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VOL. VI

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NO. 337.

WANTED! WORKING CLASS GOVERNMENT. BUSINESS GOVERNMENT IS GRAFT GOVERNMENT.

BY WM. R. FOX.

We are told of the evils of graft—political graft, taken by officeholders from capitalists.

Not a word about the industrial graft taken by capitalists from wage-workers.

Yet this industrial graft—surplus value, profit, wrong by capitalists from wage-workers, is the source of every graft there is, and capitalists are the main grafters.

What is graft? Wealth. Who creates wealth? Labor!

Of the wealth it creates Labor gets merely enough to keep itself in motion as a machine gets oil and a mule gets grub. Capitalists confiscate the rest, the surplus value; and from these values capitalists feed all parasites, including politicians.

Watch the process. Workers producing wealth—capitalists taking it from the workers—and parasites accepting it from the capitalists.

That's the birth and development of graft.

Capitalism takes graft from the useful masses to get its life, and it pays graft to useless classes to guard its life.

Capitalism is so unjust, ethically weak—and capitalists are so few, physically weak—that capitalism would perish if it did not purchase protection from many sources—from writers, professors and preachers as the molders of public opinion, and from political officeholders as the custodians of power.

Capitalism corrupts all these—must do it in order to live—with the wealth taken from the workers.

So we have graft. Evidently to get rid of it the workers must find a way to keep the wealth they create.

Yet reformers tell you that you can stop graft by downing political grafters. You have tried that many years. But you never fazed graft, and you never can get rid of it until you rid yourselves of an industrial system that is founded on graft.

And bossism! Isn't it ridiculous that you, poor boss-ridden toilers, are asked to work overtime helping the capitalists to put down bossism among capitalist beneficiaries? That would afford you no relief from the bossism that skins you.

Plants and tools—hereby the millions must live—land and workshops and mines and railroads—are the property of bosses, industrial bosses. You can't get a crust without asking a boss for permission to work and accepting the wages and conditions he deigns to grant.

That's the bossism that takes your hide off.

Millions must beg industrial autocrats for a chance to earn a living, and must accommodate themselves to the pay, hours and rules dictated by these industrial autocrats.

The millions of boss-ridden workers create values amounting to billions and billions of dollars in wealth every year. The largest part of this is kept by the bosses.

It is the surplus value produced by the workers.

It is a great graft.

The workers are forced to leave it with the bosses, else the bosses, having possession of the industries, won't let the workers work.

No job for you unless you grind out a profit for an industrial master. You must pass your neck under his yoke. You must yield him a tribute, a gain, a graft, for the privilege of existing. This graft constitutes the reason he allows you to work. It is the bribe you give him for employment—the ransom you pay him for life.

Yes! In plain words the masses are compelled to buy masters with profits.

Every hour you work you are subsidizing a job. You are paying graft in surplus value to an employer. You've got to do it. He owns your job. No surplus value for him, no job for you.

But don't blame individuals. Blame the private ownership of production. It is the industrial system that hurts.

Now comes machinery. Workers are disemployed. These compete with others for the jobs. Workers race with one another to prove who can produce most and live on least. They who leave most surplus value, industrial graft, to the bosses are the ones who hold the jobs. The rest can tramp, starve, despair and die.

And as machinery is specialized and perfected, greater and greater grows the amount of industrial graft, surplus value, that the millions must produce for the privilege of serving.

Tramps increase. Prisons fill. Capitalists recruit armies, build navies, initiate wars, to open up foreign markets in which they can dump the excess they cannot waste or spend of that enormous surplus, the tribute, paid to them by the workers for jobs.

This surplus value, this colossal revenue, extorted by bosses and paid by the workers for work—billions of dollars in value every year—the industrial graft fleeced from industrious masses by industrial masters—this is the fountain-head of all corruption funds.

Good wealth produced by the workers becomes tainted in the hands of capitalists. Some of it goes into politics to keep parties equipped and fake reforms in the field and to secure nominations and elections. Industrial graft, surplus value, becomes political graft, party contributions.

Capitalists want laws and court decisions and they covet the many public contracts and franchises controlled by politicians. Industrial graft, surplus value, finds its way into numerous lobby funds and becomes bribe money.

Yes. The graft left with a boss to keep a job goes to a legislator who makes a law to break the worker's head; or to a judge who drops him in a bull-pen for belonging to a union. And public servants become the shame of city, State and nation. Capitalists buy them like hogs.

And capitalists and their allies, called reformers, ask us to become indignant and turn out the rascals!

What rascals? The fellows who are absorbing your wealth? Then don't be misled. It is the capitalists who confiscate your wealth. Politicians get some of it from the capitalists; and when one gang gets too gay for your masters they ask you to put in another which will be more subservient and cheaper—not for you, but for capitalists. If politicians served for less you wouldn't get a cent more in wages.

Politicians are only business men in politics. The party boss is the most successful business man in his party. His aim is exactly the same as that of private business men. He wants wealth—graft—the same as they do. He gets it from business men and they get it from wage-workers.

In the same way reformers would specially inflame us against Rockefeller and the trusts. But Rockefeller is only the most successful business man. He did what the others are trying to do. Those who are squealing loudest against him are simply business men whom he has defeated. If they had won they would crush you as much or more than he.

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The trust is merely business writ large.

Business is graft. Business government is graft government.

What we need is working-class government.

Socialism—that's the thing.

The working-class in a co-operative commonwealth must collectively own and manage the machinery of production and distribution. In that way they will own their jobs. They will pay no surplus value to capitalists for work. No surplus value in the hands of capitalists, and no politicians, no graft for politicians, and no politicians.

That's the only way to get rid of bossism and graft.

When we clean house again in America let us go about it in the right way and make a lasting job.

Let us cease to support this fraud-fostered capitalist system. Let us stop supplying means to capitalists to corrupt all society.

We must understand that in submitting to industrial bossism and putting industrial graft in the coffers of capitalism we are providing the means by which we are oppressed. Our surplus value is transformed into laws that bind us, injunctions that crush us, clubs that beat, bayonets that pierce, bullets that kill; and heaped high upon the market it is the surplus that throws us out of work and starves us and our dependents.

Like a poisonous web, the hideous snare of capitalism is over press, forum, pulpit, school, politics, all our institutions. It taints the springs of science and the sources of morals and stупifies the conscience of the Church.

From armies and navies, that terrorize the world, down to the last little grafter in a ward precinct—all are fed by capitalists from the surplus fleeced from the workers.

