deeper study of social, economic and political conditions is made next; the cause of the

cannot levy an assessment for a strike, but does collect a per capita from membership in the Federation. It cannot order a strike or participate in one except to aid in its settlement or in giving its moral support. As a means of self-defense the Federation must oppose every strike and every form of organization of the workers which tends in any way to unite into a common effort, by the unity of funds, unity of expenditure, unity of control and unity of management of any large number of distinct trade or labor organizations or their members, either for self-defense or for aggressive action.

This makes a constitutional provision for sympathetic strikes an impossible principle in the Federation. The Socialists are also opposed to the sympathetic strike, as they are to all strikes, as a scientific means of attack or defense, but recognizing them as the adopted means of offense and defense by the workers, each Socialist is bound to support the workers in these their common methods whenever and wherever a strike is on.

The sympathetic strike and the general strike, which last is a logical sequence, has recently received careful consideration in the tenth annual congress of the Socialists of Holland. Out of the experience, and perhaps the greatest experience of any people in this particular, the Socialists of Holland come to the following conclusions:

First—The sympathetic strike requires for its success a strong organization of those engaged in it. Second—It requires a voluntary discipline on the part of the working class, which at the most can extend over only a few important branches of industry. Third—While this organization and this discipline may possibly be successful as a means of self-defense against reactionary attacks upon the rights

THE SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

which the workers affected have secured, it can never be successful as a means of progressive advancement. Fourth—When it is successful as a means of defense it is not only limited in its advantages, as are all strikes, but it deceives the workers and lures them into too great a reliance upon mere physical force, and logically leads them to look forward to a general strike as the most powerful and effective means of relief and final emancipation. Passion and impatience feeds upon this deception and forms the propaganda of the anarchists, who predict the early destruction of the present industrial system by a sudden outbreak of physical force.

Fifth—Because the solution and the end of the irrepressible conflict between the masters and workers by a general strike is not only impossible, but that all attempts of that kind are intellectually inexcusable, for the reason that the political action open to the workers is infinitely more powerful than the sympathetic strike. Sixth—That while the workers are, by the defensive power of their unions and strikes, the better able to carry on their daily strife for life, the political unity and power of the workers unobstructed by the economic differences of trade or occupation, may be developed into an overwhelming power of emancipation.

These are some of the facts and conclusions which might weigh in the discussion of the Chicago Federation of Labor and influence its judgment in the adoption of its constitutional law. T. JAY. Elliott's Park, where the sixth annual picnic of the party is to be held, is the largest and best equipped picnic grove near Chicago. It is especially arranged for large gatherings—such as the gathering of Socialists that will be there Sunday, Aug. 7.

the wage slaves. This force is made up of the ministry, priesthood, Republican and Democratic politicians and reformers. In other words, in proportion as a nation is economically developed, in that proportion are the mutual relations between producer and appropriator made distinct, clear and acute. In proportion as these relations grow acute, in that proportion is the oppression felt. This gives birth to a struggle between the opposed classes in society, the result of which is death to one class and life to the other.

History is written with the blood of men and women who dared to rise against their oppressors. Hence to be of use to the oppressed class, a political party must not be conservative, must not act according to established customs; it must act according to the indications of the forces, which have given birth to the class struggle. The capitalist class politicians will not do it. If our reformers are in earnest they must teach the working class is class conscious, in that the working class must be made to see the class struggle; must be made class conscious. For in proportion as the working class is class conscious, in that proportion will its emancipation be hastened; but in proportion as the working class is ignorant of its class interests, ignorant of the class struggle, in that proportion will the atrocities perpetrated upon it multiply, in that proportion will the chains of slavery be drawn around its neck tighter and tighter.

The capitalist class dreads this class consciousness in the working class. The wage-slave system with all its vices and crimes rests upon the ignorance and prejudices of the working class. The capitalist class wants this system of robbery, murder, intellectual prostitution, moral depravity and physical deterioration to live on and on, for ever and ever. The life and joy and happiness of the capitalist class depend upon this nefarious system. The greater the misery and poverty, the cuter the wretchedness of the ever toiling and never enjoying wage slave, the happier is the capitalist class.

