

Are You Getting Ready for Summer's Campaign on Street Corners? Make Every One a Winner

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THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

"A PHYSICIAN IN THE HOUSE" or "REBELS OF THE NEW SOUTH" with 5 Yearly Subscription Cards for... \$2.50

SIXTH YEAR—WEDNESDAY 320

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1905.

PRICE ONE CENT.

PUSH THE PARTY PRESS.

BY ED. B. COPE.

In another column the business manager tells of his desires and plans to improve the Chicago Socialist and make it one of the best Socialist papers in the United States.

There is no reason whatever why it should not be THE BEST.

The party in Chicago went through a severe trial in the late campaign. The issues raised by the old parties were just the sort to test most thoroughly the quality of the Socialism understood and advocated by the local comrades.

And as a result the party emerges from that contest triumphant and with increased self-confidence and self-reliance—increased confidence in its ability to meet and cope successfully with any situation that may in the future arise.

One lesson to be drawn from the late election is that the workingman who has been reached by the revolutionary proletarian gospel, who has been educated to a clear realization of his class interests, will not be led astray by any middle class reform, no matter how attractively it may be presented. The fact that our vote doubled in two years, and that in the face of the most tempting reform measures ever presented by the old parties, shows clearly the quality of the Socialism presented.

The men who voted the Socialist ticket last fall, but cast their ballots for Judge Dunne this spring, went astray because they had not been reached by us and educated to a clear perception of their class interests.

Thus it is evident that if we would educate and hold the workers we must reach them and educate them, and good literature is the best medium.

To accomplish this we must be up and doing. The very best propaganda agency we possess is the party press, and it must be pushed. Through the party paper the organization reaches the voters and makes known to them its will and desires, while the voters are brought into touch with the organization, which is strengthened thereby and enabled to control the movement and keep it intact.

Push the party press! A party paper is the best to work for. It attaches its readers to the organization and secures them fast, while a merely propaganda paper leaves its converts as the drifting sand, ready to be swept away by any radicalism that comes along.

Work for the Chicago Socialist! It is going to be enlarged and improved, and there is no reason why its circulation should not be doubled or even tripled before next winter sets in.

Every speaker, every ward organizer, every party member, every reader, should secure subscription cards for the Chicago Socialist and sell them. At every street meeting, at every hall meeting, sub. cards should be sold. When canvassing for Socialist voters you should sell them sub. cards as well as induce them to join the branch.

Let us start in at once, determined to build up the greatest and best Socialist paper in the country.

To work, Socialists!

fections of those endeavoring to learn the trade has failed to give any one craft a very great monopoly in its own line. This standardization of labor and the bringing of it all into a closer relationship has given many the idea that the most effective organization should be that of Industrial Organization; that is, the organization of all the workers who engage in a given factory or business institution in a manner which brings them together in a united effort during contests with their employers. So when the engineer has a grievance which necessitates a strike, the bookkeeper, the engraver and the machinists all engaged in that particular factory will make a common cause of the grievance of the engineer. This probably is for present needs the best mode of organization. There is every reason to believe that the industrial mode of trade union organization will replace the old, pure and simple kind.

What, if any, position should Socialists take in reference to this trade union controversy? The trade union is a part of the capitalist system. It can only LIVE and EXIST where there is EXPLOITATION and WITHIN the competitive system. In fact, it lives because there are unemployed. In fact, if every man were employed, there would be no need to take the place of the striker, and no one to compete for the job of the unemployed, and as every workman would be able to demand a full return for his effort expended the union would serve no purpose and he would have no use for it. And again, if all of the unemployed should join the trade union and demand of the trade unions that they maintain them while they are unemployed, these vast labor unions would tumble down like a deck of cards.

We should recognize the trade union as the industrial weapon of the wage-working class within capitalist society for better pay, homes and conditions of employment. The Socialists should assist the working class in EVERY endeavor and EVERY movement to increase wages, shorten hours, and raise the general standard of life and, for that matter, encourage any movement which will add to the intelligence of the working class.

The better the conditions of the working class and the higher their wages, the more easily will the capitalist system be overthrown and a social democracy instituted. The worker who is a Socialist and a trade unionist has a right as a trade unionist to express his opinion and to work for the labor organization which appeals to his judgment and conscience as a unionist. But as a SOCIALIST he should keep his hands off from the trade union movement. As a union man he should stand for the most progressive method of organization and for the integrity of unionism. As a Socialist, he should assist the trade union in its work—as a helper and not as a DIRECTING force. He should not attempt either directly or indirectly to commit the trade union movement to any political program. The Socialist is a political soldier; the trade unionist is an economic soldier, within the working class; and when this distinction is clearly understood and grasped there will be fewer attempts made to drag the political wing of the working class into the industrial, or, on the other hand, to pull the industrial wing of the working class into the political. Each arm has its own work to perform, and we cannot unite them and have one big arm or a bird with one big wing.

Within the trade union political and economic subjects and any others which may contribute to the education of its members is proper and of great advantage, but this does not involve the necessity of trade unions, as such, assuming any political attitude whatever.

UNION HOURS FOR MONKEYS.

Union hours for monkeys when owned by hand organ artists is one of the provisions of a bill passed by the Nebraska Senate. The measure in general prohibits cruelty to animals, and was introduced at the request of the Nebraska Anti-Cruelty Society. Its authors, however, were prompted to include the provision concerning monkeys by the monkeys of a gang of hand organ grinders, who piled their vocation at the State fair last year, using monkeys in gathering of coin from twelve to sixteen hours a day. Hereafter, any organ grinder working a monkey more than eight hours will be subject to a heavy fine.—News Item.

The large and little capitalists may still work children ten and twelve hours per day. Oh! consistency, thou art a jewel!

The street corner campaign will soon be on in full blast. Have you gotten affairs in your ward work in this line well planned out? Make these meetings doubly effective by making them highly interesting.

JOHN F. COLLINS
UNION-MADE
\$2.00 HATS
S. W. Cor. Madison and LaSalle Sts.
Spring Fashions in Stiff and Soft Hats. Every Conceivable Style
HATS MADE TO ORDER
FIRST-CLASS REPAIRING
UNION WORK

GLASS WAR STILL RAGES.

Employers Association and Teamsters and Garment Workers' Union Both Defiant.

CONCILIATORY EFFORTS FAIL.

An Actual State of War Exists—Both Sides Sending Out Flying Squads.

As we go to press both parties to the labor struggle now raging in Chicago announced that the fight must proceed to the bitter end.

Mayor Dunne endeavored for several days to effect some kind of an adjustment of the trouble, but failed. The employers boldly declare that there is "nothing to arbitrate," and that they intend to run their business to suit themselves without any outside interference.

The wagons of the Ward Company are escorted through the streets in caravans of from five to fifteen in line surrounded by policemen. They have policemen in front of them, policemen to right of them, policemen to left of them, policemen behind them. The scenes remind one of the merchant caravans described in the history of the Middle Ages. It is a study to follow one of these escorted caravans through the streets of Chicago these days.

There are four different elements to the struggle that attracts the attention of the careful observer.

THE STRIKE BREAKER. First, there is the professional strike-breaker. Strike-breaking has become a specialized calling the last few years. There is a class of men well generated who have adopted it as a profession, and from the look of defiance on their faces as they smile at the jeering crowds along the street they really appear to enjoy their infamous work.

THE UNION DRIVER. Then there is the union driver, his big button always in evidence. He is ever alert to see some opportunity to hamper the progress of the boycotted wagons. When he passes the police protected strike-breaker his eyes express hatred and he gives expression to his feelings by hissing at the thing he so deeply loathes, the man who is lowering the standard of his and his fellow toilers' life, and by his perverted action attempting to place them at the absolute mercy of the greedy employers.

THE POLICEMAN. Another interesting party to the mix-up are the policemen. It would often be interesting to know just how they feel. But they are not supposed to think or feel or to give expression to their views of the situation. They don't think; they obey. The men sent on strike duty are the pick of the force and one can't help admiring their physical manhood, and hoping that the system which makes it necessary to pervert such splendid manhood in such a useless waste of energy will soon give place to a sane system of cooperation, when all will perform a reasonable amount of useful labor under conditions that will uplift all. For, after all, the policeman is only a workman dressed in official garb, who under a sane system, if retained at all, would serve the interests of all the people and not an exploiting class.

THE BYSTANDERS. Not the least interesting portion of the personnel that goes to make up a strike episode is the large crowd of bystanders. Among these every phase of our city life is represented. Among this portion of the strike crowd may be seen keen-faced business men, whose interests are with the employers as a class. To him the union teamster is an outlaw, and he no doubt would agree to the sentiments expressed by our contemporary, the Chicago Chronicle, that they should be massacred. But the great majority belong to the working class, and show by their words and action that their sympathies are with their fellow toilers in their effort to better their living conditions. The stum proletarian is also much in evidence. From the Socialist standpoint, to look at these hopeless wrecks and derelicts adrift on the social sea is the most discouraging. Even the justly despised strike-breaker has a certain type of manhood and courage that a just social system could yet develop into a man, but the stum dweller is past redemption.

An observing Socialist comes away from one of these scenes full of hope for the future, and yet full of heart-break. He wonders how long the stupid working class will take to learn where its power really is. When he will learn to use the ballot and political power as his weapons instead of the strike and chunks of coal.

The war is on and peace can come permanently only when the workers own the means of life and control the political power. This strike, no matter how it terminates, will leave us one step nearer the ultimate goal. The Socialist's position in this strike is the same as in all struggles between the

capitalist class. "The working class may it ever be right; but, right or wrong, the working class for ever."