We are paying a stupendous price in labor, liberty and honor for the privilege of toiling for masters in a country that may become our own, but yet belongs wholly to capitalists.

In the coming days of Socialism—in the Co-operative Commonwealth—which the working class will establish—the lands, the mines, the shops, the railroads, all the machinery and means necessary to production and distribution, will be the collective property of the whole people.

All will be workers. Values created will be the property of those who create them. No surplus values for bosses. There will be no bosses.

The workers will produce for use and not for the gain and graft of capitalists. There will be no capitalists. Bossism will be dead and grafters unknown, for capitalism will have passed away.

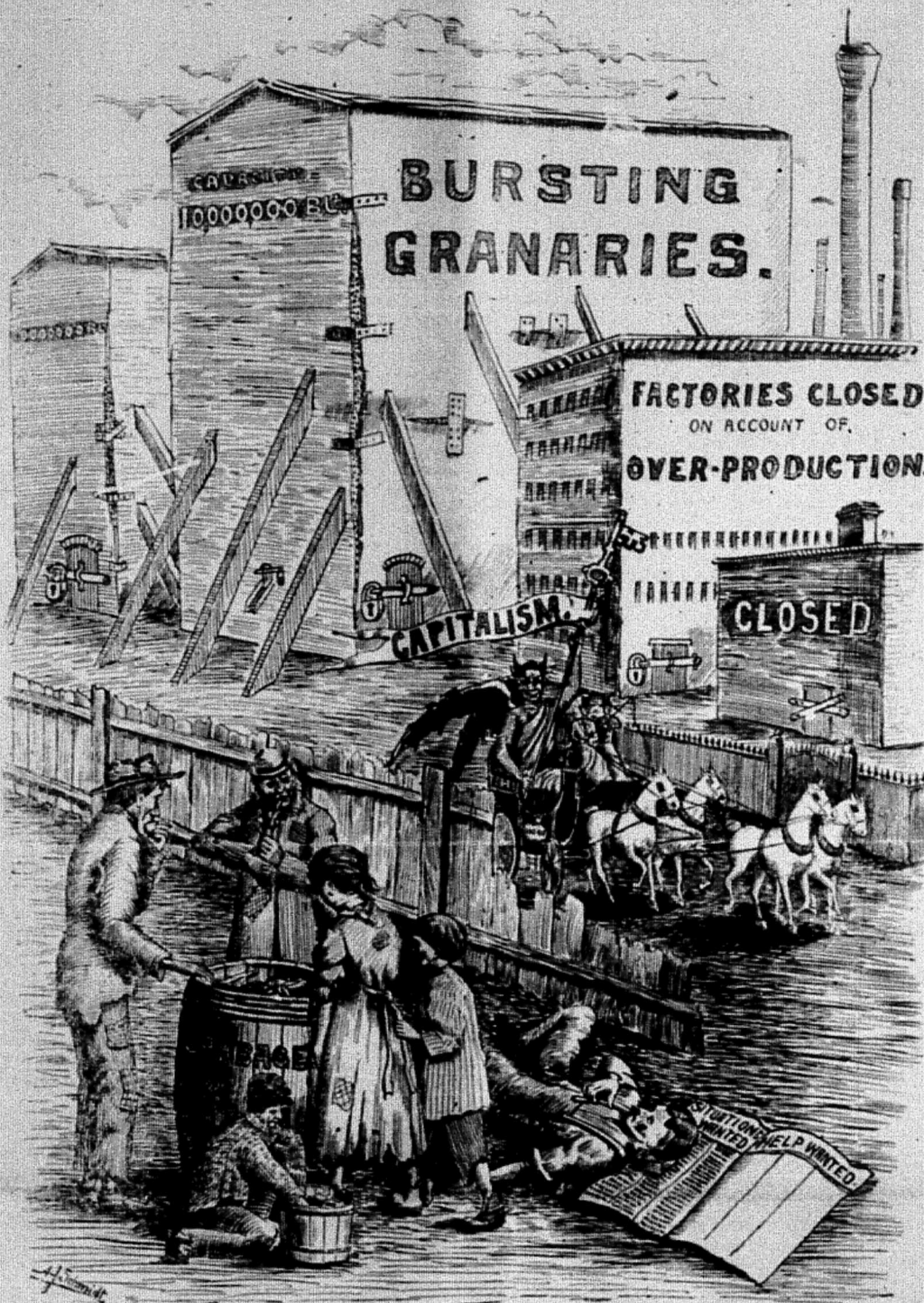
There will be industrial freedom. There will be peace, plenty, leisure, culture and true comradeship for all.

Four hundred thousand workers in the United States and eight million in other countries have cast their votes for Socialism. These are but the vanguard of the mighty host of toilers, who in the interest of themselves, their families and their fellow-men, are arising all over the earth, in the great class struggle for the emancipation of the human race. They will not be turned aside by petty reform cries of "trust" and "grafters." They know that every privately owned shop is a trust of other men's jobs and its owner a grafter of other men's surplus value.

In capitalism, in the private ownership of the machinery of production and distribution, they have recognized the great cause of all sorrow and crime, and they are about to banish it forever from the world.

The law does not proceed, but follows the industrial development.

OVER-PRODUCTION OR UNDER-CONSUMPTION, WHICH?



This Will Be Impossible Under Socialism.

Do you think the above picture exaggerates the actual conditions existing in society to-day? Perhaps it does show you the extremes, but nevertheless it is a realistic portrait of the conditions of human life under capitalism the world over.

You may see in real life what the artist has portrayed above, any day of the week, on South Market street, Haymarket square and many other parts of this city.

During the last panic, where tens of thousands of men were forced to beg for a little thin soup in the cities, and other tens of thousands were marching across the continent in "Coxey armies," there were over 30,000,000 bushels of wheat in the elevators of Chicago alone, and the warehouses and packing houses were bursting with all the good things that go to make life worth while.

The problem of the ages, how to produce a sufficient quantity of food, clothes, houses, books, etc., that enter into the problem of making a living, is solved and solved forever.

When the working man or woman is confronted by the future, and want and the fear of want, gaunt, grim and hideous, stares them in the face, they do not think of suffering because there will not be sufficient of everything produced. But they see private owners in possession of not only the produced wealth, but also of the opportunities and materials out of which wealth may be produced.

Every day sees the labor of the worker become more and more productive by the use of improved tools and machinery, and every day sees him more dependent and more at the mercy of the owners of the means of life.