The capitalist class knows that the moment the working class becomes cognizant of its class interests, and of the existing class struggle, the wage system is doomed, and with it the ease, joy, happiness and luxury which the capitalist class has enjoyed for so long at the expense of the working class. To perpetuate its power and mastery over the working class, the capitalist class must keep the working class in ignorance of its class interests.

The Socialists preach to the working class the gospel of class consciousness, class interests, and the class struggle. To the capitalist class this is worse than a plague, than pestilence, than leprosy. Plagues, pestilence and leprosy kill the poor, while class consciousness in the working class means life, comfort and happiness for the working class, and death to rule, oppression and mastery of the capitalist class over the wage slaves.

To hold the wage slaves in economic bondage, the capitalist class employs two forces, alike brutal in character. The one is of a physical nature, in the shape of blue coats with clubs, revolvers and gaiting guns in their hands. This force—police and military—is recruited from the army of unemployed, from the army of the ignorant, from the army of the morally degenerated. The other force—the intellectual prostitute—sells his intellect, to stultify the brains and pervert the morals of

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class slave? Is it a particular form of government, or is it the economic supremacy of the trust, combines and monopolies? If they were as poor as the working class, could they enjoy special privileges? Our legislative bodies are either the robbers, or are bribed by the robbers. Hence, the people will get rid of robbery, when bribery becomes impossible; that is, when the economic relations are such that there is no economically superior class. But our reformers claim there are no classes here in the United States. If this be true, who are the corporations, the trusts, the combines, the monopolies, the robbers, the people, the robbed? Why these specific names? Does not each specific name imply a specific class? If there are no classes, there can be no special privileged class, and no special privileges for any one, and no special legislation. Our government, then, is not corrupt, and if our government is not corrupt, there is nothing to be changed. It follows that our reformers are either lunatics or unscrupulous designers to perpetuate slavery.

Our reformers tell us the working class is not ripe for self-government. We must therefore make a start, and reform our government. Municipal ownership of public utilities will reform it. It is a historic fact that each form of government is the creature of the economic interests of the ruling class. In proportion as the antagonism of the interests between the ruling and ruled classes grows, in that proportion the government becomes oppressive. The oppressed at first do not understand the cause of oppression. It seems to them that the government is bad. The government thus becomes unpopular with the oppressed; the faith of the oppressed in the government is shaken, and they demand a change in the government.

If it is true that the working class is not ripe for a change, it follows that our government has not lost its popularity, is not, therefore, corrupt. If our government is popular, is not corrupt, there is no wrong, no injustice, no robbery. I ask, what is there to be reformed? What is there to be changed? The incumbents? We have seen that municipal and State ownership of public utilities does not bring happiness to the working class. It is robbed by the one as by the other. Reforms as advocated by our reform politicians will not eradicate "robbery." On the contrary, we see that reforms, as conservatism, retards progress. Why? Because our reformers do not touch the cause of the evil.

What is this cause? Economic inequality, and not the government. As long as this inequality continues, that long will wage slavery continue. Our reformers may change the name, the form and the hands of the government; they will not do away with wage slavery. Indeed, they do not want to do away with wage slavery.

The social organization of the means of production and exchange is the root, and this must be changed. To free us of corporations, trusts, combines and wage slaves, we must do away with the contradictions which prevail under our present system of production and distribution. To eradicate this contradiction, we must transfer the means of production and distribution into the hands of the working class, e. g., we must abolish the capitalist class.

The Republicans, Democrats and reformers are opposed to it. The Socialists advocate this. Who is your friend, Mr. Workingman? Which party is your party?

What is it that makes the working class slave? Is it a particular form of government, or is it the economic supremacy of the trust, combines and monopolies? If they were as poor as the working class, could they enjoy special privileges? Our legislative bodies are either the robbers, or are bribed by the robbers. Hence, the people will get rid of robbery, when bribery becomes impossible; that is, when the economic relations are such that there is no economically superior class. But our reformers claim there are no classes here in the United States. If this be true, who are the corporations, the trusts, the combines, the monopolies, the robbers, the people, the robbed? Why these specific names? Does not each specific name imply a specific class? If there are no classes, there can be no special privileged class, and no special privileges for any one, and no special legislation. Our government, then, is not corrupt, and if our government is not corrupt, there is nothing to be changed. It follows that our reformers are either lunatics or unscrupulous designers to perpetuate slavery.

