

TICKETS FOR THE GREAT ANNUAL SOCIALIST PICNIC, AUGUST 7, AT ELLIOTT'S PARK, NOW ON SALE

Ten for One Dollar
 To assist the National and State Campaigns and introduce this paper to new readers, subscription will be accepted for the 13 weeks from Aug. 20 to Nov. 12, for ten cents cash in clubs of ten.
Invest One Dollar in the Campaign

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

Notice to Comrades and Friends
 On and after August 1st, 1904, the subscription price of this paper will be restored to 50 cents per year and 25 cents for six months.
See Campaign Offer for One Dollar

SIXTH YEAR—WHOLE NO. 281 CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1904. PRICE ONE CENT.

WILL FIGHT SOCIALISM.

Archbishop Messmer Throws Down Gauntlet to Socialists--Praises Gompers and Mitchell, but Condemns American Labor Union--Some Comments on His Conclusions.

In a sermon delivered in Milwaukee last Sunday by Archbishop Messmer in connection with the second annual convention of the Wisconsin Federation of Catholic Societies, the Bishop said, "The time has come when the Catholic Church must raise its voice and denounce Socialism in no uncertain terms." After making this statement, if the Bishop is correctly reported, he proceeded to give his hearers some of the reasons why the organized powers of the great and resourceful Catholic Church should be used to fight Socialism with all its resources and energies.

"NOT A PRIVATE MATTER."
 Said the Archbishop: "A man's religion is not a private matter to be considered aside from his daily calling." In a sense the above statement may be true. If a man has any religion worthy the name it should not be merely a cloak that is put on on Sunday and laid aside when the fierce struggle for existence is entered upon Monday morning. But if the good Bishop had ever been a "factory hand" and stood at the door or gate of one of the Milwaukee machine shops, shoe factories or tanneries asking the agent of the private owner for an opportunity to make a living by a "job"—if when he stood there early Monday morning still filled with the ecstasies of the religious feeling gathered on Sunday, still full of the desire to "do unto others as he would that they should do unto him," with all the noble and generous sentiments taught by the Carpenter of Nazareth in possession of his mind. If all at once he was rudely awakened to the fact that all around him stood men similar to himself in everything except religious feeling. Men like himself out of work looking for a job, men with families at home that were depending on their labor for the necessities of life. He could understand they must all have food, fuel, clothing, shelter and education if they were to live. And the man on the inside owns the opportunity to produce these things, and from the very nature of things under the present system he cannot do business on any other but the proper basis. So when he comes to the gate to hire what help he can utilize he at once looks over those who are competing for the job. If the Bishop had ever been in that kind of a gathering, one so common to all working men, he would know how little worth his fine religious feelings were there. Around him on every hand are men of all religions and no religion. Catholics who share his own faith and Protestants who delight to protest against that which is sacred and holy to him. He would find also Jews, Free Thinkers and Atheists in that gathering, and if he were to get up a discussion on religion the very nearest agreement they could ever reach would be that religion was a "private matter," which each individual was free to accept or reject as his own conscience and judgment should direct him.

But he would find the job and the condition under which he must work if he was fortunate to find work, dictated to him by and from outside forces. The foreman who selects the workers cares nothing for his religion. If the Jew or the Protestant will work cheaper or longer hours, or is less likely to be rebellious against the slavish condition, then the Catholic does not get the job.

It is the recognition of these conditions that have driven the workers of all faith and no faith into the trade union which Bishop Messmer lauds. The trade union asks no man what his religion is; they consider that entirely a "private matter," but there is one ground on which they all meet as equals, and where the many men of many religions, and no religions have identical interests. Hence, for their mutual interests, they form trade unions for defensive and offensive action to better their material conditions. Now, if the Bishop is honest and will look into this matter closely, he will find that men unite in trade unions from economic necessity; if he will investigate closely he will find that men of all nationalities and every phase of religious thought, no matter how far apart in their private views of religion, are all up against the same material problem of "making a living."

The Bishop admits the wisdom and necessity of men organizing in labor unions to secure a better living and

better living conditions, but deprecates and is ready to antagonize with the full force and energy of the church's strength and organization the natural tendency of the unions towards Socialism.

THE AIMS OF SOCIALISM.
 Socialism aims to secure the best possible living for the people who do the work of producing all wealth by inaugurating co-operative control of its production and distribution justly among the workers.

Now, no matter what the Bishop and other apologists for the present system may state to the contrary, the above are the aims of Socialism; and no one who has studied modern economic conditions can doubt that were the modern means of producing wealth socially controlled, that a good living could be guaranteed to every man, woman and child in the land without making life a burden by long, ungodly hours of slavish toil as it is at present.

Does the learned Archbishop really believe that a man could not be a good Catholic if he received the full social value of his toil under Socialism instead of a small fraction of it as at present under the dog eat dog, cut-throat competitive system?

Does the Bishop, as he looks out over his diocese, really believe that the securing of twice as much of the good things of life under humane conditions and reasonable hours of toil will cause the members of his flock to love their wives and families less?

Does he honestly believe that the Socialists, who are bending every nerve and making the greatest sacrifices to bring about conditions which will make decent family life possible for the great toiling masses, will break up the home?

Does he sincerely believe that leaving the child free to secure an education until it is 18 years old will develop no better manhood and womanhood than the present robber system that forces little children by the millions into the hell holes of modern profit-making mills?

Is the Bishop so ignorant of the aims of Socialism as to cause him to make the following statement sincerely? "Socialism teaches that private ownership of property should be dispensed with."

Does the Bishop not know that it is the private ownership of the means of production and distribution of useful commodities and not the private ownership of the things that will be used by individuals that Socialism aims to dispense with?

Is the Bishop not aware that capitalism is proved guilty on every one of the counts in his indictment against Socialism? Capitalism, which the Bishop so eloquently defends, is running the divorce mill night and day, and by the unendurable environments it creates is breaking up the homes of the workers in a thousand ways. Does he not know that the system he defends and seeks to perpetuate is driving strong men in desperation to suicide and drink, and their wives and daughters by the hundreds of thousands to lives of shame?

Socialism stands for all that is just, pure, simple and decent; it stands for the full development and enjoyment of human life; it aims to give to all who are willing to do their share of the work opportunity to develop all their nature is capable of. On the other hand, capitalism stands for the robbery and exploitation of the toiler; it stands for and aims to perpetuate all that is unjust, cruel, shameful and indecent in society to-day. And yet the Bishop, who claims to represent the crucified carpenter of Judea, says the church must fight Socialism and protect capitalism. Well, let it be so; the Bishop, his church and a few of his more ignorant and blind, unreasoning followers will be the only losers.