Reader, investigate Socialism! It offers the only hope to earth's toiling millions to a life worth living for.

STUDY SOCIALISM.

(Editorial in Saturday Evening Post, April 13, 1905.)

SOCIALISM AS A LIVE ISSUE. With a suddenness that must be startling to those who note only the surface of events, Socialism has become a factor in our moral, political and industrial life.

Year by year, as science compels consolidations and co-operations on a scale impossible in the past, the collectivist proposals of Karl Marx are bound to receive more and more attention.

The Socialist vote last fall attracted a great deal of attention, but it was in no way a measure of the importance of the Socialist movement.

Whatever one believes about it he must inform himself. For "Lude Mark Hanna's prediction that Socialism would be the storm center of the next great political battle in this country seemed exaggerated when he made it a few years ago, his far-sightedness is already vindicated.

To fight for Socialism you must understand it; to fight against Socialism, you must understand it.

A POINTED QUESTION.

The One Thing that Stands Between the Working Class and Complete Life is Their Pitiable Stupidity.

If an inhabitant of Mars could look down upon this earth at the present time, I wonder what opinion he would have of the intelligence of our people? He would have seen people in the South last summer toiling in the heat of that climate, raising cotton, and spending their time in the winter burning it up because there was too much.

While this burning process was going on he would have seen thousands of poor wretches in Massachusetts, knocking at the closed doors of the cotton factories, begging to be allowed to work up some of this cotton into clothing with which to clothe their nakedness. He would have seen whole cargoes of fine fruit dumped into San Francisco bay while thousands were suffering for that fruit and willing to give for it that which produces all wealth, their labor. He would have seen whole train loads of bananas dumped along the railroad north of New Orleans and coal oil poured over them to keep the poor and hungry from eating that which had been thrown away.

Collier's Weekly, a capitalist paper, declares that there are ten million people in this country in a state of chronic and hopeless poverty. Is that not strange in this richest country on the face of the earth, where nature has provided her bounties in abundance for all her children, awaiting only the touch of labor to convert those bounties into the various forms of wealth which people need? Three men can raise food for a thousand, four men can make cotton and woolen goods for fifteen hundred, six men can make boots and shoes for two thousand, and yet the thousands are without food, and the fifteen hundred have not enough cotton and woolen goods, the two thousand have no boots and shoes, while the strangest thing of all, the very men who produce it all are themselves in poverty, while the product of their toil is piled up in the warehouses, the property of men who never produce anything.—Exchange.

SPECIAL C. C. MEETING

Meeting to Consider New Constitution—Also to Consider Eight Page Paper Proposition.

At the last meeting of the County Central Committee it was voted to hold a special meeting on Sunday, April 23, to pass on the new constitution. This meeting will convene at 2 p. m.

Monday evening at the regular session of the executive committee it was voted to call a special meeting of the County Committee for the same date as the above, but to begin its session at 1 p. m. The reason for this is found in the developments of the Chicago Socialist, and some very important matters must be passed on by the County Committee.

Delegates will take notice of the above and govern themselves accordingly, and be present at 55 North Clark street by 1 o'clock Sunday, APRIL 23.

CHAS. L. BRECKON, Co. Secy.

Don't forget the special meeting of County Committee at 1 p. m. at 55 North Clark street. Every delegate be on time.

NOTICE TO SPEAKERS.

Will every Socialist speaker available for the summer campaign in Chicago send at once to the county secretary the days in the week he will give to the work? As the list has not been revised for a long time, this becomes absolutely necessary, as it is now well impossible to place the speakers with any assurance that appointments will be filled. Give this matter your immediate attention.

CHAS. L. BRECKON,

163 Randolph street, room 27.
Come to think of it, have you sent in your campaign list yet? Do so without delay.

THE AGITATOR'S VIEWS

By Joseph Wanhope.

More perhaps than any one else is the wandering agitator able to perceive powers of observation able to perceive that in these unrestful days all roads lead now to Socialism, as they were said in ancient days to lead to Rome. The steady drift in this direction is the one great and cheering fact which offsets occasional disappointments in the effort to bring the clear gospel of working class emancipation to the heathen sitting in economic darkness and worshipping (and voting for) capitalist gods.

They're "coming our way" sure enough. Coming fast and from different directions. Coming in all sorts of confusion and unclearness, bringing with them their fads and idiosyncrasies, their political and religious prejudices, but all in the process of shedding their capitalist skins as they converge towards the final goal.

Coming from city and town, from hamlet, village and rural district, from factory, workshop, coal mine and farm—all "coming our way."

It is as well that we understand distinctly, however, that the "way" they "come" is not "ours" in the sense of it being in our possession and under our control. It is their "way," or rather it is controlled and directed by their past and present environment and the accumulated impressions of all things they have experienced in life.

In the cities and industrial centers they are impelled by the increasing difficulty of obtaining a livelihood, by the growing uncertainty of the "job," by the arrogance of Citizens' Alliances and Employers' Associations, the repeated failures of strikes and boycotts, and the continual experience of discovering the power of the law ranged ever against them and on the side of their exploiters.

And they are attracted by promises of municipal ownership more or less immediate, direct legislation, single tax, initiative and referendum, and the various "radical measures," panaceas and cures which form the stock in trade of the so-called "yellow" journals. But both impulse and attraction ever tend to bring them nearer to Socialism.

In the less populous districts they are being driven in the same direction through a mist of religious fantasies, populist vagaries, and rural distrust of "the two old parties." Spiritualism, phrenology, the so-called "new thought," and numerous other cult vagaries are contributing their quota. The "freaks" are "coming our way" also. And this is just what might have been expected. There is no need to be ashamed of it. The "freaks" of one generation have always been the normal people of the next. The Socialist movement is not attracting the unthinking masses—not yet. It is those who think, however grotesquely, but still who think, who are converging towards Socialism. We are not getting the so-called "average workingmen," but the man above the average, the man who has got out of the rut who has wandered away from the capitalist calf path and struck a trail of his own, even though it be in the pursuit of some one of the multifarious cults or fads that mark the present age and which are, though generally ridiculous, significant of the unconscious discontent accumulating against the dominant economic system.

The "average workingman" still permits, unconsciously of course, the spokesmen of capitalism to do his thinking for him. That is why he is "average." On the other hand, the masses "coming our way" are thinking, or beginning to think, independently, even if such thought at first takes fantastic forms; we can now see distinctly enough its drift towards Socialism. And if, as is being now generally admitted, the next great struggle will be between capitalism and Socialism, we can readily see that mental independence must inevitably travel in the direction of the latter.

It is idle to discuss whether we of the Socialist party should welcome or repel these converging masses. We have no choice. They will thrust themselves upon us whether we will or no. They are not a theory, but a condition, and one that we will speedily have to deal with.

But we can hasten to some extent the process of their assimilation, or we can retard it. They cannot "swamp" the Socialist movement. There is not sufficient coherence of opinion amongst them, nor as yet a common fundamental belief. But they can convert it into a temporary Bedlam, a vast confusion of tongues, an incoherent, inharmonious jangle of conflicting opinions on unimportant matters, which may take years to straighten out before order is restored in the Socialist columns and the march resumed.

Some of this there doubtless will be despite our best efforts. But we can reduce it to a minimum by putting our own house in order for the reception of the newcomers. If they enter a "house divided against itself," where the members are quarreling and bickering over minor points of Socialist doctrine, where distrust and suspicion

rule amongst would-be "leaders," where doctrinaires and dogmatists fiercely and stubbornly insist on the acceptance of points of "faith," according to their peculiar interpretations, where noisy, self-confident and ignorant "economists" mark out the path to the future with their own special tape-lines, and insist that all shall travel thereon, and that those who move an inch to the right or left is a "fool" or a "traitor," we may depend upon it that the aforesaid newcomers will assuredly add to the general chaos. If they find a "rough house" they are going to participate in the entertainment, and they bring plenty of material with them that they can use as ammunition in the melee.

We have fundamental truths and general principles that all are agreed on. Using these and dropping minor points of disagreement we can prepare our ranks for the constant reception of the new arrivals and the march need not be impeded. It is the only way in which they can be assimilated.

All our quarrels for the last ten years have after all been but bubbles on the great current that sets towards Socialism. Where are all the fierce and zealous advocates of this or that measure, who used to declare that if their views were not adopted, disruption and destruction would ensue? Where are all the petty philosophers, the "practical" politicians, the 10-cent theorists, the fierce "impossibilists," the "sweet and reasonable" "opportunists"? Scores of them are but memories. They came to the top, bubbled over for a little while, and then disappeared in the swirl of the current. A few are here yet whose disappearance is just as certain to-morrow, and their place will be taken by new prophets upon whom the mantle of economic infallibility has not yet descended. All this we can calculate on, and it means little or nothing in the long run.

Let us impart to the new arrivals the things we do know—the fundamental principles that have stood the test of time, and whose justification has been given by economic development. Let us drop, on the other hand, the things we don't know; let us cease insisting on details of things in the future whose general outline only is apparent. There are whole series of problems, the answers to which can only be learned by observation and experience gained during the time that lies ahead of us. We don't know the exact path of trades union development, nor the details of the road on which the agricultural classes must travel towards Socialism—and many other things besides. Our views and speculations on these matters are legitimate enough, to be sure, but they are not essentials. There is room for difference. We can wait till time proves their truth or falsity. And they are of no use whatever in the work that lies before us, the assimilation of the crowds that are marching towards the Socialist camp, on all roads and from all points of the economic compass.