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FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

CAMPAIGN FUND.

The following contributions have been made to the national campaign fund since last report:

Table listing contributions from various states including Iowa, Missouri, and Illinois.

Previously acknowledged \$ 43.96

Total to date \$249.67

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins is dated in West Virginia until July 12th, after which he will enter Maryland.

Harry M. McKee will begin his southern tour after filling a number of dates in Illinois in July. McKee will first work through Kentucky and Tennessee.

The Socialist party will hold a convention in the Labor Lyceum, 112 Jackson street, Wilmington, Delaware, Sunday afternoon, July 10, at 3 o'clock.

LABOR DAY SPEAKERS.

The National Secretary is arranging again this year to place Socialist speakers on Labor Day. Engagements will be made at the speaker's own terms and without charge either to the speakers or those engaging them.

SPECIAL TO EDITORS.

No Campaign Bulletin this week on account of pressure of work preceding July 4th.

RECEIVED.

Table listing received amounts from various states and organizations for the national dues from State Committees.

Table listing printing and supplies costs, including telegrams, postage, and salaries.

Table listing expenses for the National Quorum, including meeting expenses and miscellaneous costs.

Table listing weekly report to national committee, including receipts and expenditures for the month.

MOTION NO. 14.

By National Committeeman Lowry, of Arkansas: "Referring to report of meeting of National Quorum, held June 11, 1904, and especially that portion relating to the campaign tour of Comrade Debs and the action of the Quorum that Comrade Debs should not go into any State south of Kentucky and Missouri."

For years we have had but one side presented, but now the dormant intellect of the white slaves of the South are awaking to the fact that the Democratic party will and cannot save them.

Vote upon this motion closes July 14. Fraternaly submitted.

WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

STATE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Table listing previously reported contributions from various states like Arizona, Arkansas, and California.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF STATE SEC'Y FOR JUNE, 1904.

Table showing income and expenses for the state secretary for June 1904.

Table showing recapitulation of income and expenses, including dues from various states and campaign fund.

PARTY NOTES

The Thirty-fifth Ward branch held its first open air meeting at 48th and Kinzie streets, last Thursday night. Over 2,000 circulars, Anarchy in Colorado, issued by the National Secretary, were distributed on the preceding day.

THE 13TH WARD ACTIVE.

The Thirteenth Ward is certainly getting a move on itself; the agitation meetings on the street corners are drawing great crowds and great interest is being taken, as shown by the great call for literature, but beside the meetings a great work is being done in the house to house distribution of Socialist literature.

Miss Gertrude Huggins of the Thirteenth Ward is the first to work seriously at this work and every evening and Sunday mornings fifty leaflets are distributed and put right into the hands of the one that answers the door bell.

SOUTH CHICAGO PICNIC.

The comrades of the Eighth Ward will hold their annual picnic on Sunday, July 10, at Jun's Park, 103d street and Indianapolis avenue.

28TH WARD.

Sunday, June 17, the comrades in the Twenty-eighth Ward organized a new branch of the S. P. at Mozart Hall.

THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

The Thirty-third Ward branch, No. 2, brought in the first list on the half day contribution plan in Cook County, the sum of \$22.70.

PICNIC OF THE 26TH WARD JUNE 26TH, 1904.

The Twenty-sixth Ward Socialist picnic on the 26th of June was a grand success, entertainingly and financially.

Don't Miss

Getting a copy of the official stenographic report of the Proceedings of the National Convention of the Socialist Party.

WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

gades who loaned us dishes and other tableware, lumber, horse and wagon, etc.

We had lit a camp fire and the moon was dancing through the trees when the last load left with the merry picnickers.

NOTICE.

The Socialist Pleasure Club will hold a business meeting at the office of The Chicago Socialist Friday, July 15, at 8 p. m.