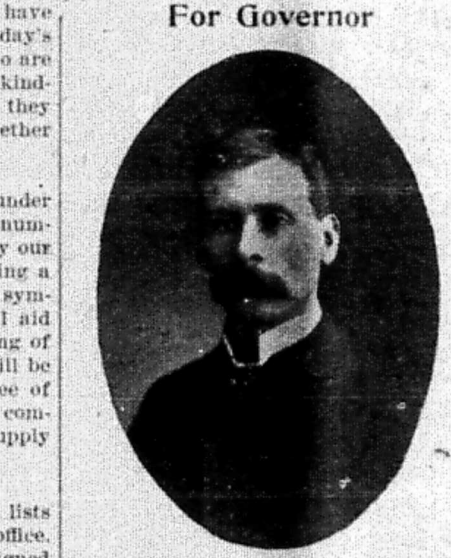
Economic development comes on with Niagara rapidity. The Bishop, his church and the capitalists whom he represents will have about as much effect in stopping it as the proverbial old lady endeavoring to sweep back the ocean tide with her house broom.

Archbishop Messmer might learn a few lessons from history if he would read carefully. But he says the fight is on; so say the Socialists, but not against the private opinion of men about religion, but against the system that keeps men slaves physically and intellectually. Economic liberty will secure to all real life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The Working-Class Ticket



For President
EUGENE V. DEBS



For Vice-President
BENJAMIN HANFORD



For Governor
JOHN COLLINS

Only a few locals and branches have been heard from on the half day's wage contribution list. Those who are still in possession of the lists will kindly forward on whatever sums they have subscribed upon them, together with the list.

The Campaign Committee has under consideration the publication of a number of powerful leaflets, written by our ablest writers, and is only awaiting a response from the members and sympathizers to the call for financial aid with which to pay for the printing of same. All campaign literature will be furnished locals and branches free of cost. Send in your contribution, comrades, early, and enable us to supply the demand for good literature.

Another small supply of these lists were received from the national office. Call or drop a card to the undersigned and get one. One-third of all amounts collected upon them goes to the local one-third to the State and one-third to the National Committee.

A resolution was adopted at the national convention calling upon all mem-

bers and sympathizers to donate one-half day's wages to the Socialist campaign. Will you not respond to this resolution? The Secretary of your local or branch has a list for that purpose. See him and he will gladly receive your mite and send it where it is urgently needed.

Contribution lists, issued by the State Campaign Committee, will be out in a few days and every Socialist in Illinois will be supplied with one. With funds raised upon these lists we intend to make a thorough canvass of the State, both with speakers and literature. Will you help us?

Comrade John Collins is out on the road and has been holding some very good meetings since the opening of our campaign. Both at Joliet and Aurora, thousands of people stood for hours listening to him. The following are his further dates: Peoria County, July 29 to 31; Bloomington, July 25-26; Champaign County, July 27-28-29; Vermilion County, July 30 to Aug. 3; Kankakee County, Aug. 3-4.

Don't forget the monster campaign rally at the Chicago Auditorium some time during October, with Debs and Hanford as speakers.

JAS. S. SMITH,
 State Secretary.



There are whole counties in the coal field where the proportion of industrial workers is greater than in many wards in the city of Chicago. At the same time, these men are free from the ties of political machines and party obligations that makes Socialist propaganda so hard in Chicago. They are not, however, waiting for Chicago to act. Comrades of Bureau and LaSalle counties are preparing to hold a picnic to raise funds with which to put an organizer in the field. Such activity as this should meet with co-operation. There is a chance for every one to co-operate. Subscription lists will be out within a few days and every subscriber of the Chicago Socialist will receive one. Do not let it rest idle in your hands for a moment. He gives twice who gives quickly, and never will your dollars do more for Socialism than now.

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, 45c, 65c and 75c. 97 Madison street, northwest corner Dearborn street.

THE PACKING HOUSE STRIKE.

As we go to press the papers announce that the great packing house strike which has been in progress for more than a week is "settled." Just what has been gained or lost by the thousands of workers who resorted to the strike as a means of protecting their interests and bettering their conditions it would be hard at this writing to estimate. That the workers will gain much, if anything, in actual improvement of their material conditions under the terms of the settlement is very doubtful, judging from past experiences of arbitrating controversies between employers and striking workmen.

However, the packing house employees, together with the whole newspaper reading working class, have made a significant and far-reaching advance in understanding the power of the solidarity of the working class. The inspiring spectacle of 30,000 workers upon whose intelligence and skill one of the great fundamental industries of the country depends, acting in unison, is a gain for the working class which it will be hard to over-estimate. This gain may not materialize in dollars and cents or in better working conditions as the result of this strike, but it can hardly help demonstrating to the workers the possibilities that may be reached by the working class when once they understand their class interests and their aggregate importance not only in the industrial world, but on the political field.

That the workers got the worst of it in the settlement which they agreed to, the following clause in the agreement to arbitrate demonstrates beyond a shadow of doubt; the contention of the unions' representative, on this point was all who had gone on strike should be reinstated in their old places within three days after the settlement, but instead of three days which the union contended for, the article of agreement provides that all former employees shall be reinstated "after forty-five days from the date work is resumed; any former employe who has not been taken back will have the privilege of submitting his case to arbitration." This leaves the men who have taken active part in the strike absolutely at the mercy of the great packing kings. Nevertheless, great gains have been made by the workers as a class, and since there can be no great gain without sacrifice, it is probable that those in charge of the strike, all circumstances taken into consideration, did the best they could, conditions being what they were.

Few people who have never shouldered the responsibility of directing and carrying on a strike can realize the feeling of responsibility which rests upon the officers or strike committee. They are confronted with conditions, not theories, and they must do not what they desire to do, but what they can do, and must act somewhere within the range of possibilities. A strike committee finds itself clothed with power and responsibility. On the one hand they see hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands, as the case may be, of trusting men, women and children depending on their judgment, their honor and their courage; on the other hand they see the employers who are in possession and are the legal owners of those things to which it is absolutely necessary that the workers have access to produce those things which they must have to sustain life. Before the men vested with the power and responsibility of conducting the strike, these conditions continually present themselves.

In the past it has been quite the custom for Socialist writers and agitators to rail and denounce union leaders and strike directors for settlements they have made, but the writer of these lines has in the past had similar responsibilities placed upon him and, speaking from experience, knows that when thousands of men and their families are actually facing a condition where even bread and shelter for women and children is no longer in sight, that which must be done and not that which is desired is done.

This is the economic and factual side of a modern strike, notwithstanding all theories to the contrary. These truths the rank and file as well as the officers and directors of labor troubles have been leaving by hundreds of thousands in the school of actual and bitter experience. But we have been at school and we have learned many things by the experience of the past; we have learned to stand together, we have learned to trust each other, we have learned to struggle for our common class interests, and when the time comes that we have progressed far enough to carry our mutual class interests to its logical place, we will cease to struggle on the economic battleground where we are weakest and transfer the seat of war to the political arena where we command all the strategic positions, not only on account of our economic importance as the one useful class in society with a function to perform, but on account of our overwhelming numerical strength where our antagonists would be like babies in the grasp of a giant.

This aspect of the fierce struggle the Socialists clearly see and realize that in the near future the whole working class must understand through the force of economic pressure and bitter experience. By no other way can the workers learn the lesson of the class struggle.