But as we do know the essential principles of Socialism, and as we can all agree on them, we can use them in the work that we are now called to. And they are the only things we can use—the only means to bring order into the chaos that is marching on us. For if the masses that are "coming our way" find disorder in our camp on their arrival, the result will inevitably be chaos worse confounded—for a time at least—and just now, in view of the rapidly with which economic development is traveling, time is the one thing we can most ill afford to waste.

STREET AND HALL MEETINGS.
Clark and Ohio—Every Wednesday at 8 p. m.
Clark and Walton place—Every Sunday at 8 p. m.
California and North avenues—Every Sunday afternoon.
34th and State streets—Every Saturday at 8 p. m.
Western avenue and Madison—Every Saturday. Speakers, Nolan, Hoelke and Higgins.

Third Ward—Hall meeting—3345 State street, Saturday, April 22, 8 p. m. Speaker, Miss Bertha Wilkins, of California.

Thirteenth Ward—1029 West Van Buren street, Sunday, April 23, 8 p. m. Speaker, National Organizer Bigelow.
West Side Auditorium—Sunday, April 30, 2:30 p. m. Speakers, A. M. Simons and others. 10c admission. 10 per cent to party, balance to Russian fund.

Twentieth Ward—943 West Harrison street, Sunday, April 23, 8 p. m. Speaker.

Fourteenth Ward—Meets every Sunday at 10 a. m., Friedman's Hall, corner of Grand and Western avenues.
May Day Demonstration—Aurora Hall (large), Milwaukee avenue and Huron street, Monday, May 1, 8 p. m. Speaker, Thos. J. Morgan and others. Also fine program.

Friedman, for whom and Higgins, Grand and Western avenues. Halle went.

The Progress of the Movement

in the City of Chicago necessitates some radical changes in our party organ, the Chicago Socialist, in the way of improvements. It is proposed that such improvements should be made, beginning the first week in May and it remains for the Central Committee to authorize definitely the proposed changes.

In the meantime we are making the following offer:

10 Sub Cards, at 50c \$5
10 Sub Cards, at 25c \$2
4 Sub Cards, at 50c \$2
3 Sub Cards, at 25c \$1

THE AGE OF MONOPOLY.

Country in the Grip of Railroad Monopoly— Interstate Commerce Commissioner Tells Union League Club It is Either "Regulation or Socialism."

Mr. C. A. Prouty of Vermont, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, speaking at a banquet at the Union League Club last Thursday evening, pointed out some phases of monopoly that are at present receiving the attention of an aroused people. Mr. Prouty spoke particularly on railroad monopoly. In the course of his speech he called attention to the fact that the 205,000 miles of railroad in this country six systems controlled 120,000 miles—the Pennsylvania, the Vanderbilt, the Hill, the Harriman, the Gould and the Rock Island. The gross revenues of all the roads was \$1,900,000,000, of which these six systems had \$1,200,000,000. Out of \$12,900,000,000 of capitalization of all the roads the six big systems have \$8,000,000,000. The six systems had 55 per cent of the single trackage, two-thirds of the gross receipts and two-thirds of the capital of all the roads in the country.

"The railroad monopolies will increase," said Mr. Prouty. "Whoever reads the future in the light of present conditions must understand that the number of railroad systems that control the railroads of the United States will only be limited by the necessities of the case. It can be made two, four or five."

The speaker then went on to show that the whole country was at the mercy of the railroad monopoly and recognized the fact that something must be done. According to Mr. Prouty's idea all that will be necessary is a little extension of the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission. That he understands the danger his class is in if something is not done immediately the following closing words of his address fully indicates:

"My friends, there comes a time when talk will not suffice—when it will be necessary to do something. I think that time has come. Kansas has spoken; Minnesota has spoken; Chicago has spoken. If you want that sort of talk to continue just continue treating the trusts and monopolies as they have been treated for the last ten years. The

time has come when the country must choose between regulation and Socialism."

It is safe to feel that it will take something more than a little "rate regulation." President Roosevelt holds the same opinion that Mr. Prouty does, "that something must be done," that talk will not suffice much longer. As the New York American well says:

"If Mr. Roosevelt thinks that the railroad men, by making some deceptive concessions, can settle the questions which civilization confronts, he is very badly mistaken."

Mr. Prouty says it is regulation or Socialism. But the Socialists realize that it is Socialism in the near future in spite of the capitalists' efforts to head it off with a little "regulation." "The people must own the trusts." Socialism will see to it that they do in the near future.

THE SOCIALIST AND TRADE UNIONS

BY SEYMOUR STEDMAN.

There is every evidence that in the very near future there will be a clash within the trade union movement of the United States. On one hand there will be the atomistic groups of different trades, hanging together through the federated organization known as the American Federation of Labor. This form of organization, whether serviceable at the present time or not, at ONE time was well adapted to the economic condition of the American wage workers. During the period of great distinction between skilled artisans and the common workers, and the vast difference in their remuneration, they were placed in classes which not only divided the various crafts, although employed in the same factory, but frequently produced an "aristocracy of labor" among the better paid, and the more poorly paid because the envious class of workers.

The development of machinery has reduced, to a large extent, all workers to an unskilled class. The reduction in the number of apprentices and the attempt of unions to hold a monopoly in a given trade by restricting its apprentice membership and the quali-

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Owing to the large amount of space taken by our advertisers this week the article by Comrade Voltmann on the first, second and third volume of Marx is omitted.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The struggle now going on between organized labor and organized capital in this city presents an interesting study for the mind that is trying to grasp the intricate relations existing between the different classes that go to make up society.

The labor unions find themselves confronted by a perfectly organized, determined capitalist class in possession of the public powers and all of the property upon which the workers depend for an opportunity to earn a living.

The one peculiar feature about this strike is that there seems to be a wheel within a wheel that somewhat differentiates it from the average strike. There appears to have been a close alliance between the team owners' association and the teamsters' union, a kind of working agreement between a number of small capitalists and the organization of their employees, that they might the better cope with the large shippers.

For the past three years this combination has been the most powerful factor in the labor movement in Chicago.

The action of the Employers' Association in organizing a huge transportation company which will make them the owners of teams and trucks which in the past have been the property of a class of middlemen, is one more demonstration of the soundness of the Socialist philosophy—i. e., that the middle class is fast passing out of existence as an economic factor in industrial development.

The united action of the Employers' Association, which holds its meetings at the Union League Club, in determining to wipe the team owners' association out of existence, is full of significance. For the time being the new company may make some concessions to the teamsters' union which will obviate the necessity of fighting a weak portion of their own class and the teamsters' union at the same time.

But that their ultimate aim is the subjugation of labor by any and all means to a point where organized resistance on the part of the workers will be impossible, no man who has carefully studied the situation will doubt.

That the capitalists will eventually be able to crush the spirit of organized labor, we do not for a moment believe. Whether the present strike is lost or won, the workers will emerge from it with a better understanding of where their strength and weakness lies.

It is a pitiable sight to see the laborer, with his unlimited strength and power of resistance, bounding awkwardly around and dazed by the organized intelligence of his little antagonist.

When once the eyes of the working class are fully opened and they understand the source of their exploiters' power, all will be changed in a comparatively short time.

The action of the large shippers in acquiring the ownership of the transportation facilities should set all workers thinking. It should cause them to see the point that is continually pointed out and emphasized by Socialist writers that the workers' condition can't be greatly improved until they collectively own the means of employment.

As the situation now stands, we find the employers united and acting as a unit. They are aggressive and eager for the fray. They realize that, being in possession of all the property and the powers of government, that they are complete masters of the situation.

The one power that will ever be able to cope with organized capital will be a class-conscious, organized working class, standing together both on the political and the economic field. Until this power is organized, the portion that the workers will receive will be in the future what it has been in the past, viz., police clubs, bull pens, injunctions and universal contempt.

When the workers unite and trust themselves, there is no power in the world that will be able to resist their power. The present strike, like all that have gone before, will cause an ever-increasing number of men to see the truth of the Socialist philosophy.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

A New York labor statute limiting a day's work to ten hours per day or sixty hours per week for bakers has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Justice Harlan is reported to have stated that the decision is one of the most important rendered by the Supreme Court in a hundred years.

The law involved in the case is section 110 of the New York State labor law prescribing the hours of labor in

ing to persuade the wealth producers to go after at every election.

A LOOK AHEAD.

The following from the address by Mayor Danne at the Jefferson day banquet clearly outlines the course of action designed by the party of Andrew Jackson; they see their star of hope bright with the prospect of office in a new scheme for feeding the people once more, and of inducing the workers of the United States to unite in "saving the country" again.

The blow struck in Chicago will also be followed by ideas of the character through out the cities of the United States. It will also be followed, in my humble judgment, if the Democratic party is wise and prudent and incorporates in its next platform a ringing declaration in favor of government ownership of interstate railroads, telegraphs and express transportation, by a decisive victory in favor of the common people of this country.

It is clear that if the Democratic party can get hold of the machinery now held by Wall street, that it proposes to go into the campaign of 1908 with a great cry for national ownership of everything on earth. It will make its campaign in screaming out loud for the dear "people," and how they have been down-trodden by centralized wealth and by the cruel exactions of the "wicked" and "criminal" trusts.