CLOSING DAYS OF WAGE SYSTEM

The world is always progressing upward and onward, and when humanity finds further progress blocked they change their course and try again.

No such sweeping social and political change as the Socialists propose has ever occurred in the world's history.

Socialism proposes to change all this and compel every able-bodied person to fill some useful place in the economy of his day and age.

Concentration of capital and condensation of poverty are the ripe fruits of the wage system.

Both are destructive to the better elements of human nature, both have reached a stage of development which renders further progress by humanity almost impossible.

It is contrary to all the laws of nature to expect the pampered darlings of luxurious wealth, supplied as they are to surfeit with everything that heart or brain could crave.

The sixth annual picnic of the Socialist party in Cook County will be held Aug. 7 at Elliott's Park, which is twenty-eight miles from the city on the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad.

The "labor leaders" in Texas have threatened to desert the Democratic party and vote for the Republicans unless certain "reforms" are granted by the Dems.

26TH WARD Socialist's Basket Picnic

To be held in the woods north of Irving Park Boulevard and the banks of Chicago River.

SPECIAL OFFER

Ten different propaganda pamphlets by Herron, Vall, Hyndman, Spargo, Hanford, Blatchford, and other able writers, illustrated, for 35 cents.

Don't Miss

Getting a copy of the official stenographic report of the Proceedings of the National Convention of the Socialist Party.

WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

THEOPHILE NETTER SOLE DISTRIBUTOR OF LIEBEC'S Wine Tonic 777 N. WESTERN AVE.

Comrade C. SORENSEN can feed you at two places, RESTAURANTS 84 W. OHIO STREET AND 110 N. CENTER AVENUE

LOTS FOR SALE! I have a few Choice lots left in West Lawn, adjoining Melrose Park, that I will sell for \$150.00; \$5.00 down and plenty time to pay the balance.

DR. GREER 82 DEARBORN STREET

THE STATE ENAMELERS AND JAPANERS High Grade Bicycle Work a Specialty 142 E. North Avenue Cor. Dayton St

WARMBOLD Photographing in All Its Branches 1515 MILWAUKEE AVENUE

Neues Leben German Weekly. \$1.00 per year. Write for samples. NEUES LEBEN, 117-119 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

SOCIALIST DAILY FOR CHICAGO The Bohemian Central Committee who now conduct a weekly Socialist paper in the Bohemian language and own a printing plant valued at \$4,000, have decided to enlarge their business and convert their paper into a Bohemian daily.

PETER SISSMAN, Lawyer Suite 826 Chicago Opera House Bldg., 112 Clark st. Residence 66 Evergreen av. Telephones Main 723, Seely 2295.

OHIO Lunch Room 130 NORTH CLARK STREET J. J. ERICKSON, Prop. ALWAYS OPEN

The Socialist Seattle Wash. 50 cents a year Custom's Stamp Market Reports All Dealers call for it Special offer 10 weeks 10 cents

JOHNSON BROTHERS 1634 N. W. MILWAUKEE AVE. WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

General Merchandise Visit this great trading center for all kinds of Bargains. BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

B. BERLYN Maker of High-Grade Cigars Hand Work only. Mail orders promptly filled. Tel. 5111 Hyde Park 662 E. 63d Street, Chicago

A SOCIALIST PAPER For People Everywhere NEW NATION \$2c for 26 Weeks DAYTON, OHIO

I. SOMMERFELD FIRST-CLASS SALOON Small Hall Suitable for Meetings of all kinds. Side Entrance Tel. Moore 166, 192 W. North Ave., Cor. Bell Ave

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The subscription price to this paper is 25c per year. Send for our price list from which to make your selections. THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

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IT IS TO BE THE MOST ENJOYABLE TIME OF YOUR LIFE.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL SOCIALIST PICNIC

of the Socialist Party of Cook County, to be held at the largest, best equipped and most popular picnic grove near Chicago, selected by the committee for this year's outing.