The Socialist party is organized and in the political field for no other purpose than to educate and intelligently direct the working class, organized and unorganized, to understand their power and possibilities, when once they take advantage of their opportunity of possessing themselves of all the powers of government for the purpose of making their class masters and collective owners of the modern wealth producing resources of nature and the machinery of producing wealth and operate it and controlling it in their own interests.

Whatever its immediate results may prove to be, the strike was not a failure. It showed the power of working class solidarity and was no mean antagonist on the field where it was weakest. What strength will it develop when it is sufficiently intelligent to choose the battle ground where it is all powerful, the political field?

For answer to this question study Socialism; read our platform; subscribe for The Chicago Socialist.

SOCIALISTS WIDE AWAKE
 Says Collier's Weekly in an editorial last week, frequently we err in the choice of topics for this editorial survey of the universe, from China to Peru, and we never used poorer judgment than when we undertook to explain that the word Socialism has not the same connotation in European politics that it has at home. We do not seek trouble for trouble's sake, with no resulting good, and that is what we acquired by this particular experiment. "The old howl of the press," says one appreciative friend, "was that Socialism in Europe was a sort of made-over brand of anarchy, and that we wanted none of it here. The European Socialist was pictured as a roaring lion of bloodshed and bombshells, with a gore-dripping knife in one hand and a miniature Gatling gun in the other. But now that the Socialist movement has grown to goodly proportions here, and is still growing, the European Socialist has earned into a high-browed, thin-shinned, whiter than snow, spectacled, intellectual Bostonian lamb, and the Socialist devil is rampant here at home." Another scolds us for not having published entire a former letter. To proceed with our mail: "In that same editorial you say, 'Any measure which undertakes to cure everything is on the face of it either an error or fraud.' You had better watch out, young man. The preachers say different, or at least they say that the Bible does. I don't know what your source of information is, but that statement is pretty broad. However, it is in line with your statements regarding Socialism. Get some of the standard works on Socialism, say 'Capital' by Marx, and read up a bit. If you will and will apply yourself diligently it will do you good." Now, such a tone disturbs our feelings, injures our digestion, and leads us nowhere. We have egregiously failed to convert the Socialists, a class of men in whose sincerity and fairness we happen to believe, more than we do in their intelligence, and we hereby declare that it will, in all probability, be some time before we are inveigled back into the discussion from which we have emerged with so little glory.

Elliott's Park is provided with bowling alleys, race course, base ball field, bicycle track and a dancing pavilion, 30x100 feet. During the entire afternoon there will be complete shade in numerous nooks and corners, with live springs of running water on every hand. Just an ideal place for the sixth annual Socialist picnic, Sunday, Aug. 7.

Conklin's 10-day special watch offer is a record breaker on prices. See his ad on last page.

ILLINOIS MINERS PROTEST

Workers Beginning to Realize that Their Only Hope is in Socialism—Miners Take the Initiative of Pushing Socialist Propaganda.

Few people realize that a strike was declared throughout the bituminous coal fields of southern Illinois this week, involving more men than even the great stock yards strike. It is a truly sympathetic strike, also it is a thoroughly successful strike, yet big as it was, not a daily paper in Chicago ever heard of its occurrence. It was a strike of one day to hold protest meetings in sympathy with their suffering fellow miners in Colorado.

It was my good fortune to be present at the meeting, which was held at Spring Valley. Fully 5,000 workingmen from the mines and neighboring cities were present. There were Polish, Lithuanian and Italian speakers in addition to Mrs. Simon and myself, who

spoke in English. Never have I faced a more inspiring audience. These men had laid down their tools for a day in order that they might gather to express their indignation and resentment against the outrages that were being committed upon their brothers of the Western Federation of Miners, an organization which the capitalists and some of the labor leaders would have us believe was looked upon as a rival by the members of the U. M. W., but the class conscious solidarity of the workers felt the bond of brotherhood and responded. Never have I seen greater enthusiasm, every utterance looking towards working class politics and the Socialist party met with a wildly enthusiastic response.

The Socialists of Illinois will neglect one of the greatest opportunities ever offered them if they do not assist the laborers in the mines of Illinois to express these sentiments at the polls. They are ready for Socialism, they are eager for Socialism. A half dozen organizers in the coal fields of Illinois to-day would roll up a vote of 100,000 for the Socialist party next November.

There are whole counties in the coal field where the proportion of industrial workers is greater than in many wards in the city of Chicago. At the same time, these men are free from the ties of political machines and party obligations that makes Socialist propaganda so hard in Chicago. They are not, however, waiting for Chicago to act. Comrades of Bureau and LaSalle counties are preparing to hold a picnic to raise funds with which to put an organizer in the field. Such activity as this should meet with co-operation. There is a chance for every one to co-operate. Subscription lists will be out within a few days and every subscriber of the Chicago Socialist will receive one. Do not let it rest idle in your hands for a moment. He gives twice who gives quickly, and never will your dollars do more for Socialism than now.

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, 45c, 65c and 75c. 97 Madison street, northwest corner Dearborn street.

TICKETS NOW ON SALE

Nobody asks: "Will it be a success?"
 Everybody says: "The crowd will beat all records."

THE GREAT
 SIXTH ANNUAL
SOCIALIST PICNIC AND EXCURSION

Of the Socialist Party of Cook County is going to be the biggest and best affair of the kind ever undertaken. The place selected for this great occasion is

ELLIOTT'S PARK

In every respect one of the most attractive and completely equipped resorts within easy distance of Chicago, and furnished with everything for the enjoyment of visitors. The

MARRIAGE OF A SOCIALIST COMRADE

on the grounds, another Comrade officiating in the ceremony, will interest everybody. Trains will leave as follows on the Illinois Central Railway: Randolph St. Station at 9:20, 10:05, 11:20 and 1:20, stopping at 12th, 22nd, 39th, 53d, 63d, Grand Crossing and Kensington. Prize Racing and Athletic Feats, Dancing, Bowling, Speaking. Excellent Dancing Pavilion & first-class music

TICKETS, 50c. CHILDREN, 25c.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1904

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

Published every Saturday at Room 27, 163 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILL. Tel. Main 4488.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One year \$4.50, Six months \$2.50, Three months \$1.50.

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

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

A COINCIDENT.

Last Sunday in Milwaukee Archbishop Messier, from the cathedral pulpit, thundered anathemas against Socialism to a small audience...

A STUPENDOUS ENTERPRISE.

During the period when there has been much agitation in this city against the granting of new franchises or the extension of old ones...

CONDUCTING STREET MEETINGS

Now that the season of street meetings is again in full blast and we may be said to have fairly entered upon what must prove to be quite the liveliest campaign the Socialist party has ever had...

and the organization of the party is not made more and more effective, the result would be a tragedy. A harmonious organization that rightly understands the class struggle...

One hundred dollars coming to the propaganda through the channels of party membership may be and is worth ten times that amount coming in helter skelter.