The above points clearly to action necessary for the Socialist party. In the years intervening, while the enemy is planning this coup, we must be up and doing and put out as never before that the only hope for working class emancipation is by the working class; that national ownership of the world, when administered by other than the producing class, will only spell continued exploitation; that there is positively no hope for the producing class save in the abolishment of the wages system.

It will not require a second look at the above to make clear our line of activity. The guns of the enemy must be spiked "before" the campaign of 1908, not "after." To action, consistent, persistent, intelligent and courageous, this and only this shall save the proletariat from being again engulfed in the maelstrom of "bourgeois" politics, and of landing the other side of 1908 defeated, dejected and despondent.

THE CHILDREN OF THE MILLS

Oh, the silence of the children in the sunny south to-day! It is sadder than the cry of fettered slaves. Lean and listen, and you will hear the roaring of the mill.

And the sighing of the wind through open graves. But the voices of the children—they are still. Oh, the roaring of the mill, of the mill!

They no longer shout and gambol in the blossom laden fields. And their laughter does not echo down the street.

They have gone across the hills; they are working in the mills— Oh, the tired little hands and aching feet. And the weary, dreary life that stunts and kills!

Oh, the roaring of the mill, of the mill! All the pleasures known to childhood are but tales of fairyland. What to them are singing birds and running streams?

For the rattle of the mill seems an echo of the mill. And they see but flying spindles in their dreams. Life is one in summer's heat or winter's chill— Oh, the roaring of the mill, of the mill!

In this boasted land of freedom there are bounded baby slaves. And the busy world goes by and does not heed. They are driven to the mill just to glut and overfill. Bursting coffers of the mighty monarch tread. When they perish we are told it is God's will. Oh, the roaring of the mill, of the mill!

PERSONAL TO MOTHER JONES.

The Boston Harbor people want you back—not to put you in a small-pox pesthouse, but Liberty Hall. Your lecture brought a lot to the anxious bench, and we want you to come back and finish up the job. Kindly write me when you can come, and all other particulars. HENRY E. ALLEN.

Remember and send in your campaign subscription lists. More subscribers always wanted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor of the Chicago Socialist: The article headed "The Berger Case" in your last issue, I should consider unworthy of notice if it were not signed by a comrade of A. M. Simon's national reputation.

Out of respect to the signature, and not to the article which disgraces it, I will offer some facts disproving Comrade Simon's contentions. To speak of a "crime having been proven" in this case, and then coolly stating that now "the question of punishment comes up for decision" would be outrageous if it were not ridiculous.

No crime has been proven against the Wisconsin comrades. They have in no wise violated either the national or the State constitutions. Neither of these requires the party to put up a ticket in every election. Nor do they forbid members of the party to vote when the Socialist party has no ticket in the field.

The clause of the national constitution pertaining to elections is as follows: "No State or local organization shall, under any circumstances, use, combine or compromise with any other political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations, in order to favor the candidate of such other organization, nor shall any candidate of the Socialist party accept any nomination or endorsement from any other party or political organization."

Now nobody who knows anything about this case claims that the Socialists of Milwaukee refrained from making nominations in order to favor the candidate of any other political party or organization. The Milwaukee members decided by referendum vote NOT to enter the local judicial campaign. The reason for this was freely discussed. No hint of any "collusion" or "understanding" with any candidate, party or organization was ever suggested.

No such charge was made against any Wisconsin member until National Comrade Trautman evolved the idea out of his own brain. For lack of space, I will not give all the reasons which influenced Milwaukee comrades against entering the judicial campaign. The two strongest reasons were first, that we still owed about \$1,000 for our campaign of last year, and were not in a financial position to make an educational campaign two consider all other campaigns useless; and second, that we had not one available candidate. The judicial offices can only be filled by members of the bar.

Now, Milwaukee comrades do not claim to be infallible. Perhaps we made a mistake—although it seems to us that we acted wisely, and that all sensible comrades would have done the same in similar circumstances. But this is a debatable point. And we should be very glad to see it debated in the Socialist press. Such a discussion would have a great educational value, if it were conducted on impersonal lines. But to debate the case, not on the ground of principle but personality, as Comrade Simon treats it in the article headed "The Berger Case" will produce heat, and not light.

Perhaps it would be a good thing to change the national constitution and compel the Socialist organizations in every place to put up tickets in every election. Or perhaps it would be wise to so alter the constitution as to forbid every member from voting under any circumstances for any candidate except those upon the Socialist ticket. But until such a change is made, Socialists cannot be "punished" for violating a clause of the constitution which does not yet exist. If such a change to the constitution is adopted, the Wisconsin comrades will abide by it. To charge them with "crime" for disobeying it BEFORE it is enacted, is clearly a most gross injustice.

The Milwaukee comrades have only followed the example of the Social Democrats in Germany, who support other candidates when they have no ticket of their own in the field. It is a curious fact that those who talk most about "International Socialism" are the first to raise an outcry when American Socialists follow the practice of the German Social Democracy. Comrade Simon fails to see anything "peculiar" in the situation of Milwaukee. But he seems to find something very "peculiar" in the conditions of American Socialism as distinguished from International Socialism. Otherwise, why does he brand that as a "crime" in Milwaukee which is commonly practiced by the Social Democrats of Germany?

Comrade Simon then proceeds to raise the charge of bossism against the Wisconsin movement. Now, the writer has been more or less intimately acquainted with the Socialist organization in four different cities and in four different States which have taken an especially active part in the Socialist movement. Of these four cities, Milwaukee has far less "bossism" than either of the other three. To talk of a "reign of terror" in Milwaukee is too laughable. Nowhere else has the writer ever heard matters of party tactics and principles discussed in a more free, proletarian fashion—sometimes roughly, sometimes good-naturedly, but always without constraint or favor.

It is equally absurd to charge that the Milwaukee "machine" discourages men of education from entering the party, in order to avoid rivals. In the last four years, only one professional man has been refused admission to the party in Milwaukee. This man, a lawyer and politician, had been five years the secretary of the Jefferson Club—the Tammany Hall—of this city. Would Comrade Simon have advised us to admit such a man to membership and nominate him on the judicial ticket?

As for Comrade Simon's personal attack upon Comrade Berger, it is absolutely unjustifiable. Comrade Simon, in the whole mass of personality and misrepresentation with which his article is beset, proves no point against Comrade Berger, nor against the constitution or of the principles of International Socialism. Simon admits that Berger is a "thoroughly informed Socialist who is doing untiring work for the cause," and yet wants him expelled from the National Executive Committee on a charge of "too much Berger." This certainly looks like a personal grudge or jealousy on the part of Comrade Simon. The fact is that Comrade Berger's sincerity and honesty have never been called in question by any man, not even by De Leon, not even by the capitalist press or politicians in the most heated campaigns.

We repeat that Milwaukee comrades do not claim to know everything and would be glad to have their policy discussed impartially and on a scientific basis. If convinced that it is a mistaken policy, they will change it. But they justly resent the sneers and misrepresentations contained in Comrade Simon's articles. They insist that it is a mockery of justice to "punish" them for a "crime" which is no offense according to the national constitution and the practice of International Socialism.

If American Socialists practice such unjust and unconstitutional "discipline," they will not establish the Co-operative Commonwealth in two hundred years. E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis., April 15, 1905.

HAGERTY'S ACTION RE-PUDIATED

The following statement has been sent to the New York "Daily People" by the undersigned committee. Chicago, March 31, 1905. Editor Daily People, New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir—Our attention has been brought to your account of a Socialist meeting in San Francisco, in which Mr. Hagerty, the lecturer, ridiculed and abused the Socialist Party and some of its representatives, and declared the Socialist Labor Party the logical political wing of the working class movement for economic betterment.

Inasmuch as Mr. Hagerty was a signer of the Industrial Union Manifesto, and as his utterances appear to have been accepted by the Socialist Labor Party, as the political attitude of the Industrial Union Movement of America, we consider it necessary to correct this wrong impression.

The only official declaration of the principles of the Industrial Union Movement is the Manifesto itself. There is no mistaking the meaning of these declarations from the Manifesto: "A movement to fulfill these conditions must consist of one great industrial union embracing all industries, providing for craft autonomy locally, industrial autonomy internationally, and working class unity generally."

It must be founded on the class struggle and its general administration must be conducted in harmony with the recognition of the irrepressible conflict between the capitalist class and the working class. It should be established as the economic organization of the working class without affiliation with any political party.

Mr. Hagerty or any other man has the right to express his personal opinion of matters political or economic, but neither he nor any other individual has the right to represent the Industrial Union Movement as being anything different from its official declarations.

We ask that the "Daily People" give this letter as great prominence as was given the account of Mr. Hagerty's San Francisco meeting. Respectfully,

WM. D. HAYWOOD, Chairman. W. E. TRAUTMAN, Secretary. A. M. SIMONS, W. L. HALL, CLARENCE SMITH, Temporary Executive Committee.

THE GOVERNMENT FIRST.

A Lesson that American Workers May Learn from Government Ownership in Italy.

Those workers who are voting and working for municipal and government ownership of public utilities through one of the capitalist parties might get considerable light on how that kind of "Socialism" will work to the interests of the capitalist class. In Italy the government owns many of the railroads. But it is a capitalist government, and it operates and administers them in the interest of the capitalist class. The following dispatch to the Chicago Tribune should make it plain that the workers of America, if they are wise and far-seeing, will acquire possession of the government before they proceed to get "government ownership."