ELLIOTT'S PARK

Located 28 miles from the city; 65 acres of beautifully-wooded, rolling land, with live springs of running water; ample shelter for everybody in case of rain, but favorable weather will be arranged for. A feature of the day will be the

Marriage of a Socialist Comrade

on the grounds. There will be plenty of train accommodations for the thousands who will attend, or

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL DOUBLE TRACK

Trains will leave Randolph St. Station at 9:20, 10:05, 11:20 and 1:20, stopping at 12th, 23rd, 39th, 53d, 63d, Grand Crossing and Kensington.

Prize Racing and Athletic Feats, Dancing, Bowling, Speaking, Excellent Dancing Pavilion and first-class music.

Tickets, 50c. Children, 25c.

SUNDAY, AUG. 7th, 1904

"WE TAXPAYERS."

The other day, when Mr. Levi Zeigler Leiter had shuffled off the mortal coil our daily papers, in their reverent epilogues for the great man, laid particular stress on the fact that "Mr. Leiter had been one of the biggest, if not the first and foremost among the big taxpayers of our city." Those who read those epilogues with guileless hearts, or rather without thinking a little, must have gained from them the impression that the worthy Levi Z., although he had moved his residence from here because his proud spouse preferred to shine in more illustrious surroundings, had continued to fill our public strong-boxes from the goodness of his heart, out of an irresistible desire to help us carry our burdens.

As a matter of fact, the circumstances surrounding the tax-paying proclivities of the deceased differed considerably from this description, and it should be borne in mind that the paying of taxes in general is effected very differently from what we usually hear about it from those who have told the story wrongly so often and so long, that, indeed, by this time they probably are themselves quite honestly under the impression that they are telling the truth.

Now, the case of the late Mr. Levi Z. Leiter may well serve the purpose to take from your "big taxpayer" that sacred halo the defenders of existing institutions have woven around that worthy's head, which in consequence thereof with very few exceptions suffers from a very severe swelling.

Among other possessions of Mr. Levi Z. Leiter there figured the piece of ground, bounded by Congress, Van Buren and State streets and the alley immediately east of State street, the place on which the business block is erected, now occupied by the firm of Siegel, Cooper & Co. This building also belonged to Mr. Leiter, and with the rest of his estate is now held as property by his heirs. The firm of Siegel, Cooper & Co. has for a long term of years leased this property from Mr. Leiter and his successors-in-law. In the lease it is expressly provided that the lessees, besides paying the ground rent and the rent for the building, shall carry all public burdens the taxing authorities may from time to time put on the property!

It is thus to be seen that not Mr. Levi Z. Leiter was to be regarded as the "taxpayer" in this instance, but that the firm of Siegel, Cooper & Co., according to its own reasoning at least, was and is entitled to this position of civic honor and preferment. It could, with the same right, enter the same claim if its lease did not contain the tax clause in question. Mr. Leiter, good at figures as he always was, would have taken good care to fix the ground rent at such a rate that even after the deduction of all taxes there would have been left for him about as much as he thought there should remain for the owner from the "earnings" of the property.

Let us for argument's sake suppose that Mr. Leiter had not possessed the means to erect the building on his ground with his own money, and that he would have had to borrow the capital required. From the rent he would have exacted for the completed building he could not only have paid the interest on the loan, but also repaid the capital by and by, in the meanwhile being enabled to eke out quite a decent living on the proceeds of the ground lease.

Thus we have detected Siegel, Cooper & Co. in the part of the big taxpayers, the public benefactors. But is this part really theirs? Is it not obvious that, while selling their goods, they add to the price of the same the amount of the taxes and the amount of the lease, the rent and a good many other things besides? They do not and cannot pay the taxes out of their own means. The circumstance that

the goods handled by them pass through their hands does not increase their usufruct, their value for use one single solitary cent. The buyer must pay the added price for the sole reason that Siegel, Cooper & Co. have taken the trouble to spread the goods on their counters, to place them within reach of the customer.

The difference between the factory price and the selling price of the goods at Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s in its totality for the year contains the amount of rent paid by Siegel, Cooper & Co. to Mr. Leiter and his successors-in-law, contains the amount of taxes paid on ground, building and stock, contains the operating expenses of the firm (including the steep advertising bills of the "great" daily papers) and contains all the mercantile profits derived by the firm from its transactions. This difference of price is paid by the customers of the firm. These, therefore, are the taxpayers.