THE BOOK OF JUDGES.

If at some future day a man, gifted with the talent and the leisure for such things, and in a position to hunt up the necessary sources, should sit down and—in order to teach the young and to set before them warning examples—write a book of judges who have made fools of themselves...

Mr. Ludwig somewhere has heard something about "Public Policy" which in dubious cases, not covered by any of the statutes, old or new, should guide the judge in his decision.

WHY LABOR IS DESPISED.

The Amalgamated Journal, organ of the Amalgamated Steel, Iron and Tin Plate Workers—whose president, Mr. Shaffer, took such pains at the last convention of Labor to clear himself of any suspicion of being a Socialist—prints this interesting and, no doubt, absolutely true statement:

ing that he can do better, i. e., buy cheaper elsewhere, has broken his contract. Would Judge Ludwig in this case, too, have discovered that such a contract violates the rules of "public policy"?

It may be taken as granted that Judge Ludwig does not belong to the class of judges mentioned above on third place. Whether he belongs to the first, or to the second, or to the first and second class—there is a possibility for this latter state of affairs—

In reality it is against "public policy," is the welfare of the community being endangered and harmed, if employers get a chance to catch workmen singly. For they, with their money, are stronger than the workmen who lack similar accessories.

SOCIALISTS ENCOURAGE PACKING-TOWN STRIKERS.

The Socialist party of the Thirteenth Senatorial District, in convention assembled, extends its sympathy to the striking employes of the packing industry, and calls upon wage workers everywhere to support them in their heroic fight against the vast aggregation of capital...

Dr. Adolph Hirshfeld, for Congress, Fifth District. P. J. Samson, City Comptroller. H. C. McKee, City Treasurer.

July 10, 1904.

At the conventions of the Socialists of the Eleventh Senatorial District and Congressional District, held July 3, 1904, at 1148 W. 63d street, the following resolutions were adopted...

The following are the nominees: For Congressman—Edward Durkies, Thirty-second Ward. Member Board of Review—Harvey Johnson, Chicago Heights.

who have heaped insult upon injury against them. Because Shaffer stands for Roosevelt, and the majority of the steel workers stand for Shaffer...

The great fault and weakness of the American working people is not, as is often falsely said, that they are corrupt, but that they are timid, servile, and snobbish.

CHAPTER II. The "System's" Method of Finance and Management. 26 Broadway, New York City, is the home of the Standard Oil.

PARTY NOTES

SOCIALISTS ENCOURAGE PACKING-TOWN STRIKERS.

The Socialist party of the Thirteenth Senatorial District, in convention assembled, extends its sympathy to the striking employes of the packing industry, and calls upon wage workers everywhere to support them in their heroic fight against the vast aggregation of capital...

July 10, 1904.

At the conventions of the Socialists of the Eleventh Senatorial District and Congressional District, held July 3, 1904, at 1148 W. 63d street, the following resolutions were adopted...

The following are the nominees: For Congressman—Edward Durkies, Thirty-second Ward. Member Board of Review—Harvey Johnson, Chicago Heights.

A PEEP BEHIND THE SCENES.

Thomas Lawson of Boston Continues His Exposure of "Up-to-Date Business Methods" in Everybody's Magazine.

In the foreword, published last month, in Everybody's Magazine, Mr. Lawson told of the terrible losses, defalcations and the suicides caused by Amalgamated Copper, and pledged himself to expose the brutal facts concerning its organization and the financial "system" through which the public was plundered.

CHAPTER II.

The "System's" Method of Finance and Management. 26 Broadway, New York City, is the home of the Standard Oil. Its countless miles of railroads may zig-zag in and out of every State and city in America...

Wall Street and the financial world know that there are two "Standard Oils," but to the public there is no clear distinction between Standard Oil, the corporation which deals in oil and things which pertain to the manufacture and transportation of oil, and "Standard Oil," the giant, indefinite system which sometimes embraces all the "Standard Oil" group of individuals and corporations...

Standard Oil, the seller of oil to the people, transacts its business as does any other corporation, but as it plays no part in my story, I shall not hereafter touch upon its affairs, but confine myself, wherever I use the name "Standard Oil," to the larger and many times more important "system."

There are only three men who can lend the name "Standard Oil" even in the most remote way, to any project, for there is no more heinous crime in the "Standard Oil" decalogue than using the name "Standard Oil" unauthorizedly.

There are eight distinct groups of individuals and corporations which go to make up the big "Standard Oil": 1st. The Standard Oil, seller of oil to the people...

these Daniel O'Day and Charles Pratt are fair examples.

4th. A large group of captains retired from active service in the Standard Oil army, who only participate in a general way in the management of its affairs...

5th. The estates of deceased members of this wonderful "Standard Oil" family, which are still largely controlled by some or all of the prominent "Standard Oil" men.

6th. "Standard Oil" banks and banking institutions, and the "system" of national banks, trust companies, and insurance companies, of which the "Standard Oil" has by ownership and otherwise practically absolute control.

7th. The "Standard Oil" army of followers, capitalists, and workers in all parts of the world, men who never require anything more than the order, "Go ahead," "Pull off," "Buy," "Sell," or "Stay where you are," to render as absolute obedience and enthusiastic co-operation as though they knew to the smallest detail the purposes which entered into the giving of the order.

8th. The countless hordes of politicians, statesmen, law makers and enforcers, who, at home or as representatives of the nation abroad, go to make up our political structure, and judges and lawyers.

To the world at large which looks on and sees this giant institution move through the ranks of business with the ease and smoothness of a creature one-millionth its size and without noise or dissension, it would seem that there must be some wonderful and complicated code of rules which guide and control the thousands of lieutenants and privates who conduct its affairs.

First, there is a basic law, from which no one—neither the great nor the small—is exempt. In substance it is: "Every 'Standard Oil' man must wear the 'Standard Oil' collar."

Here is the Code. The penalty for infringing the following rules is instant removal: 1. Keep your mouth closed, as silence is gold, and gold is what we exist for.

2. Collect our debts to-day. Pay the other fellow's debts to-morrow. Today is always here, to-morrow may never come.

3. Conduct all our business so that the buyer and the seller must come to us. Keep the seller waiting; the longer he waits the less he'll take. Hurry the buyer, as his money brings us interest.

4. Make all profitable bargains in the name of "Standard Oil," (debatable ones in the names of dummies, "Standard Oil" never goes back on a bargain.) 5. Never put "Standard Oil" trades in writing, as your memory and the other fellow's forgetfulness will always be re-enforced with our organization.

6. As competition is the life of trade—our trade; and monopoly the death of trade—our competitors' trade, employ both judiciously. 7. Never enter into a "butting" contest with the government. Our government is by the people and for the people, and we are the people, and those people who are not us can be hired by us.

8. Always do right. Right makes might, might makes dollars, dollars make right, and we have the dollars. All business of the great "Standard Oil" system is dealt with through two great departments. Mr. Rogers is head of the executive, and William Rockefeller the head of the financial department.