The strike of the Italian railway employees is an effort to prevent the government from passing a bill regulating railway employees. One clause of the bill, which is being most bitterly opposed by the railroad employees, is that which will make going on strike mutiny against the government, similar to that of an enlisted soldier. The dispatch says:

"The government has taken vigorous measures, not only to keep trains running on its own lines, but to resist in Parliament the attempt of its employees to dictate legislation. TROOPS TO RUN TRAINS. 'This morning at 6 o'clock all railway stations will be occupied by troops.'

"The railway battalion attached to each army corps will be specially detailed to carry on traffic. Engineers and stokers will be supplied from the navy. 'Each train will carry an armed escort, and government workmen will be ready to repair any damage done, while cavalry will patrol the tracks.'

"Two trains will be run daily each way on the principal routes—namely, from Suse to Turin, between Turin, Milan and Venice; between Turin, Genoa, Florence, Rome and Naples; and between Bologna, Ancona and Brindisi.

"EVEN THE NAVY TO HELP. 'The government has given orders for the ships of the navy to concentrate in the principal ports, and leave has been suspended of all soldiers and sailors.'

"Sig. Fortis, Premier and Minister of the Interior, yesterday held a conference with Sig. Brunetti, of the Parliamentary Railway Committee, in which he declared that the railway strike could not be tolerated or recognized as a means of one class of citizens asserting special rights, because it would sacrifice the interests of the country at large.

"The Premier declared that the government, supported by public opinion, would do its duty, would restrict losses due to the strike, and maintain order, guaranteeing railway service as far as possible."

The Chicago Tribune, in an article headed "What Municipal Ownership Means," commenting on the Italian strike, points out what the municipal authorities would be expected to do under similar circumstances in Chicago in the following language: "If the city of Chicago were to undertake the operation of street car

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lines it would have to run them more
efficiently than it does the waterworks.
If by a strike, or the threat of one, em-
ployees should attempt to get higher
wages or shorter hours, or to defeat
an ordinance they were opposed to, no
council which respected itself and had
popular respect would back down. It
would be the duty of the city authorities
if there were a strike to get new
uniforms—using policemen who knew
the trade, if necessary—and utilize the
police force in all ways to keep the
lines open. If there were not enough
policemen, it would be the duty of the
authorities to apply to the Governor
for assistance in suppressing the re-
volt against law and order.

The workers should see to it that
their class takes control of all govern-
ment powers a little before they be-
come too enthusiastic for government
ownership. Without a working class-
controlled government, government
ownership will in no way help the
workers. The class that controls the
government, judging from all past ex-
perience, will use it in their own in-
terest. The recent strikes in Holland,
Belgium, Italy and Australia on gov-
ernment owned railroads should be ob-
ject lessons that the workers in Amer-
ica cannot misunderstand.

In this country, where we have man-
hood suffrage, there is no reason why
government ownership should precede
the control of the government by the
great producing class.

THE PESSIMISTIC PRESENT.

PURPOSE TWO.

-Childlike Dangers.
Sweet are the faces of children. The
tender, exquisite portrayal, angelic,
untutored expression untrammelled by
years yet to come. Their smiles give
age hope for the future; their pleas
angry wrath to offenders.

Two little arms creep around me;
soft, velvet cheek touches mine; some-
one is humming a wee lullaby; I turn,
with a kiss for my baby. I draw him
up close, looking deep into eyes yet
unmarred by the evil they know not,
and strive with a wavering song to
shield him from knowledge which
hurts him. Crouching the wall of a sad
heart has coaxed my babe gently to
sleep.

Al, little one, bright are your pros-
pects as judged by man's chance to
win, yet many have failed with such
promise, and more have no prospects
to count on. In guarding you, sweet,
from that chasm—that pitiless gulf of
dispair—I muse o'er conditions about
you.

The children of paupers—what think
you they know of your playtimes, your
comforts? There's no mamma, well-
clothed and well-fed, to greet them
with cheer in the morning. She may
try, but the dread cares of doom are
casting reflections more sad.

In the fifth of a pestilence slum they
struggle to build their frail bodies,
just gaining a foothold on life as they
crawl from their rags to the sweat-
shops. O, the pain of the incessant
child-tramp slow-plodding its way to
the factory! It is piling up grave-
stones unnumbered—a genie of menace
and import.

I believe these uncaared-of of men
--these babes--foully treated, forlorn,
uncover conditions in life more con-
demning than bravest of fiends dares
to question. Every torture, vile stunt-
ing of growth, the blindfold of igno-
rance, fear and despair, proclaims to
the world its criminal guilt.

These shriveled-up forms with their
open-eyed sorrows, how cringing and
fearful they look out on life! In the
turn of the bud they are blighted; in
the midst of a laugh comes the hush;
Close your ears as you fear what this
silence portends. It touches down
deep in the heart throbs of Nature and
renders your foothold unsteady, un-
safe.

Well beware, for this child-face so
dearly beloved will not greet you for
long. Out in the wilderness (whither
we know not) it mingles with masses
and classes the same. The glad cry of
joy will not save it from sorrow; the
wild shout for freedom will ring in-
secure; the wishes and love of its own
guide but little in storms fierce as
these of our precarious environments.

O, childlike pathetic! O, hopes un-
fulfilled! Why, why in the anguish
of bearing and shielding is love unre-
warded, unrequited? And yet, as I cry
comes the thought, "There's a reason
for all that has been, now exists, or
will come." Be the causes unjust,
wrongly-fashioned, relentless, the pun-
ishment darkens and deepens with mo-
ments, until life, rebelling, completely
is changed.

We will nurture these children with
fear and concern, lest they fall into
pitfalls when caught unawares, but
the gist of our teaching will mass them
for conflict; for class-annihilation. In
the germ of this teaching we plant
a new kingdom; we use a sure weapon
to conquer the foe; we cause such con-
ditions that offspring may master.

I pray you, O fathers and mothers
of children, to watch lest these little
ones be your damnation. In the man-
ner of rearing be cautious and earnest;
be true to the trust that their pure
lives confide to your keeping.

You will find that the oneness of life
is eternal; that "each makes for all,
and that all stand for each," that the
utmost workings are kin to your
own, producing effects on yourself and
your progeny.

Awake is my baby. Again he is
climbing and nestling up close. In the
face of your love, little sweetheart
of mine, would I fling all to naught
that this earth may hold for you, or
near that sweet smile bidding hope
to my sadness? As I hope for the
peace of the oncoming days I will
struggle and work for the freedom of
children.

Come, dearest, your parents are
riding the way.
ERMA VIVIAN JOHNSON.

BRIEF COMMENT
ON CURRENT EVENTS

BY ED. R. COPE.

President Roosevelt has made another
arbitrary play in the recent "investiga-
tion" of the beef trust. James R. Gar-
field, head of the Bureau of Corporations,
who was placed in that prominent po-
sition because he is the son of his father,
condemned the inquiry, and has discov-
ered that the packers are a nice lot of
gentlemen, entirely too noble and upright
to do such a thing as charge exorbitant
prices for the products of their packing
houses. Mr. Garfield states that the
profit on dressed meats is very small,
but is very careful, however, not to look
into the question of milage on refriger-
ator cars paid to the packers by the
railroads. This latter is a dangerous
subject to deal with, and, like a loyal
servant of capitalism, Mr. Garfield pru-
dently passed it by. In the meantime the
trust has raised the prices of meat and
continues to do business in the same old
way.

Since the foregoing was written a new
development has taken place. A number
of employes of the packing companies
have been indicted by the federal grand
jury investigating their business. The
charge is that of opposing and obstruct-
ing the service of a subpoena on a cer-
tain employe of one of the packing firms
who was wanted as a witness. Evidently
the administration has decided that a
"whitewash" of the packers will not be
sufficient to convince the people of Roose-
velt's sincerity in his efforts to "do some-
thing" for the people, so probably a few
employes of the packers will be fined a
few thousand dollars, and thus the Presi-
dent's sincerity be vindicated.

That anything material will come of
the national administration's inquiry into
the "beef and Standard Oil trusts," or
President Roosevelt's stand for govern-
ment regulation of freight rates, is doubt-
ful. An invasion on the "rights" of pri-
vate property, such as the latter contain
plates, will hardly be tolerated by the
capitalists, who will be wise enough to
see in it a move which in its ultimate
effects may be dangerous to their material
interests.

If the government is allowed to dic-
tate what rates shall be charged on
freight by the railroads, may it not logi-
cally go still further, as occasion may
demand, and decide the prices to be
charged for beef, or steel, or clothing,
or shoes, or agricultural instruments,
etc.

This principle once allowed by the
capitalists, who is there to say how far
it shall go or shall not go? If the au-
thority of the government to decide how
much profits shall be taken business in
time admitted by the capitalists, might
not the government go a step further
and declare that no profits whatever
shall be taken?

It is extremely improbable, however,
that this last act will ever be performed
by other than a revolutionary working
class government. But, because of the
pressure exerted by an increasingly revo-
lutionary working class, the national gov-
ernment may be forced, in its efforts to
stem the rising tide of discontent, into
establishing precedents that will prove
valuable to the working class when they
assume control.

The evolution of President Roosevelt's
rate regulation idea will undoubtedly
prove interesting to observing and intelli-
gent workmen.

The workmen of Chicago who voted
for immediate municipal ownership of the
street car system, but did not vote
for working class control of the police,
are now having a few eyesopeners pre-
sented them by the use being made of
the police force in the present Montgom-
ery Ward strike. Acting under orders
from the new Mayor, the police continue
as in the past to help the employers
break the strike. Wagons are escorted
by the officers to the Montgomery Ward
building, there loaded, and then escorted
to the freight houses, while the pickets
who attempt to interfere are clubbed into
a realization of the fact that in a man elect-
ed on a capitalist ticket is bound to sup-
port capitalist class interests.