But we have not yet arrived at the end of the line. We must scan the throngs of customers in order to find out who and what they are; wherefrom they derive the means to buy the goods they draw from the stock of Siegel, Cooper & Co., those big taxpayers and deliverers of the tribute exacted by the house of Leiter. We shall discover that those most able to purchase gain their livelihood either by distributing some line of goods made by others who for making them do not receive as much as the others "earn" by mere distributing them, or by "drawing interest on capital invested, or by exacting fees, out of all proportion to the value given, for services which would be superfluous in any sensible organized society, and which are mostly detrimental in the society of to-day, as for instance those of lawyers, "bookmakers," brokers, etc.

Proportionately very little is bought by industrial and agricultural laborers. They do not buy more because of the fruits of their toil nor near enough is left to them to satisfy their reasonable needs and wants.

At every turn and corner larger or smaller portions from their products are taken from them. They are the ones who really must pay the ground rent and the taxes; they must support the army of mostly dispensable middlemen; they must furnish the landlords and the merchants with the means to fee the lawyers and to fatten all the other parasites on the body politic, whose sole usefulness, or seeming usefulness consists in assisting at the process of "keeping in motion the means of circulation," that is to prevent the money from gathering rust—an occupation which, if indispensable at all, the real taxpayers, the producers of new values would attend to just as good if given half a chance at it.

But they will never get this chance if they do not learn to radically change, to adjust our social institutions. Not before this has been done will it cease to sound like irony if "taxpayers" demand that in the administration of public affairs their wishes should be considered first.

Members of labor organizations in Colorado are not classed as "citizens." The American people are rapidly being forced to a choice between Socialism and Despotism.

"Sweet land of liberty" is a song that is not very popular among the workers of the Rocky Mountains at the present time.

Is it any wonder that hot-headed individuals in the unions sometime everstep the law when the capitalist class so openly and palpably violate it? So far as workmen's rights are concerned, all comparisons between Russia and Colorado are clearly in favor of Russia—with the exception that the workmen may be allowed to vote in Colorado a time or two more.

PARTY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A. S. EDWARDS, Secretary
O. G. OLSON, Treasurer
OFFICE, Room 27, 163 Randolph St.

COMMITTEES.

COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS second Sunday of every month, 2:30 p. m., at N. Clark street, A. S. Edwards, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS every Tuesday night at the office, Room 27, 163 Randolph St.

GERMAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS third Saturday of each month at 8 p. m. at Lauterbach's Hall, 55 North Clark street. Jos. Bernotas, Secretary, 406 Union street.

BOHEMIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE—Meets first and third Monday, corner 18th and LaSalle streets. Chas. Forster, Secretary.

POLISH CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS every second Sunday of the month at Kuzwalski's Hall, 1841 48th street. J. Tobiasz, Secretary, 483 North Hermitage avenue.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A. Eisenman, Secretary
Seymour Stedman, Treasurer
J. M. Cronk, Secretary
A. W. Wagoner, Secretary
A. Porcellina, Secretary
Charles Kenny, Secretary
Thos. J. Morgan, Secretary
Chas. L. Brecken, Secretary

MANAGER CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

A. S. Edwards, R. 27, 163 Randolph St.

EDITOR CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

A. W. Mance, R. 27, 163 Randolph St.

OUTDOOR MEETINGS.

Twenty-sixth and Princeton avenue, at 8 p. m., Wednesday, July 13.

Paulina and Milwaukee avenue, Saturday night, July 9.

Twenty-eighth Ward Branch Saturday night, at 8 p. m., corner of Western and North avenue. Speakers, Comrades Barthel, Lowenthal, Mance and Robbins.

Sunday afternoon at California and North avenue. Speakers, Comrades Huggins, Wiesel, Larsen and Barfield.

Tuesday night, California and North avenue at 8 p. m. Good speakers will attend.