Those intimate with affairs at 26 Broadway have grown curiously familiar with this expression, "I am going upstairs." "Upstairs" means two distinct and separate things. When a matter in Mr. Rogers' department is awaiting his return from "upstairs," it means he has gone to place the scheme before William Rockefeller...

awaiting his return from "upstairs," it means he has gone to place the scheme before William Rockefeller, on the thirteenth floor, and laying a thing before Mr. Rockefeller by Mr. Rogers consists of a brief, vigorous statement of his own conclusions and a request for his associate's judgment of it.

The other "upstairs" is one that is heard each week-day except Saturdays during the summer months. At 26 Broadway, just before 11 o'clock each day, there is a flutter in the offices of all the leading heads of departments from Henry H. Rogers down, for going "upstairs" to the 11 o'clock meeting is the one all-important event in each "Standard Oil" man's mind every working day in the year.

In the big room, on the fifteenth floor, at 26 Broadway, there gather each day, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, all the active men whose efforts make "Standard Oil" what "Standard Oil" is, and there also meet and mingle with the active heads the retired captains when "they are in town." Around a large table they sit. Reports are presented, views exchanged, policies talked over, and republics and empires made and unmade.

If the Recorders in the next world have kept complete minutes of what has happened "upstairs" at 26 Broadway, they must have tremendously large fireproof safes. It is at the meeting "upstairs" that the melons are cut, and if one of the retired captains should be asked why he was in such a rush to be on hand each day when in town, and he were in a talkative mood—which he would not be—he would answer: "They may be cutting a new melon, and there's nothing like being on hand when the juice runs out."

If a new project has been started—an Amalgamated Copper, for instance—it is at one of these meetings that the different "Standard Oil" men are informed for the first time that the project, about which they have read or heard much outside, is far enough along for them to participate in it. Each is told what size slice he may have if he cares for any, and it is a very exceptional thing for anyone to ask for more than he has been apportioned, and an unheard-of thing for anyone to refuse to take his slice, although there is absolutely no compulsion in the connection.

The success of "Standard Oil" is largely due to two things—the loyalty of its members to each other and to "Standard Oil," and the punishment of its enemies. Each member before initiation knows its religion to be, reward for friends and extermination for enemies. Once a man is within the magic circle he at once realizes he is getting all that anyone else on earth can afford to pay him for like services, and still more thrown in for full measure. The public has never heard of a "Standard Oil" man leaving the ranks. I know of but one case, a very peculiar one, which I shall tell of in my story. While a "Standard Oil" man's reward is always ample and satisfactory, he is constantly reminded in a thousand and one ways that punishment for disloyalty is sure and terrible, and that in no corner of the earth can he escape it, nor can any power on earth protect him from it.

"Standard Oil" is never loud in its rewards nor its punishments. It does not care for the public's praise nor for its condemnation, but endeavors to avoid both by keeping "its business" to itself. In connection with the gas settlements I made with "Standard Oil," it voluntarily paid one of its agents for a few days' work \$250,000. He had expected at the outside \$25,000. When I published the fact, as I had a right to, "Standard Oil" was mad as hornets—as upset, indeed, as though it had been detected in cheating the man out of two-thirds of his just due, instead of having paid him ten times what was coming to him.

POLITICAL METHODS.

During the past twenty years, whenever the great political parties have lined up for their regular one-in-four-years tussle, there would be found Henry H. Rogers, calm as a race-track gambler, "sizing up" the entries, their weights, and handicaps. Every twist and turn in the pedigrees and records of Republicans and Democrats are as familiar to him as the "dope sheets" are to the gambler, for is he not at the receiving end of the greatest information bureau in the world?

A Standard Oil agent is in every hamlet in the country, and who better than these trained and intelligent observers to interpret the varying trends of feeling of their communities? Tabulated and analyzed, these reports enable Rogers, the sagacious politician, to diagnose the drift of the country far ahead of the most astute of campaign managers. He is never in doubt about who will win the election. Before the contest is under way he has picked his winner and is beside him with generous offers of war expenses.

For further particulars read Everybody's Magazine for August. No Socialist or reader of The Chicago Socialist should miss it.

OPINIONS OF OTHERS ON LIVE ISSUES.

The Editor is Not Responsible for Opinions Expressed in This Department.

AN ANSWER TO MR. JAY.

In answer to Mr. T. Jay's comment, published in our paper July 16, upon my article on "Socialist Politics Versus Reform Politics," published July 9, I will state that I am no coward to give utterance to my thoughts and intentions. I mean just what I say and nothing else. Any one who talks different than I do has no moral right to ascribe to me his thoughts or intentions.

A Socialist shall not take recourse to tactics employed by our capitalist prostitutes. It behooves them to misconstrue our utterances and ascribe to us intentions of which we do not dream. It does not behoove a Socialist.

Mr. T. Jay thinks "the doctor should have continued and said, therefore, away with all public schools," etc., etc.

Why, Mr. Jay, according to you we ought to recommend the destruction of the earth, the mines, the forests, the machinery, in fact the destruction of all the means of production, transportation and communication; the destruction of all the libraries, of everything which is used by the capitalist, and which has been created by the working class. Are we not continually pointing out to the working class that all inventions and discoveries, scientific and mechanical, are used by the capitalist class to exploit the working class? Do we not in our writings and speeches point out that the working class is not benefited by any invention. Yes, according to your logic, we ought to kill every man, woman and child who is opposed to Socialism.

As little as it follows that we must therefore destroy the earth, the mines, the machinery, etc., because the working class is not benefited, so little it follows that because I pointed out that as long as the working class is in economic slavery and cannot send its children to school, "therefore the public school, etc., shall be destroyed."

Such logic is indeed a wonderful logic! Mr. Jay sees in the government the cause of all slavery. As the ignorant anarchist, he does not see that governments go hand in hand with the ruling class interests. As the economic relations between master class and slave class, so is the government. Hence the cause of wage-slavery is not the government, but the prevailing economic relations between class and class.

In my article I plainly pointed out that in proportion as the interests of the capitalist class demand it, in that proportion oppressive laws are passed and the government becomes oppressive. Hence it is not the government that should be destroyed; it is the property relations that must be abolished. The moment the economic relations are abolished the functions of the government created by these economic relations are abolished.

We do not have to kill the government, nor the capitalist class. They will die a natural death. It is a biological law, that everything must die which has no function to perform.

Blood is not the Socialist weapon. We live in the twentieth century, and must use weapons this century has placed in our hands. Experience teaches us that the capitalist class maintains its supremacy by virtue of the political power. This political power, this power to oppress is given them by the votes of the working class. Therefore we say, working class, vote for your own class, get the political power and you will abolish everything detrimental to your happiness. We say, the history of human society is a history of class struggles and not of governments. The cause of this class struggle is economic, and not governments. Therefore we recommend ballots and not dynamite and bullets.