Another evidence of the correctness of
the Socialist contention that the class war
rages in society between the capitalist
class and the working class, and that
the capitalist class being the rulers of so-
ciety, make use of all the forces of gov-
ernment in maintaining their power and
keeping the workers in subjection, is af-
forded by the venire issued for the April
grand jury.

This body, which will investigate the
cases growing out of the recent strikes
of teamsters, garment workers, carriage-
workers and others, and will have power
to return indictments against the strikers,
will be chosen entirely from the employ-
ing class, the venire being headed by the
following "substantial citizens": Harry
G. Seifried, formerly general manager
of Marshall Field & Co.'s retail store;
John H. True, treasurer Northwestern
Terra Cotta Company; Otto Kroeschell,
president of Kroeschell Bros., Ice Com-
pany; Harry L. Wright, secretary Hast-
ings Express Company; Arthur Meeker,
general manager Armour & Co.; Addison
R. Baker, broker; John C. Spry, lumber
dealer; John F. Barrett, broker; Lyman
A. Martin, president Imperial Publishing
Company; James H. Moore, insurance,
and Eugene S. Kimball, capitalist.

These men will undoubtedly see to it
that "justice" is done the strikers, and

any workman who thinks that "jus-
tice" will be on his side will have another
thing coming when this grand jury gets
through with its work.

The fact that these veniremen are
drawn entirely from the ranks of the
employers ought to convince any sane
workman that government, under the
present class state, functions in the in-
terests of the ruling class alone.

JACK LONDON'S NEW BOOK.

A new book by Jack London, "WALL
OF THE CLASSES" (Macmillan), will
be published in the course of a few
days. It is well known that Mr. Lon-
don is a Socialist as well as a novelist,
and in this book he gives us the way
and wherefore of his belief. In an in-
teresting preface he tells us that when
he was a youngster he was looked upon
as a wild sort of creature because he
was a Socialist. That was nine or ten
years ago. He was called in his native
town a "red shirt," a "dynamiter," and
an "anarchist." And he says "really
decent fellows, who liked me well, drew
the line at my appearing in public with
their sisters." But times have changed,
and now he finds people who are not
called "red shirts" or "dynamiters," ad-
vancing views much like his own. "I
was not he who had changed, but the
times. For several years Socialism in
the United States, according to Mr. Lon-
don, has been respectable—a sweet and
beautiful Utopian dream, in the bour-
geois mind, yet a dream, only a dream.
During this period, which has just out-
ed, Socialism was tolerated because it
was impossible and non-menacing. Much
of its thunder had been stolen, and the
workmen had been made happy with
full dinner pails. There was nothing to
fear. The kind old world spun on, com-
pans were clipped, and larger profits than
ever were extracted from the toilers.
Common clipping and profit extracting
would continue to the end of time. There
were functions divine in origin and held
by divine right. The newspapers, the
preachers and the college presidents said
so, and what they say, of course, is so
to the bourgeois mind."

Mr. London does not deny that Social-
ism is a menace. "The average member
of the capitalist class, when he discusses
Socialism, is condemned an ignorant
outlet of his own mouth. He does not
know the literature of Socialism, its philo-
sophy, nor its politics. He waves his hand
sagely and rattles the dry bones of dead
and buried ideas. His lips imbecilely
mutter phrases, such as 'Men are not born
equal and never can be.' It is Utopian and
impossible." "Abstinance should be re-
sisted." "Man will first have to be born
again." "Co-operative colonies have al-
ways failed." and "What if we do divid-
up in ten years there would be rich
and poor men such as there are to-day."

The capitalist, he insists, knows nothing
about Socialism, but it is time that he
did, and in the essays that form this
volume he tells the story. "If the cap-
italist reads Mr. London's book he will
at least know how one Socialist defines
his cause. The book is personal, ecstas-
tic, entertaining. All Socialists will
agree with it, and all capitalists will dis-
agree with it. It is Utopian, but as one
man's point of view, and that man an in-
teresting personality, the book is enter-
taining."

The last chapter explains how the
writer became a Socialist, and how he
changed his mind about certain things.
--Jeanette L. Gilder in Chicago Trib-
une.

ROCKFORD NOTES.

Rockford, Ill., April 16, 1905.
Editor Chicago Socialist:
Dear Comrade--In Rockford we
have been conducting an all winter's
campaign of education. We expect to
see some result next Tuesday.

Comrade Collins was with us on the
5th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th. He had
five good meetings.

On the 13th (Thursday night), a
meeting was arranged in Germania
Hall by a Young Men's Republican
Club, at which all the candidates of
all parties for office in the election
next Tuesday, the 18th, were asked to
state what they stood for. I am afraid
we won't be invited again. The Morn-
ing Star said the next morning that
"the Socialists were the only candi-
dates who said anything. In a meet-
ing of this kind the Socialists have the
advantage, because they stand for
something."

Saturday morning the same paper,
in an article on the Socialist activities
in this campaign, referred to the Ger-
mania Hall meeting as their meeting
in Germania Hall, and said, "It looks
now as if the Socialist candidates were
the only ones to gain anything by it."

We hope to elect three or four alder-
men in this election and to make a
good showing in general. But it will
make no difference what the results
are. As soon as the weather warms
up we start our street corner agita-
tion. There will be no let-up in Rock-
ford.

Will see that you get the results of
Tuesday's election as soon as we know
it. Fraternally,
CHAS. G. BARGREN.

NOT CE

The Second Ward branch has decid-
ed to change its meeting place. Here-
after it will meet at 3345 State street.
All members are hereby notified. Meet-
ings will be held every Wednesday at
8 p. m. Robert Kurth, Secy.
More subscribers always wanted.

Grand First of May
CELEBRATION
Musical Entertainment & Ball
GIVEN BY THE
TWENTY-SECOND WARD
ITALIAN SOCIALIST CLUB
AT
Trades Union Hall, 55 North Clark Street
ON THE 30th APRIL, 1905
Grand Midnight Socialist March Starts at
2:30 P. M.

TO SELL
4 rooms; furniture, sewing machine
and a good piano, cheap on account
of sickness, sold with or without
piano. JOHN KLEINER, 15 Tem-
ple Street, 3d floor, rear.

HARRIS
311 E. Division St.
FINE WATCH FREE
WITH EVERY
Confirmation Outfit
Prices ranging from \$3.45 to \$11.95
We also carry a fine line of Shoes
at low prices.

Englewood Window Glass Co.
(Not Inc.)
Plate, Window, Mirrors, Art Glass,
Etc. 822 W. 63d St., Chicago.
RASMUSSEN & MAYAN, Props.
Tel. 2562 Garfield

H. C. MADSEN
DEALER IN
Pure Milk and Cream
6320 MAY STREET

Tel. Ogden 2582
R. VOLLENDORF
Fish and Oysters
CANNED GOODS AND DELICACIES
1068 Milwaukee Ave.
Near Lincoln St.

Laundry
of all kinds called for and delivered to all
parts of the North and West. Sides-
Good Work and Moderate Prices.
N. JOHNSON
640 N. MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

MITTLACHER
752 BELMONT AVE.
THE TAILOR

ROBERT W. JESCHKE
One Price to All
1144 Milwaukee Avenue
HATTER AND FURNISHER

BEST IN QUALITY
C. W. GLASS
UNION
MADE SHOES
1140 MILWAUKEE AVE.
COST NO MORE

AUG. P. KELTING
Dry Goods, Notions and
Gents' Furnishings
702 BELMONT AVENUE
BORNER PAULINA STREET. CHICAGO

Telephone 1504 Black
FRANK EGGENSPERGER FRANK ZINK
EGGENSPERGER & CO.
Staple and Fancy Groceries
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Wholesale and Retail
423 E. NORTH AVE. CHICAGO

Telephone Balm 61
D. M. LACKING
CLIPPER OF THE
CHICAGO
844 MILWAUKEE AVE. CHICAGO

THE CONSUMING POWER OF THE
WORKING CLASS IS AN ASSET THAT
CAN BE USED FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THAT CLASS. INVESTIGATE IT NOW
Our Business Proves It Can be Done
YOU CAN SPEND YOUR MONEY AND SAVE IT TOO
BY TRADING WITH THE
Chicago Co-operative Trading Society
ONE QUALITY--THE BEST; ONE PRICE--THE LOWEST. WE PAY DIVIDENDS ON
PURCHASES, ENABLING THE CUSTOMER TO SAVE MONEY BY SPENDING IT
Just look over our record; perhaps it will induce you to become a partner. We
will sell you a share for \$10, which your dividends on purchases can pay for.
WHEN
LOOKING FOR
GROCERIES AND MEATS
CALL ON
US AT
965 Armitage Ave. 1097 W. North Ave.
Telephone West-1967
Business in 1904
\$68,000.00
By level These
co-operatives have
achieved the im-
possible.
--All Retailers.