The Thirty-first Senatorial District convention will be held at Phoenix Hall, 124 Division street, corner Sedgwick street, on Sunday, July 10th, 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. All members living with the 31st Senatorial District are requested to attend.

C. H. LINDEMANN, Secretary.

29TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMRADES, ATTENTION!

A mass convention of the 29th Senatorial District will be held Sunday, July 10, 1904, at 37 North Clark street, second floor, room 3, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. The 10th Congressional District comprises all of the 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and all of the 23d Ward except that portion west of Halsted street. Secretaries of these wards are requested to notify their branches to elect delegates to above convention. Each branch is entitled to one delegate for every five members in good standing. ADOLPH HARRACK, Secy.

Per order of State Committee.

9TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT COMRADES, ATTENTION!

The 9th Congressional District convention will be held Sunday, July 17, 1904, at 57 North Clark street, second floor, room 3, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. The 10th Congressional District comprises all of the 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and all of the 23d Ward except that portion west of Halsted street. Secretaries of these wards are requested to notify their branches to elect delegates to above convention. Each branch is entitled to one delegate for every five members in good standing. ADOLPH HARRACK, Secy.

Per order of State Committee.

The 14th Ward holds open air meetings

Sundays at Grand and Western avenues at 3 p. m., and Wednesday evenings at Robey and Chicago avenues, at 8 p. m. Good speakers. All comrades invited to attend. CHARLES W. WINFIELD, Secretary, 14th Ward Branch.

The Third Ward Branch will hold open air meetings following street corners during the summer:

30th and Cottage Grove avenue—Sunday eve.

5th and State Streets—Saturday eve.

30th and State Streets—Sunday eve.

30th and Wentworth Avenue—Saturday eve.

5th and State Streets—Thursday eve.

Comrades attend open air meetings, auspices Thirteenth Ward:

Sundays, 3 p. m., 12th street and California avenue.

Sundays, 8 p. m., Madison and Western avenue.

Thursdays, 8 p. m., Lake street and 40th avenue.

Saturdays, 8 p. m., Kedzie avenue and West 13th street.

COUNTY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

A. Harrack, J. B. Smiley
L. Dalgaard, John Hanson (13th)
Peter Miller, C. J. Conroy
U. Froberg, E. M. Stangland
A. Eisenman, P. S. Brown
Gertrude H. Hunt, Geo. Meredith
T. O. Lewis, F. H. Conroy

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MEMBERS OF S. S. S.—The S. S. S. will convene in session of the July 9th, 1904, 8 p. m. sharp. Everybody come. It is your interest.

J. SIMONS, Secretary.

Socialist Ladies' Club meet every Friday at 118 W. 13th street, Louis River, 118 W. 13th street.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—MEETS every Friday at 118 W. 13th street, Louis River, 118 W. 13th street.

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EIGHTH WARD—MEETS EVERY SUNDAY, 3 p. m., at Union Headquarters, cor. 82d street and Erie avenue. T. J. Vind, Secretary, 272 82d street.

EIGHTH WARD (POLISH)—MEETS every second Sunday, 3 p. m., at 8647 Colfax avenue. M. Zaglasi, Secretary, 8647 Colfax avenue.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—MEETS every first and third Monday at 215 W. 12th street, 8 p. m. Jacob Ellow, Secretary, 588 S. Sangamon street.

TENTH AND ELEVENTH WARDS (GERMAN)—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at 8 p. m. at Janssowich's Hall, 21st and Paulina streets. Emil Jensen, Secretary, 1024 W. 21st street.

TENTH AND ELEVENTH WARDS (BOHEMIAN)—Meets every first and third Sunday at B. Soustek's Hall, 612 West 18th street. F. Nekola, Secretary, 581 W. 19th street. Albert Zeeman, Organizer, 721 Allport street.

ELEVENTH WARD—MEETS FIRST AND THIRD FRIDAY, 8 p. m., at Rigelheim's Hall, 12th and Paulina streets. John Lewis, Jr., Secretary, 878 W. 24th street.

TWELFTH WARD—MEETS SECOND AND FOURTH TUESDAY, 8 p. m., at Mittlestead's Hall, cor. 24th street and Western avenue. Geo. J. Sindler, Secretary, 1198 South Albany street.