Workers, awake! A world your labor has created and filled with good things is yours for the taking. It is even now within your grasp; you are touching it; it is all around you. And not only are the good things that are already in existence there to tempt you into intelligent action, but think of the possibilities before you when once the waste, friction and graft of competition are abolished.

Workers, nothing but the private ownership of the land and the machinery on the land that your labor has created stands between you and a full, healthy, joyful and complete life for you, your loved ones, and every human being who will work a few hours a day at productive labor. Wake up! Think! Reason a little! Study socialism and live!

An eight-year boy was sent up for life the other day. From his childhood he had been allowed to shift for himself; his mother died when he was a baby and his father had all he could do to make a living. The natural results followed; the boy became "tough," and soon developed into a full-fledged criminal, finishing his course by murder. He was sentenced for life, and is probably no worse off than had been old enough to be hung, but the question arises in my mind: Who is the greatest criminal in this case, the boy or society that permits a boy to grow into a criminal? The judge and jury, representing society, is to my mind the embodiment of a criminal judging himself, while the boy, though a criminal, is also the victim.

In times of strike there is usually a great deal said about "the right to work," when union men protest against scabs bidding down their wages. But the men who have monopolized the tools of production forget all about "the right to work" when conditions of the plundering capitalist system force an unemployed situation throughout the land.

The way to stop "graft" and boot-lugging is to abolish the underlying cause, private ownership in public necessities. This can only be done through Socialism.

That eminent saint, Mr. John D., thanks the Lord that he has given him ability to do. This is the limit. Is the good Lord to be blamed for the doings of the "system," too? Then where will poor Lawson come off?

Now that the strike is settled it is time for his honor to begin work on his "immediate" ownership plan, and no doubt a number of the teamsters, whom he so faithfully served, will do their best to help him.

The capitalist class is fully aware of the effectiveness of the sympathetic lockout and black-list, and therefore makes strenuous protest against the abolition and insanity of the sympathetic strike.

Did it ever occur to you that people once produced to use, whereas to-day they produce to exchange.

Free land is well nigh gone. With its disappearance we shall see an end of the "West."

The Westerner always has been "bony" and radical. Again and again his lustful and leveling impulses in the form of Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democracy, Lincoln Republicanism, Grangerism, Populism and Bryanism have swept eastward and Americanized the crusty and stratifying East.

Our political cleavage of the future will give us one party, championing a type of social union, where, as in the trust, a man's title in consideration, wealth and benefits depends upon the amount of his property, and another party standing up for the type of social union, where, as in the labor organization, a man's title to participate is his manhood.

The natural currents of exchange run between January lands and June lands, so we may look for North and South trade to gain on East and West trade.

As we come to seek outlets for our surplus manufactures we shall address ourselves more to the underdeveloped countries of South America, Africa, and the Orient. The gashing of the Panama isthmus will hasten our industrialization, and make the Pacific coast the front door in place of the Atlantic.

Henceforth the many types of society developed through sectionalism will merge more and more into a single great national basin filled with one rich and highly diversified social life.

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THIEVES IN BROADCLOTH!

BY EUGENE V. DEBS.

The recent disclosures in the affairs of the Equitable Assurance Company furnish a series of object lessons rich and juicy with food for meditation.

The most "eminent" financiers, statesmen, promoters, politicians and moralists in the land are in the list of thieves and grafters who if justice were done—which, of course, is a very foolish "if"—would all go to the penitentiary, not a common criminals, but as professional cracksmen, caught in the act of rifling the contents of the bank vaults of the people.

The list includes such well-known Christian gentlemen—gentlemen and thieves—as Levi P. Morton, Chauncey M. Depew, August Belmont, Robert T. Lincoln, degenerate son of his illustrious sire, George Gould et al.

There are more than twenty multimillionaires in the gang. Of course!

That is the way to get rich in capitalism and these are the buccaneers who are held up by the public press—while they hold up the people—as paragons of purity, and models of manhood who were once poor, and unaided and alone "worked" their way from poverty and obscurity to wealth and fame.

One of our humorists, commenting on the experiments that are being made to produce, by grafting, a seedless apple, said that the gentlemen above named and their pals were engaged in the larger and far more important work of producing, by grafting, a cashless insurance company and a coinless community.

These gentlemen are the very cream of capitalist society; they represent the highest expression of its ethics and morals.

Caught in the act of robbing the unsuspecting people while admonishing them to be virtuous, honest and law-abiding, a snap-shot at the group reveals at a glance the brazen effrontery and vulgar duplicity of these rich and respectable rascals.

With them stealing is a fine art. They are at once the best and the worst specimens of their system, the capitalist system, conceived in crime, brought forth in corruption, developed in robbery and perpetuated in slavery.

In this system to take from another clumsily and by force to satisfy an actual want or a pressing need is theft and punished accordingly, but to organize a gang of pirates in high life and for these pirates to concoct their conspiracies to rob the whole people of all they have is an achievement in finance and statecraft of such dazzling brilliancy as to merit the highest commendation.

Here we have a complete vindication of the theory of economic determinism. Morals are but the reflex of economic conditions. The most eminent specimens of the capitalist system have produced prove to be its most conscienceless scoundrels, its most colossal thieves.

The reason for this is self-evident. The capitalist competitive system is essentially immoral, brutal, hypocritical and heartless.

These capitalist sand-baggers all attend church and solemnly join in the prayers that God Almighty may increase the opportunities of the prayers.

What a picture! And what an invitation for Jesus Christ and His rich man's cat-o-nine-tails!

Since the eruption of Equitable Assurance the pus has been flowing like tides of lava down mountain sides. It is the tapping of but one of the ulcers of capitalism. The rest are equally ripe and will be reached in due order.

Down with the capitalist system! Down with the exploitation of the working class! Down with the rich and respectable robbers!

Up with the working class. Up with the Socialist Republic. Up with Freedom and Humanity.

The end of the old and the beginning of the new are near. All hail to the coming change!

SEES CHANGES COMING.

Prof. Ross Tells University Students of Economic Changes and New Political Conditions.

No intelligent man or woman that impartially investigates the economic conditions which environ the American people to-day can fail to realize that a great change is at hand. We are therefore not surprised to learn that Professor Ross lifts a warning voice to the class he represents, pointing out to them that there are breakers ahead.

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are so patent to all economic students are likely to take.

The trusts have practically wiped out competition among the capitalists, for the simple reason that the small capitalist is unable to do anything but attempt to compete with them. The only real competition to-day is the competition between the workers for the jobs.