If Mr. Jay wants to advocate blood, he may. But let him recommend it in his own name, and not in mine, nor in the name of the Socialist party. The Socialist party advocates that which is necessary. We must make use of weapons of the day. These weapons are: Intelligence, class-consciousness in the working class and the ballot, but not blood!

This is why we are for ballots and not bullets. DR. S. A. KNOPFAGEL.

THE NATIONAL PROGRAM.

No doubt some few of the Socialists who protest against any sort of program do so because they are at heart opposed to political action at all. The usual objection, however, is based not on opposition to parliamentary activity, but on the belief that anything favoring of "immediate demands" leads to a misunderstanding of the fundamentals of Socialism, gives aid and comfort to opportunists, and causes confusion in the ranks.

If the platform now under discussion in any way intimated that the program for political action under capitalism was an integral part of Socialism, or the main purpose of the Socialist party, such an objection might have weight, but when our political platforms expressly state, as in the national platform, that "such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the

workers to seize the whole powers of government in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance," when such a clear, unmistakable declaration of revolutionary Socialism is attached to our political program, how can any intelligent man mistake "immediate demands" for Socialism?

Certainly there is nothing in the above declaration that can be construed as supporting a policy of compromise with capitalism, or as giving aid and comfort to reactionaries. If there is any opportunist element in the Socialist party that is willing to sacrifice every principle of revolutionary Socialism for the sake of some petty concession from the forces of capitalism, it will be overcome by the sturdy advocacy of scientific, class-conscious Socialism, and not by acting as though we are ashamed or afraid of a practical political program.

As for the thousands of working men and sympathizers who vote the Socialist ticket while remaining outside the party organization: If they read the platform at all and understand plain English, they cannot fail to realize the fundamental difference between the revolutionary action of "seizing the whole powers of government," and the parliamentary tactics of "forcing measures of relief from capitalism," and it seems to me better that the uninitiated reader of the Socialist platform should find there a brief program for political action, together with a clear statement of the fundamental difference between the ultimate aim and the present tactics of the Socialist party, than that he should be left wondering what on earth that party means to do with such political power as it may gain under capitalism. It seems a gratuitous insult to workers in general to assume that they cannot tell the difference between black and white.

It is true that many who vote the Socialist ticket are not thoroughly educated in every phase of Socialism; it may even be that some do not fully understand its fundamentals, but the well grounded Socialist owes his grasp of economic problems not to party platforms or pronouncements, but to original thinking, wide reading and the influence of other Socialists. We cannot turn our platform into a university course on scientific Socialism, but we can and should construct a platform that, while giving a clear outline of the ultimate and immediate purpose of the Socialist party, will attract, rather than repel the workers. Beyond that, revolutionary Socialists are to be made only by Socialist propaganda, by the logic of Socialism and by the logic of events. If these great forces are not making for the social revolution, we may be sure it will never come by way of party platforms, even though they be most r-r-r-revolutionary and printed in red ink.

It seems to me that we in America can profit by the example of our comrades in Germany. For many years the Socialists of Germany have stood boldly for class-conscious, revolutionary Socialism, yet they have not hesitated at each election to set forth a platform of "immediate demands." At their Dresden conference, less than a year ago, the German Socialists sounded the death knell of revisionism and political trading by the adoption (288 to 11) of a resolution declaring that "the convention rejects in the most definite manner the revisionist efforts to change our hitherto tested and victory-crowned tactics, resting upon the class struggle. . . . The result of such revisionist tactics would be that a party that works for the most rapid possible transformation of the existing bourgeois society into the Socialist society, and which in the best sense of the word is revolutionary, would be changed into a party which would occupy itself with the reformation of bourgeois society."

Comrade Simons, writing upon the resolution, says: "The effect has been most far-reaching in strengthening the revolutionary wing of the Socialist movement throughout the world," and the general sentiment voiced by Comrade Kautsky was that it had "buried theoretical revisionism as a political factor."

And yet, this vigorous revolutionary resolution closes with a program for immediate political action. The German Socialists, by an almost unanimous vote, have adopted a resolution upholding revolutionary Socialism and at the same time setting forth what may be called "immediate demands." Evidently they see nothing inconsistent in this action. They know, perhaps better than the Socialists of any other nation, how difficult it is to gain immediate benefits for the working class, they know that the gaining of such immediate benefits will not inaugurate the reign of Socialism; they know that such immediate benefits do not constitute Socialism, and they evidently do not dream that any intelligent person will assume that they are Socialism. Yet, inasmuch as the German comrades are constantly struggling for every material advantage that can be gained for the workers without the betrayal of revolutionary principles, they see no reason why they should not set forth in their platform the specific measures for which they are working. Such a program is not presented as scientific Socialism, but it stands as evidence to the workers that the Socialists are not only theoreticians, debaters and propagandists, but that they are men of practical executive and legislative ability who, knowing the needs of the toiler, realizing the difficulties with which every minority party must contend, are yet prepared to

seize every legitimate opportunity to advance the interest of the working class.

That has been the revolutionary, yet thoroughly sane policy of the Socialists of Germany and in the last election they polled more than 3,000,000 votes. Why should we fear the adoption of such "tested and victory-crowned tactics" in this country? E. N. PHILLIPS.

CLEVELAND AND THE RAILWAYS

Grover Suppresses a Significant Point The New York Worker, in commenting on Grover Cleveland's article on the A. R. U. strike in the July number of McClure's Magazine, shows up some of the things Mr. Cleveland failed to tell the readers of that magazine.

Grover Cleveland comes out in support of the Democratic ticket nominated at St. Louis. Mr. Cleveland is quite right. He knows what he is doing.

Mr. Cleveland's support of the Parker and Davis ticket makes it timely to consider Mr. Cleveland's record of antagonism to the labor movement.

In the July number of McClure's Magazine Mr. Cleveland has an article on the A. R. U. strike of 1894 and his action in sending Federal troops into Illinois against Governor Altgeld's protest. In this article he does not follow either the rule of "telling the whole truth" or the rule of "telling nothing but the truth." A part of his falsification by omission the Public of Chicago, thus exposes:

"That Mr. Cleveland's reticence regarding the General Managers' Association is really a conscious and studied and purposeful reticence, is susceptible of proof.

"Turn to his article at page 232 of McClure's for July, and you find him saying that Attorney General Olney designated Edwin Walker, an able and prominent attorney in Chicago, as a special counsel for the government.

"Who was Edwin Walker? "Why did Mr. Cleveland take the pains to describe Mr. Walker as 'an able and prominent attorney of Chicago,' which is to be presumed, and yet say no more to identify him? The answer will be found in 'Who's Who in America,' for 1900-1905.