Men's Easter
Suits Tomorrow
\$12
For tomorrow, the last day before Easter, we
make an offer that we alone, of all stores in
this vicinity, can afford to make. We will sell
to every man who wishes one, a special \$12.00
suit, good enough for Easter or any other
dressy occasion. You may take your choice of
double or single breasted suits, all made after
the latest dictates of fashion, with the longer
skirt, the flaring lapel, the jaunty, dashing air
that belongs to the clothes of the well dressed
man. Only one thing permits of this low price,
and that is the fact we have the advantage of
buying for seven large stores at once. Such a
buying power reduces the prices almost be-
yond belief. We will be prepared tomorrow
with extra employees where needed and our
only request is that you come as early as possi-
ble. Don't forget to ask to see the Easter
Special at
\$12
THE
STERN
CLOTHING CO.
North Avenue and Larrabee Street
THE BUSY BIG CLOTHING STORE

The Store of Values and Varieties
Our many patrons regard us as such--we always aim to show a com-
plete assortment of new things and sell them at the lowest prices. If you
are not a patron of this store you should be.
F. W. ROEPSTORFF & CO.
DRY GOODS--CLOTHING--SHOES
6222-6230 HALSTED ST.

NOVAK & SEBEK
1562-64 West 22nd Street
Up-to-Date Clothing Store
OUR SPECIALTIES:
Men's all-wool cassimere suits, scotch
cheviot plaid effect, serge lining, and
made in four button Rugby
sack style, sizes 34 to 42... \$9.95
Men's all-wool worsted suits,
neat plaid effect, made with dur-
able serge lining and made in
four button Rugby
sack style, sizes 34 to 42... \$12.45
Men's all-wool fancy cassimere
suits, scotch cheviot effect, dur-
able serge lining and made in
four button Rugby
sack style, 35 to 42... \$10.85

BETTER THAN EVER
SILVERSTEIN & WEINSTEIN'S
SPRING AND SUMMER
SHOES
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE
Latest in Style, Comfortable in Wear and Reasonable in Price
280 W. 12th St., Near Halsted

THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY!
Magnolia Springs, Baldwin Co., Alabama
THE GARDEN SPOT OF AMERICA
Fine climate and purest water in the world. Would you like to know
all about this country, where truck growing and fruit raising yield enor-
mous returns, ready markets and top prices for all we raise. A new rail-
road is now being built through our land.
Send for booklet (free). Railroad fare allowed to purchasers.
C. A. ALSTON, General Agent
1304 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., 142 Washington St., Chicago
Excursions 1st and 3d Tuesday Each Month

Schmoll Furniture
Company
316 E. North Avenue
EASY PAYMENTS
OUR PRICES THE LOWEST
Price \$1.35

TELEPHONE MAIN 3796

METZGER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

LEAF TOBACCO

Our April Offer: We have just received a very fancy lot of Broadleaf Wrappers. Old goods, medium to dark, perfect in burn, at 50c. actual weight, as long as they last. You will make no mistake by calling and examining same.

204 E. LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.



None But the Best Made and Best Fitting

SUITS For Men and Boys

can be found in our establishment. They are cut and designed on the newest patterns and are made of best wearing all-wool fast color materials.

We are prepared to show you all the newest patterns, colors and styles in regular, slim, stout and extra-large sizes at prices ranging from

\$6.00 to \$25.00



Corner Blue Island Avenue and 18th Street

Corner Blue Island Avenue and 18th Street

SAM BACH

Outfitter for

Men and Boys

Cor. 115th St. and Michigan Ave.

The West Side's Largest Clothing Store



The West Side's Largest Clothing Store



We show a larger stock and variety of MEN'S SUITS and TOP COATS than any other THREE stores on the West Side. Take a look at our display and you'll become convinced that we can fit you right—at right prices.

\$7.50 to \$25

H. GEISENHEIMER

6 AND 8 ARCADE BUILDING, PULLMAN, ILL.

Clothing, Shoes, Hats and Furnishing Goods

All the New Styles for Spring Have Arrived

SPECIAL BRANDAN'S MOULDER'S SHOE \$2.00

COOK COUNTY.

CHAR. L. BRECKON, Secretary, 163 Randolph St.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The following is the Secretary's report for week ending April 15, 1905. Receipts: Stamps, \$98.12; delegate dues, \$6.75; campaign fund, \$41.45; literature, \$4.56; balance last week, \$22.54. Total, \$173.42.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

The following are the contributions to the campaign fund for the week ending April 15, 1905: By check last week J. Tobas was credited with \$1, when the amount should have been \$2.50. The list of H. Quest, \$2, was entirely omitted.

E. Shifrook, \$1; E. Jensen, \$1; G. N. Lindsay, \$1; Chas. J. Hall, \$1.50; L. J. Berglund, \$2; Henry Goetz, \$1.50; M. J. Johnson, \$2.75; John Keller, \$1.25; Second Ward, \$5; B. Mihalceon, \$6; B. Bell, \$6; Thirty-ninth Ward, 6th district, \$1.65; Geo. Klein, \$2; H. J. Peterson, \$1.25; L. Skoda, \$2.25; A. Fisher, \$1; J. Harvey, \$1.75; Aug. Heidman, \$1.50; A. H. Johnson, \$2; Rudolf Trepper, \$2; E. Hennig, \$1; Chas. S. Wheeler, \$1; Fred Bauer, \$1; O. Besenlock, \$1.05. Total for the week, \$41.45.

The item appearing in last week's paper crediting J. Cautfield with \$13.50 should have appeared as a credit to collection at Kensington Turner Hall.

No matter for what amount get your lists into the Secretary's office.

Do not lose a moment's time in returning your lists on campaign fund. This matter must be closed up at once.

The receipts on the campaign fund last week were \$41.45. This week they have summed up thus far \$30. At this rate it will take twenty weeks to pay off the deficit. Get in your lists quick.

Delegates C. C.—Don't forget the double-barreled special meeting for Sunday, April 23, 1 p. m., at 55 North Clark street.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

Delegates to the Entertainment Committee are hereby notified that weekly meetings will be held by the committee every Tuesday at 8 p. m.

Until more convenient quarters can be secured the committee will meet in the Eighteenth Ward Branch headquarters, 328 West Madison street, southeast corner Aberdeen street, third floor.

Important business will be transacted at each meeting, so be sure to attend to your duty.

H. H. VALENTINE, Secy. Ent. Com.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Holders of Campaign Lists Urged to Return Same at Once.

In order that the list may be checked off, it is urgent upon every person who has received a campaign list that same be returned to the County Secretary at once. Every reader of the Chicago Socialist in the city received one of these lists. It is due the public and the integrity of our organization that every list be turned in. When you read this, don't wait a moment, but send or bring the list in at once.

SLASHING STAMP SALE.

Sales for Four Months Show Steady Growth in Membership.

The following account of due stamp sales for the past four months is most encouraging. It shows a steady advance all along the line, and indicates that membership affairs in the branches are being handled in a systematic manner. Never did party affairs in Chicago appear more encouraging than now.

The following shows the sale of due stamps by months as indicated:

Table with 2 columns: Month, Sales. September, 1904: 1,244; January, 1905: 1,289; February, 1905: 1,522; March, 1905: 2,038.

The amount sold the first fifteen days of April indicates that the present month is going to exceed the high-water mark of March. The steady growth indicates real life, and proves the activity of the financial secretaries in getting all members into good standing and keeping them there. The above totals 6,143 stamps in four months, or an average per month of 1,535. Cards were granted to 256 new members at the April meeting of the Central Committee, and this would make the present membership seem to be about 18,000. Twenty-three thousand and three hundred Socialist voters in the spring election of 1905—the very least should be one out of ten of these into the locals in the next thirty days. Five hundred new members by next Central Committee meeting, and our first stake is driven. This means fifteen applications from each ward in thirty days—or one new name every two days for each ward, or about two for each of the district capitals. Bring them in, comrades, and the world is ours—the Chicago world—in proportion to the effectiveness of our organization. A perfect tidal wave of thought is looking toward Socialism. Capitalist newspapers say there are 180,000 Socialists in Chicago. Let's get 18,000 of them organized into our proletarian army. If we do, nothing can defeat us. If we don't, defeat stares us in the face at every turn. The only hope for the emancipation of the working class lies in its organization. This the battleground and this the victory.

WILL HAVE TO MOVE.

The headquarters will be changed to some other location, yet to be determined. There are a number of bundles of leaflets yet in the office. Will not each ward call for a bundle? You can use them all summer at street corner meetings. Get them away from headquarters quick, so that we will not have them to move. First come, first choice.

HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS

If not, you ought to see our grand assortments first. We are showing a most complete variety of all the new and desirable fabrics for Spring. Our materials are not only stylish and handsome, but also of excellent wearing quality. Investigate our line of

Black and Colored Woolen Dress Goods, Silks and Fine Wash Goods

You Are Entitled to Our PREMIUM COUPONS with every 5c purchase, regardless of what you buy. Ask for them and save them!