The workers are beginning to get a glimpse of the real cause of their being constantly haunted by want and the fear of want in the midst of superabundance and overproduction.

Fellow workers, the one problem we must solve is, how are we to get access to the products of our toil? Our labor applied co-operatively under the competitive wage system produces ten dollars' worth of wealth per day. But the private ownership of the means of employment enables the owners to keep at least two-thirds of all we produce for themselves.

It is up to the workers to use their collective class power to possess themselves collectively of the means of providing for all their material and social needs. This can only be accomplished by united working class action on the political and economic field. Study Socialism and you will learn how poverty can be abolished and life made worth living for all.

MADDEEN'S GANG ROUTED.

At the third attempt to elect officers of the Chicago Federation of Labor, decency and order prevailed. The Madden gang lost their courage when they learned that there would be a few dozen turners there to preserve order, so they did not show up at all.

President Dold was re-elected by an overwhelming vote, his opponent, J. F. O'Neil, a member of the Madden element, receiving but 10 votes to 232 for Dold. Barney Cohen, member of the executive board, and Sergeant-at-Arms Henry Rittman, both supported by Martin B. ("Skinny") Madden, were defeated for re-election. Treasurer Robert Noren, E. K. Wright, member of the executive board, and George Geary, member of the legislative committee, who opposed President Dold's election plans, were returned to office.

Other officers elected were:

Vice President—Arthur McCracken. Recording Secretary—E. N. Nockels. Financial Secretary—F. G. Hopp. Reading Clerk—Con O'Neil. Sergeant-at-Arms—John E. Lamb. Executive Board—James O'Connor, Frank H. Rose, Edwin R. Wright, W. M. Russell and M. J. Deutsch.

Legislative Committee—George Geary, J. W. Fitzgerald, R. Park, John G. Meyers and A. C. Mendell.

Finance Committee—Mary Anderson Gertrude Stoetzel and Charles E. Stevens.

There is one day in the year that any workingman in a large American city can take a carriage ride—provided he will vote a capitalist ticket.

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97 EAST MADISON STREET N. W. COR. MADISON

JOHN F. COLLINS

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2 DOLLAR HATS

STRAW AND PANAMA HATS THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN CHICAGO AT THE PRICE.

S. W. COR. MADISON AND LA SALLE STREETS

THINGS AS THEY WERE

BY CHARLES H. KERR.

The first response to a Socialist argument that the ordinary workman is likely to give is that we have to deal with things as they are. The idea in the man's mind is that there always have been rich and poor; laborers and capitalists. So he finds himself simply unable to imagine any future state of society in which classes should be abolished.

Now this idea is entirely a mistaken idea. The trouble is that there is a wide range of facts that the man knows nothing about. For him loose from the unpaid labor of his chattel slaves. But what does all this prove? Might it not be that the capitalist, the lord and the slave-owner were necessary?

They were necessary to "civilization." But scientists tell us that man has lived on this earth for hundreds of thousands of years, while our ancestors have been civilized less than 2,000 years, and the oldest civilizations whose relics have been dug up are at most but a few thousand years old. Thus we are free to conclude that people managed to live in some fashion without a ruling class for the greater part of the time that they have lived on earth. And this is the conclusion to which all discovered facts point.

All races of men have not developed alike. The Egyptians and Assyrians had reached a high degree of civilization, while our Germanic ancestors were savages; and on the other hand there are savage and barbarous races still existing whose way of living corresponds exactly with what we know from history and archeology of the early life of our own ancestors.

What we know of this life is told in Frederick Engels' work, entitled "The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State," which has been translated into English by Ernest Untermann. From it we learn that the land and such simple tools as were in use were owned collectively by the clan, a group of people related in blood. Women occupied in this primitive society a position relatively higher than she has ever attained since. Descent was traced in the female line. The woman remained for life in the clan in which she was born, but was obliged by custom to select her mate from some other clan, the men of her own clan being regarded as her brothers. If the husband failed to do a reasonable amount of work toward the support of the clan into which he married, he might receive sudden notice to leave.

There was no ruling class and no monarch. A clan often elected a chief in time of war, but his powers were limited, and the "town meeting," which later reappeared in colonial New England under similar conditions, was the supreme authority.

In this early clan there was no conflict of interests between the individual and society. If there was anything to eat, they all had some. If there was nothing, they all went hungry. The most highly respected individual was the best hunter for the needed supplies. The young man who grew up with a reputation for shirking found it hard to get a wife.

Inside the clan, the golden rule was workable; in fact, it was the only sensible way of acting, and one had no need to pin on a halo for doing what was so manifestly for his own interest as if it were to work for the interests of the clan of which he was a member.

Outside the clan, things were different. Any clan felt at liberty to make war on any other clan, in case it wanted the land the other clan was occupying, or anything movable that might be lying around. That was the weak point in primitive communism, and in the course of several hundred thousand years it caused the whole system to break down and give place to the system of chattel slavery, which broke down and was replaced by capitalism, which in turn is now breaking down and is about to be replaced by collectivism.

In other words humanity, having unsuccessfully experimented with various forms of slavery, is about to return to the social system under which more than nine-tenths of the life of the race has been lived, but with a difference. And the difference is that the old communism made the interest of the individual identical with the interest of his own clan, but left each clan at war with all the other clans. The new collectivism will make the interest of each worker one with that of all the workers of the world, and there will be no room for wars.

It is not that we are trying to bring in the new order claim to be wiser or better than those who went before. We understand that every social order is the necessary product of industrial conditions, past and present. In ancient times there could have been no union between the workers of the world; they had no way of knowing each other. The ages of slavery under its changing forms were necessary in the upward growth of humanity. Man's conquest of nature could not have been carried on so triumphantly without the slavery of the many which enabled the few to develop their own faculties to the fullest extent, and to command the labor of others in solving the problem of production.

But now THE PROBLEM HAS BEEN SOLVED. Modern machinery has once for all made it possible for every one to live in comfort, even in luxury, without excessive toil on the part of any one. This is something new in the history of the world, and the ideas that we have inherited from earlier times, and which still govern our actions, are all based on the assumption that some form of slavery was necessary.

It was necessary to civilization, true enough, but civilization has played its part. It has done much for the life of the future, but at a terrible cost in suffering on the part of those who had to live under it. The suffering had to be let us waste no time in vain tears over it. The one important thing for us to see is that the need of this suffering is gone and gone forever. Let us then put a stop to the suffering by putting an end to capitalism.