"Who's Who in America' is a biographical dictionary of notable living men and women of the United States. It is published by A. N. Marquis & Co., of Chicago, and edited by John W. Leonard. The biographical data are obtained directly from the persons concerned. This is what appears with reference to Mr. Walker, the 'able and prominent attorney in Chicago,' whom the Cleveland administration employed as special counsel against the Chicago strikers of 1894:

"Walker, Edwin, lawyer; b. Genesee Co., N. Y., 1832; academic ed'n; admitted to N. Y. bar at Buffalo, 1854; practiced Logansport, Ind., 1854-65; removed to Chicago, 1865; has represented several railroads as gen. solicitor since 1860. Illinois counsel for Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. since 1870; also partner in the firm of W. P. Reed & Co., coal miners and shippers. Was counsel for the ry. cos. and sp'l counsel for U. S. in the lawsuits growing out of the great railroad strike of 1894. Residence: 2612 Michigan ave. Office: 184 La Salle St., Chicago."

THE APPOINTMENT EXPLAINED.

"So Mr. Walker was not only a railroad corporation lawyer, the general solicitor of several roads for over thirty years, and Illinois counsel for one of the great railroads concerned in the strike and belonging to the arrogant and lawless General Managers' Association, but he was counsel for that arrogant and lawless association itself. He implies this in his little autobiography, wherein it appears that he 'was counsel for the railway companies and special counsel for United States in the lawsuits growing out of the great railroad strike of 1894.' Mr. Cleveland's reticence as to the General Managers' Association and his superfluous description of Mr. Walker as an able and prominent attorney in Chicago, are thus fully explained.

"At the same time Mr. Walker's employment as special counsel for the government is fully accounted for. Mr. Walker was employed by Mr. Cleveland as special counsel for the government because he was already the favorite attorney of the General Managers' Association. It was his 'pull,' and not Mr. Walker's ability and prominence, neither of which was extraordinary at the Chicago bar, that brought about the appointment.

"Through that appointment, the General Managers' Association became for all practical purposes, in connection with the strike, the government of the United States."

NOTICE.

A mass meeting of all trades unions and their friends, called under the auspices of Painters' District Council of Chicago, to protest against the terrible outrages committed by Governor Peabody and the Citizens' Alliance against the Western Federation of Miners of Colorado. Chas. H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, who has been kept in the bull-pen for months, will address the meeting at Brand's Hall, Clark and Erie streets, July 24, 1904, at 2 p. m. Speakers: Mother Jones, J. Collins, Western Starr. Everybody invited.

The offer we now make to supply Mills' "The Struggle for Existence" may close when you have decided to buy it. It will close if you wait too long. Buy it now. One dollar and fifty cents, this office.

FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

The receipts for the campaign fund this week show an encouraging increase. It has taken some time to collect the contributions to the half-day donation fund, and locals are urged to remit to their State secretaries whatever has been collected on their lists.

A number of locals in organized States have made the mistake of sending the amount intended for the national organization direct to the national secretary instead of forwarding to the State secretaries, along with the third for the State organizations, evidently forgetting the fact that the State secretaries issued the lists to locals and have the records of the numbers of same. As the national office is contracting for literature and other campaign material, local comrades will assist greatly by remitting amounts of ready collected to State secretaries. Don't wait to collect all the contributions. Remit what you have NOW and send the remainder after it is collected.

CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS. Applications for dates for Jean Spargo, Franklin H. Wentworth, John W. Brown and Louis Gouzon (French) on their Western tours should be made direct to William Mally, national secretary, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Eugene V. Debs, candidate for President, will be the Labor Day speaker at Erie, Pa.

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE AND MATERIAL

The national secretary is prepared to furnish the following campaign literature to State committees, locals or individuals:

- 1. Leaflet (four pages), "Who is Responsible for Anarchy in Colorado?" 30c a hundred, postpaid; \$1 a thousand, by express, purchaser's expense.
2. Booklet (16 pages), "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," by Ben Hanford, 8 for 25c; 20 for 50c; 60 for \$1; 100 for \$1.50; 200 for \$2.25; 300 for \$3; 500 for \$4.25; 1,000 for \$8, mail and express prepaid.

- 3. Booklet (16 pages), "Debs' and Hanford's Speeches of Acceptance," with portraits and biographical sketches. Same price as "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do." Orders can be divided between the two.

- 4. Leaflet (4 pages), "The Mission of the Socialist Party," by Eugene V. Debs; 500 for 75c; 1,000 for \$1.25; 3,000 for \$3.50. The national secretary has offered this leaflet with advertisement of State headquarters or head of State ticket inserted at reduced prices in large quantities to State secretaries, and orders can be placed with them by locals.

- 5. Jewish Pamphlet, by R. Feigenbaum, "Workingman Next," with national platform in Jewish; 32 pages; single copy, 5c, or 50 for \$1.80; 1- for \$3, prepaid.

- 6. Campaign Literature "Combinations: No. 1 consists of "Unionism and Socialism," by Eugene V. Debs; "The Labor War in Colorado," by Ben Hanford; "The Day of Judgment," by Geo. D. Herron; "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," by Ben Hanford, and "Speeches of Acceptance," by Debs and Hanford. Usual price, 35c; all five for 20c, prepaid. Other combinations of same books at proportionate prices. Debs' "Unionism and Socialism," 10c; and Hanford's "Labor War in Colorado," 5c, also furnished.

The campaign buttons are now ready for shipment and can be ordered in any quantities from the national secretary. Combination (Debs and Hanford) and single (Debs) buttons come in two styles each. Prices are: Combination buttons, 5c apiece; to party organizations, 12 for 50c, 30 for \$1, 100 up to 500 2c apiece, 500 up to 1,000 1 1/2c apiece, mail and express prepaid; to individuals, 1c apiece added on all orders over 30; single buttons (Debs) 3c each; to party organizations 10 for 25c, 25 for 50c, 60 for \$1, 100 up to 500 1 1/2c apiece, 500 up to 1,000 1c apiece; to individuals 1c apiece added on all orders over 25.

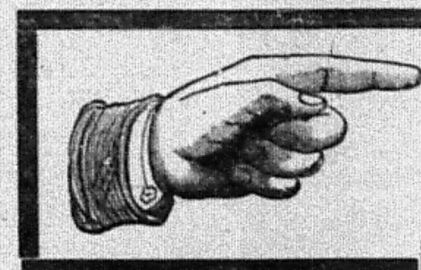
These prices will enable the various party organizations to retail the buttons at a profit for their treasuries. The buttons will soon be ready for shipment. No other buttons can be had as cheap as these, and none other will be handsomer. Orders for all the foregoing should be sent direct to William Mally, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

The National Secretary is preparing a catalogue giving full information about leaflets, pamphlets, buttons, lithographs, with illustrative cuts, to be ready Aug. 1, and same will be forwarded upon application.

KEEP AWAY FROM COLORADO.

Comrade W. E. White, member of the executive board, American Labor Union, requests the Socialist press, through the National Secretary, to give publication to the following: To the Workingmen of America—You are requested to stay away from the State of Colorado as the conditions prevailing in this State are such that bread riots are liable to occur almost any time, and the industrial stagnation is such as to make it impossible to obtain work even for board. Colorado is in Russia; therefore stay away from Colorado. WILLIAM MALLY, National Secretary.