TWELFTH WARD (SCANDINAVIAN Sub-Branch)—Meets first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Mittlestead's Hall, cor. 24th street and Western avenue. C. G. Sandholm, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD (BOHEMIAN, No. 2)—Meets first and third Saturday, 8 p. m., at 118 S. Kedzie avenue. F. Lipert, Secretary, 1208 S. Turner avenue.

THIRTIETH WARD—MEETS EVERY FRIDAY EVE, at 323 South Western avenue. C. F. Kellogg, Secretary, 323 S. Western avenue.

FOURTEENTH WARD—MEETS EVERY FRIDAY, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, cor. Grand and Western avenues. L. Anderson, 617 W. Erie street.

FIFTEENTH WARD—MEETS FIRST AND THIRD FRIDAY, 8 p. m., at Boble's Hall, southwest corner of 24th street and Western avenue. E. B. Kuckenbecker, Secretary, 450 N. Winchester avenue.

SIXTEENTH WARD—MEETS AT 10:00 P. M., at 1000 W. 16th and Ashland avenues. Chas. Hallbeck, 508 N. Robey street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—MEETS EVERY WEDNESDAY, 8 p. m., at 256 W. Chicago avenue. A. A. Wagoner, Secretary, 304 W. Erie street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD (POLISH)—Meets first and third Sunday, 3 p. m., at Northwestern University Settlement, Noble and Augusta streets. Jos. Kodis, Secretary, 720 Milwaukee avenue.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—MEETS FIRST AND THIRD THURSDAY, 8 p. m., at 328 W. Madison street, third floor, room 19. Emanuel Williams, Secretary, 530 W. Adams street.

NINETEENTH WARD—R. O'REILLY, Secretary, 354 1/2 W. Congress street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—MEETS AT 7:30 P. M., at 1000 W. 21st street (residence). Flat F, every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 8 S. Moody, Secretary, 288 Ashland avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—MEETS FIRST AND THIRD WEDNESDAY, 8 p. m., at 57 N. Clark street. W. Harrack, Secretary, 357 La Salle avenue.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—MEETS FIRST AND THIRD THURSDAY, 8 p. m., at North Town Socialist Headquarters, 363 Sedgwick street. Francis Fred Holtzmann, Secretary, 195 Mohawk street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD (WEST END Branch)—Meets every Sunday forenoon at 19 1/2 W. 23rd street, corner Halsted street. H. Schunacker, Secretary, 517 N. Halsted street.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD—MEETS SECOND AND FOURTH MONDAY, 8 p. m., at 207 W. 24th street. Secretary, E. G. Klaus, Secretary, 861 Lincoln avenue.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—MEETS FIRST AND THIRD FRIDAY, 8 p. m., at 900 Sheffield avenue. H. N. Daniels, 1440 Newport avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—MEETS FIRST AND THIRD SUNDAY, 7:30 p. m., at Social Turner Hall, Belmont avenue and Paulina street. Chas. L. Jensen, Secretary, 1901 N. Seeley avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—Meets every third Thursday, 8 p. m., 715 West Irving Park boulevard. A. Eisenman, Secretary, 374 Irving street.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Meets every Friday at Mozart Hall, Armitage avenue and Mozart street. Jas. P. Larsen, Secretary, 1024 N. Albany avenue.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD, No. 2—Meets first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Martez's Hall, Grand and Armitage avenues. Jos. Harris, Secretary, 711 Dickens avenue.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—W. S. Ellis, Secretary, 5447 Ashland avenue.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD (BOHEMIAN)—Meets second and fourth Sunday, 9 a. m., at Bohemian School Hall, 48th and Honore streets. W. Ullie, Secretary, 6119 Winchester avenue.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD (POLISH)—Meets first and third Sunday, 2 p. m., at Marcinikow's Hall, 48th and Wood streets. V. J. Marcinikow, Secretary, 1340 W. 40th place.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—MEETS every Friday at 118 W. 13th street, Louis River, 118 W. 13th street.

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