The rule of the owning class is breaking down of its own weight. The owners, once so necessary to progress, have become a dead loss to carry. Let us throw the load off; let us begin to live.

When the mass of the workers understand this, the time of YOUR freedom will be here. Then why not do all you can to help them understand?

heaven," said St. Peter. "What do you know about them?"

Again, "Nothing, I can only tell you what doubtless you well know, every minute of my time was spent in acquiring material things, and much as I frequently desired to study the beauties of nature, I never found time to cultivate my mind in this direction."

"Then," quoth the Saint. "You also are as much indebted to yourself as John Smith, in not having satisfied your natural desires in the plane below. You simply are unfit to enjoy the higher developments here, for you lack the necessary qualifications. Heaven is no place for played-out physical wrecks, but like earth a place for the satisfaction of every God-given desire. So you also must choose whether you return to earth again and learn your proper lesson or pass into oblivion. Stand aside."

"What can I do for you, Taffy?"

Now Taffy was a thief, and he knew it.

"I suppose the best you can do for me is to send me to hell," said Taffy.

"Why?" said St. Peter.

"Because I was a thief."

The Saint smiled.

"I believe they do use some such terms as that on earth. Tell me about it."

"Well," said Taffy. "Men like Feller got hold of a vast amount of the good things on earth, said that the Lord gave it to them, and therefore I and a host of others had to do without. I did not see it that way, so when I was hungry I took what I needed, if I could not get it any other way and that is why I am a thief."

"You are all right, Taffy," said St. Peter. "You are the kind of a fellow God-made-heaven-for. He makes men hungry, he gives them a stomach to enjoy good things, and provides plenty to satisfy their longings. That is the law written in their members and is the revelation he gives to everybody without any intermediary. Any man who does not get his share down below is simply a fool. Step right in and if you are as energetic in getting your share of the good things inside you will be all the better liked."

Taffy started through the golden gate, then he turned back and asked: "But is there not a hell?"

"Oh, yes," said St. Peter.

"Well, who are in it?"

St. Peter smiled.

"It is inhabited by those who made it, of course—the preachers."—Dundas Todd, in the International Socialist Review.

STEDMAN ON THE WISCONSIN CONTROVERSY.

It is proposed to expel the Wisconsin party for the reason that it has never taken a charter from the national party.

The national constitution does not require a charter either by terms or implication of any State with a recognized organization preceding the Indianapolis convention.

The ancient American Socialists under a fanatic organized a propaganda lodge or society called the Socialist Labor party. Its principal business was to discipline its members. If a member in Selolopon City violated in the least any portion of the many, the holy hosts started after him, and from coast to coast the party members declared themselves. A minor village dispute became a national problem; it was to smash a sect and create a party to do away with a national fight and upheaval over local controversy; that the Social Democratic party was organized, and State autonomy agreed to at the party convention.

Now because the Milwaukee Socialists fail to place a ticket in the field during a minor election the nation is off in a rage and because a Socialist in the absence of a party ticket had some brains left and expressed a preference between two capitalist candidates, there are many pretentious out after a scalp.

It is no credit to the members of a fairly great national political party to go forth with thumb screws, rack, stocks and garrote, because one member (Bergers) had an opinion.

The Crestline resolutions are a discipline only equaled by a national committee, so poverty stricken for material that it shows the bad taste of trying to fill Bergers' place with the man who started his decapitation.

Personally, I think Milwaukee should have placed a ticket in the field in the absence of a Socialist candidate I should probably have had an opinion and voted it as Bergers did, and what an idiot it would require to propose or suggest in such an instance the exclusion of Illinois Socialists from the national party.

A Socialist (usually right) never makes a simple fool of himself; he goes the limit and becomes a couple of miles off—fool. And the Crestline resolutions prove it.

If the whirlwind of fanaticism which now twists the courages in some sections becomes general this party is doomed to become a small, narrow, splenetic and hopeless institution. I hope Wisconsin will stand against a penitentiary system of discipline, and hold high the great cause of Democratic collectivism, and that the comrades throughout the country will confine their co-operation with a sister State in her great struggle for Socialism. SEYMOUR STEDMAN

"Who is the luddite? 'T is he Who deems man's thought should not be free. Who'd veil truth's faintest ray of light From breaking on the human sight. 'T is he who purposes to bind The slightest fetter on the mind, Who fears lest wrong and wrong be wrought To leave man loose with his own thought. Who, in the clash of brain with brain, Is fearful lest the truth be slain, That wrong may win and right may flow." —S. W. Foss.

A "faithful employe" of Marshall Field died this week. He had served the firm for thirty-nine years. The newspapers say nothing of the "millions" he has saved in these years of toil.

CLASS ETHICS.

Why Preachers, Professors and Editorial Writers Denounce Working-Class Movements.

W. S. Ghent in "Mass and Class."

The beliefs which a class holds, as a result of its economic relations, are generally sincere beliefs, and are held, in the main, unconsciously of their determining cause.

There is a spiritual alchemy which transmutes the base metal of self-interest into the gold of conscience; the transmutation is real, and the resulting frame of mind is not hypocrisy, but conscience.

It is a class conscience, and therefore partial and imperfect, having little to do with absolute ethics. But partial and imperfect as it is, it is generally sincere. It is most obviously so among those of the two extreme classes who battle for advantage from such opposite bases. Members of the same community, of the same political party, perhaps of the same secret society, taught by the same teachers, informed by the same newspapers, enrolled (let us imagine) in the same church, the employer and the employe will yet differ diametrically on ethical questions of material interest, and do it honestly.

But the class conscience may also be honest in the person of the social servant who, blind to his real mission and his right function, preaches or teaches the class ethics of the rulers as a social code obligatory upon all. When, for example, a respected exponent of the creed of the Nazarene carpenter tells the public with solemn face that the great enemies of the freedom of the country are those who would forbid a man to sell his labor for such price as he is compelled to accept—in brief, the labor unionists—the statement is, or may be, a conscientious judgment. Such a teacher may be honest; he may really believe this to be a self-sustaining proposition; he may be quite unconscious that the main cause of his holding this belief is the fact that he never was a producer, never had any consciousness of the pressing needs of the producers as a class, and therefore never had any of the kind of ethical feeling which that consciousness produces.