If you have a trade union friend who is unsettled in his mind or needs unsettling, get him to read the little book, "Unionism and Socialism," by Eugene V. Debs. It carries conviction. Ten cents, this office.



BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THEOPHILE NETTER SOLE DISTRIBUTOR OF LIEBEG'S Wine Tonio 777 N. WESTERN AVE.

Comrade C. SORENSEN can feed you at two places. RESTAURANTS 84 W. OHIO STREET AND 110 N. CENTER AVENUE Good things for Hungry People.

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. 5-cent car fare. For particulars, apply

DR. GREER 82 DEARBORN STREET

Tel. White 2774 J. DIETZEN, Prop. THE STATE ENAMELERS AND JAPANERS High Grade Bicycle Work a Specialty 143 E. North Avenue Cor. Dayton St

WARMBOLD

Photographing in All Its Branches 1515 MILWAUKEE AVENUE

If you would like to see your German neighbor vote the Socialist Ticket, let him read

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. A volunteer fund is being raised for this purpose and you are invited to contribute your mite. Send all money to BOHEMIAN SOCIALIST PARTY, 721 Alpert St., Chicago, Ill.

SPECIAL OFFER

Ten different propaganda pamphlets, by Herron, Vall, Hyrdman, Spargo, Hanford, Hatchford, and other able writers, illustrated, for 35 cents. With every order we will send free The Comrade for three months. If you mention this paper. Order now. THE COMRADE CO-OPERATIVE CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York.

Union made SHOES, HATS PANTS, OVERALLS and SUSPENDERS. A. ABRAHAMSEN 223 Milwaukee Ave. cor. California Ave.

PETER SISSMAN, Lawyer Suite 826 Chicago Opera House Bldg., 112 Clark st. Residence 66 Evergreen av. Telephones Main 723, Beely 2363.

OHIO Lunch Room

130 NORTH CLARK STREET J. J. ERICKSON, Prop. ALWAYS OPEN

The Socialist

Seattle Wash. 50 cents a year. Custom's Store Market Reports. All Socialists call for it. Special offer 10 weeks 10 cents.

JOHNSON BROTHERS 1634-1640 MILWAUKEE AV. W. 1st & ANN ST.

General Merchandise

Visit this great trading center for all kinds of Bargains.

B. BERLYN

Maker of High-Grade Cigars

Hand Work only. Mail orders promptly filled Tel. 5111 Hyde Park 662 E. 63d Street, Chicago.

J. A. METZ

UNDERTAKER 1210-12 East 75th Street, Chicago TEL. HYDE PARK 2204

Lady Attendant Formerly with the late W. C. Vall M. H. TAFT ATTORNEY AT LAW

Suite 25, 99 Randolph Street Tel. Central 2512. Berdine Block, Chicago

Watch Prices Slaughtered

For 10 days I WILL QUOTE THE LOWEST PRICES ON WATCHES EVER NAMED IN CHICAGO, for strictly new and up-to-date goods. No shoddy, shop worn or job lot outfits. No sliding prices. Remember I AM READY TO BACK UP THESE STATEMENTS and quote a few prices as examples: Stem wind, nickel case watch, guaranteed one year, \$1.25. Stem wind, nickel, better quality, guaranteed one year, \$1.50. Splendid jeweled movement, solid nickel case, 1.75. Seth Thomas "Century," T.J., in heavy screw case, 2.50. Hampden T.J., in solid silverine, heavy screw case, 4.50. Elgin or Waltham T.J., silverine, in heavy screw case, 5.00. 15-J Waltham, silverine, in heavy screw case, 7.00. 17-J, adjusted Elgin or Waltham, fitted in solid silverine, screw case, 10.00. Above movement fitted in 20-year Duober gold filled screw case, 12.25. 21-J, Hampden fine R. R. watch, fitted in 20-year Duober case, gold filled, 22.00. Ladies' T.J. Hampden movement, fitted in 20-year gold filled Duober hunting case, 9.00. 15-J Elgin or Waltham, in above case, 12.50.

The above are only a FEW SAMPLES; WILL FURNISH ANY WATCH MANUFACTURED AT PROPORTIONATELY THE SAME PRICE. Remember my catalogue prices compete with the lowest quoted by any mail order house in this country, hence you have that protection when buying of me, and I am discounting these catalogue quotations for the next 10 days. Don't miss this opportunity. Will hold any article until Aug. 10 that is bargained for during this special sale, which expires Aug. 3.

These prices hold good on everything in the Jewelry Line, Sewing Machines, Organs and Pianos. Send for my catalogue. Post yourself on prices.

Extremely dull summer business prompts me to make these never-before-heard-of prices. Rent and office expenses are just the same this month as they were last December, when business was booming.

I don't claim to carry all these goods in stock, but can get anything you need on a few minutes' notice.

Repairing Done Right at Right Prices A. B. CONKLIN, 81 S. Clark Street, Chicago OPPOSITE CITY HALL

H. GEISENHEIMER

688 Arcade Building, PULLMAN, ILL.

Boys' Wash Suits from 39c up All kinds of Boys' Shirts and Waists from 25c up Men's Summer Suits, all wool, \$5.48 Men's Shoes, (union label) 1.75

RIGGEST LINE IN CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS AND FURNISHINGS

Unions' Headquarters H. GEISENHEIMER

Shoes

There is a sense of well-being afforded by being well shod that is not given by anything else of a man's apparel. The possession of a well made pair of shoes from good stock, having style and neatness and being withal, comfortable, makes you well shod. That is the kind of shoes sold by

SILVERSTEIN & WEINSTEIN

at 280 W. 12th Street, just East of Halsted Street

Iroquois Theatre Fire!

Send us 10 cents and we will mail you a magnificent Cartoon of this conflagration. Artistically done in two colors and suitable for framing. Every headquarters and home should have one.

For Municipal Elections

1,000 LEAFLETS FOR \$1.00 PURCHASER TO PAY EXPRESS

- 300—Shylocks and their Pots of Gold.
400—Catholic Workingmen and Socialist Movement.
300—Why the Police Are Against You.

SUCH A PRICE HAS NEVER BEEN MADE BEFORE PLACE YOUR ORDER AT ONCE CHICAGO SOCIALIST, 27 Metropolitan Bldg., Randolph & LaSalle

Don't Miss

Getting a copy of the official stenographic report of the Proceedings of the National Convention of the Socialist Party. It contains full reports of Debates, etc. Every Socialist who would be informed should have a copy. Cloth Binding, \$1.00 Paper Cover, 50c. Postage prepaid. Remit to

WILLIAM MALLY, National Secretary, Room 300, 269 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

THIS LABEL is the only guarantee that bread and other bakery goods are made. Buy in other places where you see this label on the bread, you are on the beam. All comrades and friends are invited to attend the 26TH WARD Socialist's Basket Picnic To be held in the woods north of Irving Park Boulevard and the banks of Chicago River, SUNDAY, July 24th, 1904 for the benefit of the Western Federation of Miners. Come and strike a blow against Peabodyism.