These Prices are for This Week

- Black Beau de Soie Silk—full 27 inches wide, extra heavy, suitable for coats and skirts, regular \$1.35 value, special price for this sale 98c
White Japanese Silk—full yard wide, most serviceable wash silk for waists and dresses, the kind that sells regularly at 75c, our special price during this sale 55c
Fine Lustrous China Silks—24 to 27 inches wide, in all desirable colors, also black and white, best 50c and 59c values, our special price during this sale, per yard 40c
Plain and Fancy Mohairs—in all desirable colors, handsome and serviceable, materials for waists, skirts, or shirt waist suits, our special price for this sale 59c
Plain Colored Panama Mohair—with neat dot effect in a complete assortment of new spring shades, our price during this sale, per yard 59c
All Wool Storm Serge—46 inches wide, in all the desirable new spring shades, our special price during this sale, per yard 68c
Fine Crepe Melrose and Mohair Sicilian—stylish and very serviceable materials, in all the new spring shades and black, our special during this sale, per yard 98c
Granite Suiting—46 inches wide, strictly all-wool cloth, sponged and shrunken, in all desirable spring shades, during this sale, per yard 79c
Silk Finished Prunella—fine Crepe du Chine, silk and wool mixtures, and other handsome materials, in various new weaves and colors, special, per yard 1.25
Cotton Chiffon Voile—in black, blue and brown, neatly figured, for wash suits and skirts, per yard 12c
Dress Voile—mill ends from 2 to 12 yards long, suitable for wash suits and skirts, per yard 6c
Dress Lawn—in large and varied assortment of neat figures, mostly light colors, regular 25c per yard 17c
Fine Woolen Challie—some with satin stripes, choice of desirable patterns and colors, 50c value, per yard 39c
Dress Percalé—double folded dress percalé—choice of new patterns and colors, regular 8c value, per yard 4c
Dress Sateen—a lot of fine dress sateens, choice of neat patterns and dark colors, actual 25c value, per yard 12c

Dr. Kolacek & Co. 559, 561, 563 & 565 BLUE ISLAND AVE.

CLASSES, CROWDS AND WORLDS

When it comes to a choice of crowds, Mr. Harlan has the best crowd behind him. He is surrounded by the best men. The best influences will be with him, operating constantly to assist him in giving the city a good administration. All the "gang," all the grafters, hoodlums, "big-brother" men, policy shop dealers, and others of that class are with Judge Dunne in this campaign. The testimony on this point is practically unanimous. It comes from the highest authority—from men like Raymond Robins and Graham Taylor, who know the underworld of Chicago as thoroughly as Josiah Flynt does that of New York. Now, we do not want the "underworld" to be the upper world in Chicago. It should be kept under. The mantle of charity should be cast over it as far as possible, but it should be controlled if it cannot be suppressed. We are not ready yet to have it establish its headquarters in the City Hall.—Chicago Tribune, editorial of April 2, 1905.

The truth will crop out towards the end of a hot campaign. After all, the fundamental issue in every campaign is, Which "crowd" shall have control of the government? Though there are no classes in this country (so they say), yet the Tribune is willing to admit that there are "crowds" and "worlds."

The slum proletariat of the lodging house districts is generally supposed to vote the Democratic ticket and the Tribune jumps at this as an excuse for saying that the Democratic party is under the control of this "crowd." This is not true. The bulk of the Democratic party is made up of laboringmen and small merchants and manufacturers. These latter think that under fair competition they can maintain themselves against the tendency towards co-operation and consolidation. Now the fact is, there is no such thing as fair competition. Free competition is always unfair. Fair competition would be regulated competition, and to regulate competition would be to destroy its very object, which is to allow one man to defeat and kill off his competitors.

As to the laboringmen, they vote the Democratic ticket (or Republican ticket, as the case may be) out of habit or ignorance or because they cherish the thought of "succeeding in life" by becoming capitalists themselves, rather than the thought of improving the condition and rewards of labor to a point where it would be better to be a laborer than to be a capitalist. In fact, where the capitalist would disappear. These backward merchants and backward laborers constitute the bulk of the Democratic party. Though mistaken in their economic views and ideals they are honest and are as "respectable" as any men living.

Yet the Tribune would insinuate that these men, constituting the mass of the Democratic party, belong to the same crowd as the slummers, and lumps them all together as the "under-world." Nice, isn't it? Who said anything about stirring up class hatred? There is more venom in the last six lines of the above editorial than in a whole Socialist library. "The underworld should be kept under. It should be controlled, if it cannot be suppressed." We have no classes here in this country; only an "upper world" and an "under world."

Even if the under world should once get on top it could not steal any more than the upper world has done in the past. The latter has taken everything

in sight. This dark hint of some terrible calamity from under-world rule is constantly used to terrorize people from voting for what they want. Be a free man. Do not vote for the so-called "lesser evil." Vote for your own interest regardless of threats. Having survived the rule of the "upper world" so long let us "cast the mantle of charity over it," and steel against all future evils, like true veterans calmly face even so d'adful a thing as the rule of our neighbors and fellow citizens who constitute for the Tribune the "under-world."

EX-DEMOCRAT.

Are you getting your ward organized for the summer campaign? If we recognize the true importance of this summer's work we will lay the foundation for 1908. Dig deep while slumbers sleep and you'll have propaganda to sell and keep—that is, if you get in your campaign subscription lists.

The best possible training for the great work ahead is to prove our ability to efficiently organize now. Do some wholesome thinking along this line now—make it bear fruit at every street corner this summer.

STATE SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR MARCH, 1905.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. On hand March 1st: \$ 8.12. One Stamp: \$20.00. Cook County: \$10.00. Kenosha: \$10.00. Winnebago County: \$10.00. Stantton: \$10.00. Madison County: \$10.00. Rock Island County: \$10.00. St. Clair County: \$10.00. Kane County: \$10.00. Coal City—No. 2: \$10.00. Mt. Olive: \$10.00. Paris: \$10.00. Quincy: \$10.00. Lincoln: \$10.00. Joliet—No. 1: \$10.00. Sangamon County: \$10.00. Danville: \$10.00. Peoria County: \$10.00. Salem: \$10.00. Johanson City: \$10.00. Morgan County: \$10.00. Dupage County: \$10.00. Joliet—No. 2: \$10.00. Coal City—No. 1: \$10.00. Ladd: \$10.00. Streator: \$10.00. Griggsville: \$10.00. Macomb: \$10.00. Supplies: \$10.00. Coal City—No. 2: \$10.00. Sangamon County: \$10.00. Stantton: \$10.00. Streator: \$10.00. Cook County—Rent account: \$10.00. Total: \$ 285.87. Expenditures: National Committee: \$145.00. Postage and telegrams: \$13.79. John Collins, wages and expenses: \$50.00. A. A. McKay, office rent: \$40.00. Lewis S. Smith, wage account: \$4.67. Office help: \$15.00. Janitor services: \$2.00. Miscellaneous expense: \$2.88—\$26.24. Balance on hand: \$ 49.33.

STAMP ACCOUNT.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. On hand March 1st: \$ 12. Bought during month: \$3,300—7,542. Sold during month: \$4,378. Balance on hand: \$ 134.

JAS. S. SMITH, State Secretary.

The workingmen who voted for Dunne are wondering if they didn't get a gold brick. Get in your lists.

AN AMERICAN SOCIALISM.

This is the title of the leading article in the International Socialist Review for April. It is by William English Walling, and it is an analysis of the writings of Prof. Thorstein Veblen, of the University of Chicago. Veblen is a thinker of far more than ordinary acuteness, whose writings have thus far been little known to those within the Socialist movement. This is partly because his style is scholastic in the extreme, and partly because his books are high-priced and his other published writings have been in technical publications. This article by Mr. Walling will raise a number of interesting questions as to the trend of actual social development in the United States, and the active forces in the present and impending struggle between classes.

Frank Bohu, organizer of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, has an article in the same number "Concerning the Chicago Manifesto," discussing the proposed industrial union of laborers, and A. M. Simons replies to the article. This issue contains also the second part of Ernest Untermyer's "Evolution of the Theory of Evolution," a paper on "Socialism and the Farmers" by Dr. C. F. Dwight, a timely and instructive study of the revolutionary movement in Russia by Isador Ladoff, and a translation made for the Review by Ernest Untermyer of the manifesto issued by the Russian democracy to the soldiers.

The leading editorial by A. M. Simons is entitled "Some Matters of Tactics," and is a frank and open discussion of the attempts of De Leon and his associates to stir up dissension in the Socialist party. In the "World of Labor" department, Max S. Hayes gives some new and interesting facts regarding the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, besides his usual summary of the events of the month, and the department of "Socialism Abroad" tells of happenings in Russia, Mexico, Japan, Germany, France, Italy, England and Sweden.

All this is in one issue of the International Socialist Review. The price is 10 cents a copy, 25 cents for three months, 50 cents for six months, a dollar for a year.

The Review has been published for over four years at a constant loss. This loss has been made up by the co-operative stockholders of the publishing house, and they are getting tired of making up deficits. They have therefore decided to try meeting the cost of printing in a straightforward way by charging the full price without discount for every subscription entered and every copy sold. It rests with the Socialists to decide whether they desire the Review continued on its present basis or not. The way to vote yes is to send a dollar for a year's subscription.

THE EVOLUTION OF MAN.

The argument for scientific Socialism is, whether we like it or not, bound up with the argument for evolution. No scientist of any standing in educated bourgeois circles to-day disputes the evolution theory, but most "good" people are still left by the educational methods of the ruling class to suppose that evolution is an unproved assumption, and that Moses is quite as good an authority on the history of the world as Darwin. And as long as Socialists have to meet such ignorance, so long they will waste their breath in trying to explain a rather complex science to those who do not know the simple facts that have been taken for granted at the outset.

Socialists in Germany realize this, and they are scattering the literature of evolution along with that of Socialism. We in America need to do the same, and Ernest Untermyer's translation of Wilhelm Boelsche's "The Evolution of Man" is the first step. We are handicapped just as we have been all along by having no working capital. If you want us to publish more such books, send an advance order for as many copies as possible of "The Evolution of Man" at fifty cents each, and help us find more subscribers to the stock of the publishing house at ten dollars a share.

THE RECORDING ANGEL.

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