Such a teacher is a retailer, even if an unconscious one; and it is his retailer conscience which finds quick and sharp expression when he sees the "liberty" of the one man interfered with in behalf of the interests of the group of which that man is a part. His conscience, a reflex of the trader conscience, cannot interpret liberty in any other than the negative, eighteenth century sense, because so interpreted and actualized it best accords with the interests of the employing class. Such a conscience cannot understand by the term the "positive power or capacity" which each man exercises or holds "through the help or security given him by his fellow-men, and which he in turn helps to secure for them." All that such a conscience understands by the term, in this connection, is a vague harmony with a nebulous principle learned in earlier days. That actually the term means, in this application, the potential license of the industrial freeter to drag down the whole body of wage-earners by working for less wages and under meaner conditions than will satisfy the rest, does not penetrate the retailer conscience. His belief is a class belief, arising out of his manner of earning a living, which involves a greater or less assimilation of trading-class views of life.

And yet it must be said that it requires a certain strain upon the ordinary usage of words, to describe such teaching as "honest." A capitalist might conscientiously hold that low wages, long hours, child labor, unguarded machinery, the open shop, unrestricted output, and Chinese immigration are all for the best interests of the State. They are, or are conceived to be, for his own best interests; and identifying his own interests with those of society at large, as he generally does, it is entirely possible that he should sincerely hold to such anti-social views. The mass of capitalists, in every decade of the last century, bitterly fought the State's increasing assumption of control over industry in behalf of the helpless; did it, as they are doing it to-day, with candor and sincerity, with a belief that the special interests of business were the most vital interests of society, and that therefore they were to be fostered, even though human lives were snuffed out by the thousands in all the mines and workshops of the land.

But the minister, the teacher, or the writer professes a social service. He assumes an attitude beyond and above the special interests of class. Rightly, it may be said that it is to his economic interests to preach and teach the special ethics of the traders; that the good jobs go to those who are most eloquent, insistent, and thorough-going in expounding such ethics, while the poorer jobs or no jobs at all go to those who are most backward or slow-witted in such exposition. But for all that, such teaching is a contradiction of his professed mission.

His tacit contract with society, obliged him to serve as a disseminator of learning, or as a stimulator of social virtues. Generally he is a man of education and experience. He has eaten of the tree of knowledge, and knows, or ought to know, good from evil. When, therefore, he serves merely as a reflector of upper-class ethics, as an encourager of profit-hunger and a subverter of trenchery and betrayal among the working class, he perverts his contractual function to society.

In every age he has, as a general thing, discharged just this subservient class function. Whatever the form of his religious or philosophical creed, he has molded his hortatory ethics to the fashion of the special requirements of the dominant class. In particular times, when great social and industrial movements making for revolutionary changes in conditions have been under way, the conduct of this group has sometimes borne the appearance of wholesale prostitution. Let one take, for instance, the well-known period of agitation for the education and factory acts in England. The rise of the manufacturing interests brought forth a swarm of economists, ministers, and other publicists; the general mass of whose teachings was a pure reflex of the code developed by the factory lords. Though the unspeakable horrors of factory life at the time were known far and wide, the instructors of the people were almost a unit against interference.

The book from which the above is taken should be read by every working man. For sale at the office of the Chicago Socialist. Price 25 cents.

SWEDISH SOCIALIST LEADER SPEAKS.

Workingmen of Both Nations Stand for Peace—Would Call a General Strike if Force Was Resorted to—Referendum Vote Stands 3,000 to One, in Favor of Separation.

(Special Correspondence of the Chicago Daily News.)

Christiania, July 20.—In Stockholm the other day I had an interview with Bjarnar Branting, member of the riksdag and leader of the Swedish Socialist party. That party contains 70,000 members, who pay dues. Branting says that represents practically the 100,000 organized workmen of Sweden. The Socialists' strength of four members in the riksdag gives them little voice in determining national policy, but they allege that their moral strength in the crisis with Norway is far in excess of their direct political influence.

"We absolutely decline to associate ourselves," said Mr. Branting, "with that dominant element of the Swedish people that regards Norway's disruption of the union as an affront to Swedish honor. Therefore we shall withhold our support of any program that has for its motive 'the vindication of national honor.'" As workmen

daily engaged in the fulfillment of bilateral contracts with employers, we do not sanction without protest the annulment of an agreement, be it commercial or political, but the Swedish-Norwegian union was a voluntary union on the part of either constituent, which, in our opinion, lapses automatically the moment one or both of the contracting parties signify a desire to give it up.

"The Socialists of Sweden will protest energetically and to the last moment against any aggressive policy or act upon the part of Sweden toward Norway. A general strike would be promptly resorted to as our extreme limit of pressure. We believe it would be an influence our jingoes could not afford to consider lightly, for it would paralyze the nation's industry vitally and would materially diminish the government's power, either to prepare for or carry on war."

The referendum vote taken last Sunday in Norway on the question of dissolving the union hitherto existing between Norway and Sweden resulted in an almost unanimous vote in favor of separation. Only one in each three thousand votes cast was for maintaining the union.

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SOCIALIST ACTIVITIES

STATE NATIONAL INTERNATIONAL

GENERAL PARTY NEWS.

The Official Monthly Bulletin for July has been shipped to all State secretaries by post and freight according to distance and quantity. The Socialists of Hungary recently held a monster party picnic during which a monument of Fred and Lis Salts was unveiled. From all over the country and from other nations representatives were present to participate in the memorable event.

The National Office has secured a supply of new Italian leaflets, "Elementary Principles of Socialism," which can be had at \$2 per thousand. Comrade Charles H. Merrill of Haverhill, Mass., has been very successful in having Socialist news published and commented upon in the local press. This course is commended to comrades everywhere.

National Committeeman A. S. McAllister of Kansas reports that he made his vote on the third ballot for a member of the National Executive Committee, voting for Victor L. Berger. The ballot has not reached the National Office. Had it been received it would not have changed the result.

J. Simonson, late financial secretary of Local Chatham, is being expelled for financial irregularities. Referring to the monthly report cards for books, H. C. Davis, State Secretary of Florida, says:

"I think the new system of report cards as complete as could be devised and if the local secretaries only do their duty, I feel sure that a stronger, more compact and in every way better organization will result from their use."

Comrade F. H. French, acting State Secretary of Kansas, says:

"I think the new form much better than the old ones."

Irene M. Smith, National Committee member of Washington, is declining to vote on Motion No. 25, submits the following statement:

"There is a certain faction among the Socialists in this State who have opposed my election as National Committee member from the start, and at the late State convention, at 5 a. m. Tuesday morning, July 4, when over thirty delegates had gone home or to bed, this faction rushed through a resolution declaring me not elected, by a rollcall vote of 27 to 23. That I had failed to receive a majority of three-fourths of one vote, although I have been twice declared elected by two referendums of the party. I thought the State Secretary would at once inform you, as he happens to be on the other side, but it would seem he has failed to do so, as I am still receiving National Committee mail, but until this affair is settled FOR SURE, I will take no further part in party affairs."

Nominations for the "Editorial Selective Committee" have been received as follows: Berlyn, Behrens, Baulhoff, Hill, Kerr, Lee, Lennon, Miller, Wau, McDevitt, N. A. Richardson, M. W. Simons, A. M. Simons, Spargo, Slobodin, Strickland, Trautmann, Untermyer and Work.

Declined—Baulhoff, Behrens, Hill, Kerr, Lee, Miller, Simons, A. M. Slobodin, Spargo, Strickland, Trautmann, Untermyer and Work.

No nominees have accepted to date. Nominations close today. Those not heard from by Aug. 17 their names will not appear on the ballot.

Notes for national lecturers and organizers for the coming week are:

Geo. H. Goebel—Aug. 20, Eureka Springs, Ark.; Aug. 21, Carthage, Mo.; Aug. 22 and 23, Cherryvale, Kan.; Aug. 24, Girard, Aug. 25, Liberal, Mo.; Aug. 26, Leavenworth, Kan.

Guy E. Miller—Aug. 20, Hammond, Ind.; Aug. 21, Wheeler, Aug. 22, South Bend, Aug. 23, St. Joseph, Mich.; Aug. 24, Kalamazoo, Aug. 25, Battle Creek, Aug. 26, Marshall.

Comrade Wilkins is in New York City and Comrade Collins will be in New York State and remain there more than a month.

Comrade Ben Hanford of New York and C. W. Benton of Chicago will fill 18 dates after Sept. 1, the former between New York City and St. Louis, and the latter in Missouri and Kansas.

Comrade John M. Work of Iowa will spend six weeks, beginning early in September, in Michigan and Ohio, and applications can be filed now at a convenient time.

Comrade Carey of Massachusetts, after a few weeks in New York and Massachusetts, will reach the central Western States before the close of the campaign.

In accord with the action of the National Executive Committee, "That one or more capable comrades be sent to the Pacific coast," and upon request from that quarter a route is being made up for Comrade John W. Stayton of New Castle, Pa. In order that he may give plenty of time to the campaign in the far West, only the principal cities will be visited en route, and applications for dates may now be filed.

Parkman B. Flanders, ex-Alderman and ex-Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., is missing from home. His relatives fear he has wandered to some distant point, while suffering from a weakened mind. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will favor his family by notifying by wire, at their expense, the Socialist Club, 74 Merriman street, Haverhill, Mass.

Charters were granted by the National Office to locals at Milbura, I. T. 17 members, and Asheville, N. C., 20 members. J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

WISCONSIN.

Correspondent—E. H. Thomas.

One of the Social Democratic Aldermen recently requested the Milwaukee Common Council to open the public parks to speakers. Of course, the Council vetoed down this measure, although they allow Mayor Rose to make political capital by speaking in the parks, and also permit the sale of liquors there. But to grant free speech to the Socialists is quite another matter.

The crusade against political corruption, which has so long been waged by the Milwaukee Socialists, is now being suddenly taken up by the "reform" wing of the Republican party. The Half-breed district attorney is beginning with great zeal to investigate his political enemies, the Starbuck Republicans. The Social Democrats will be caught in no such "reform" trap. Our representatives in the Common Council are meeting in the County Board are meeting the district attorney in every possible manner to make the investigation as thorough as possible, and at the same time take due care to the best of their ability that the district attorney shall not make this simply a crusade against his political enemies.

The Socialists in and around Milwaukee are arranging a lecture circuit, the object being to arrange lectures in Milwaukee and adjacent counties for the autumn and winter, as preparatory work

for next year's campaign. The lecturers will be Wisconsin comrades.

The promoters of the Central Heating Company of Milwaukee presented a novel argument through the Milwaukee Common Council. The old party politicians claimed that the city should grant a franchise to this company because this would give more labor to the workingmen. Alderman Sidel (Social Democrat) aptly replied that the workingmen already have too much labor, and what they need is not more labor, but the full product of their labor. The franchise was killed by the opposition of the Social Democrats.

It is very noticeable that the Democrats in the Common Council never attack the Republican party, nor do the Republican Aldermen criticize the Democratic party. But not a Common Council meeting passes without many slurs being cast at the Social Democracy and the Socialists. Another sign that the old parties are being driven together and that they are on the eve of uniting in Milwaukee. In the next municipal campaign we expect the combined opposition of the two capitalist parties.

Alderman Melius recently addressed a large gathering at Monogram Square, Racine. The Racine comrades had street meetings every Saturday night and best of all, are distributing good quantities of literature at these meetings.

An old party Alderman recently accused the Social Democrats in the Council of "conspiring," that is, of always consulting the Social Democrats on all matters of importance before the Council. This in fact is the only charge, apart from that of being "fanatics," which the old party politicians can urge against our men. It is especially aggravating to capitalists and politicians that we do not unite, that they all vote as a unit, and that they follow the instructions of Local Milwaukee. If they could be divided, if each Socialist would follow his own judgment, they would be easily dealt with by the enemy. But this small but compact phalanx of Socialists excites the fear and wrath of the capitalist enemy.

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary of Wisconsin.

JAMES I. FITTS IN NORTH DAKOTA. North Dakota has been doing but little agitation work since last election, but we are very fortunate in that Comrade James I. Fitts decided recently to make a tour of the State at his own expense.

Comrade Fitts began his work on July 18 at Ellendale, and has since been in Edgely, La. Moore, Jamestown, Valley City, Harvey, Minot, Rugby, Grand, Devil's Lake, Lakota, Lakewood, and Grand Forks. He will be in Grand and Pembina and perhaps one of two other towns, go to Winnipeg for a few days, returning east by way of Fargo. Comrade Fitts did not bring Edgely and Edgely, as he did not have time to notify the comrades there of his coming, but has since been meeting with excellent success. His meetings have been well attended and he has had the best of attention.

Comrade Fitts finds the capitalist tactics to be much the same here as they were in Atlanta two years ago when he was sentenced to the chain gang for speaking on the street.

In La. Moore the office holders and petty capitalists tried to make a counter attraction by a boxing match, a dog fight and a bonfire, but Comrade Fitts held the crowd. The next move of the disturbers was to turn the fire hose on Comrade Fitts and the crowd, which caused them to run for cover, but as soon as the "fire department" had gone the meeting was resumed, with better success than it would have had without the disturbance, as Comrade Fitts was able to show the real cause of the opposition to Socialism.

In Valley City a good meeting was held on the 23d, and another was begun the next evening when the police interfered and said that Comrade Fitts should not speak any more. He immediately saw the Mayor, who gruffly told him that it had been decided that no Socialist street meeting could be held there in the future, and this although every one else is permitted free use of the streets.

Comrade Fitts was unable to get any satisfaction from the Mayor, so he went back to the crowd and held a "convention" with some of them on the importance of controlling the offices.

The enthusiastic welcome Comrade Fitts receives at all points where advance notices are sent of his coming shows that the State is much in need of an organizer, and the support he receives shows that he is able to make good wherever he goes.

Comrade Fitts will conclude his tour of the State at Fargo about Aug. 10. Yours fraternally, C. E. PAYNE, Fargo, N. D., Aug. 3, 1905.

INDIANA.

Correspondent—May M. Strickland.

Wheeler, Ind. Aug. 2, 1905. Chicago Socialist.

Comrades J. A. Prout and Francis Prout of Harvey, Ill., arrived at this place about 10:30 o'clock a. m., July 31, after spending at P. Hart, Ind., to a very nice crowd, but amongst whom, we are sorry to say, the capitalist mind properly attuned by a liberal dose of cheap whisky, was thoroughly represented. We are very thankful to the marshal for his timely arrival (after it was all over) and the quieting effect it had on the said element. Comrades Prout put up with Comrade Johnston and on the evening of Aug. 1 Comrade J. A. Prout spoke to a small but orderly crowd at Wheeler, Ind., and from here goes to Jackson Center to speak to the comrades at that place, Aug. 2.

We can recommend Comrade Prout to the workers in the cause and wish them success. A COMRADE.

ILLINOIS.

In addition to the tours arranged for Comrades Harrack and Jacobs, the State Office has just secured the services of Comrade W. C. Benton, who will tour the western part of the State. The comrades and organizations will kindly not fail to notice their respective dates and arrange for the meetings accordingly and take steps to properly provide these speakers with food and lodging.

The dates of the three speakers are as follows: ADOLPH HARRACK, Wirt, Aug. 10, Hillsborough, Aug. 20, Litchfield, Aug. 21, Sorento, Aug. 22, Centralia, Aug. 23.

- Salon, Aug. 24, Xenia, Aug. 25, Noble, Aug. 26, Olney, Aug. 27, Mattoon, Aug. 28, 29, Decatur, Aug. 30-Sept. 1, Lincoln, Sept. 2, Bloomington, Sept. 3, 4, Campaign, Sept. 5, Danville, Sept. 6, 7, 8, 9, Kankakee, Sept. 10.

W. A. JACOBS.

- Joliet, Aug. 10, Streator, Aug. 21, Chillicothe, Aug. 21, Peoria, Aug. 22, Fulton county, Aug. 23-27, Pekin, Aug. 28, Bloomington, Aug. 29, Litchfield, Aug. 29, Havana, Aug. 31, Springfield, Sept. 1, 2, 4, Jacksonville, Sept. 4, Litchfield, Sept. 5, Stanton, Sept. 6, Madison county, Sept. 7-11, St. Clair county, Sept. 12-16, Breese, Sept. 17, Sandoval, Sept. 18, Centralia, Sept. 19, Nashville, Sept. 20, Centralia, Sept. 21, Dugoin, Sept. 22, Carbondale, Sept. 23, Murreysboro, Sept. 24, Cairo, Sept. 25-27, Williamson county, Sept. 28-30, Salem, Oct. 1, Noble, Oct. 2, Olney, Oct. 3, Newton, Oct. 4, Mattoon, Oct. 5, 6, Paris, Oct. 7, Oakland, Oct. 8, Decatur, Oct. 9, 10, Campaign, Oct. 11, Vermilion county, Oct. 12-16, Watska, Oct. 17, Kankakee, Oct. 18, Monmouth, Oct. 19, Chicago Heights, Oct. 20.

W. C. BENTON.

- Monmouth, Aug. 19, Rock Island, Aug. 20, 21, Galesburg, Aug. 22, Masonic, Aug. 23, Quincy, Aug. 24-25.

HARRACK IN THE STATE.

Canon, Ill., Aug. 3, 1905.

Dear Comrade—Since I left Ladd I have met with some very successful meetings, though some were not so well attended. Two good meetings were held at Kewanee. The first meeting aroused considerable interest because a certain Mr. Ladd, corporation lawyer for the Western Tube Co., a branch of the U. S. Steel Trust, quizzed the speaker. Besides me, another comrade by the name of Shank, formerly from Iowa, answered Mr. Ladd. To the satisfaction of every one present, Comrade Shank knew Mr. Ladd, and knew his connection with the corporation above mentioned, and also knew him as a Democratic spellbinder. While Ladd seemed to oppose Socialism in his first remarks, he wound up by saying that Socialism was a good theory but it could not be realized. Collection \$2.88. Sale of literature, \$4.00. Galesburg was not so successful. The second meeting was better attended than the first, and some interest was manifested. Collection for both meetings \$1.47. Sale of literature, \$6. Saturday night I spoke in Rock Island at a monster meeting. Comrade Ladd, temporarily accompanied by Rock Island, a resident of Milwaukee, followed me to a forcible address. Collection, \$17.35. Sale of literature, \$4.00. Sunday evening I spoke at Moline before a good audience. Collection, \$1.37. Sale of literature, \$6. Last evening I spoke here in Canton. Large crowd and much interest manifested. Collection, \$1.35. Literature, \$3.00. Shall speak here again tonight. Then I have three more villages in other parts of this county to visit, whereupon I shall depart for Quincy, Ill. Fraternally yours, ADOLPH HARRACK.

ADOLPH HARRACK.

Canon, Ill., Aug. 15, 1905.

Mr. J. S. Smith: Dear Comrade—I will send herewith a brief report of Comrade Harrack's meetings. The first two nights he spoke in Canton to good audiences. He delivered the goods in masterly manner. The meeting on the second night I think was the best we ever had in town. He spoke for an hour and a half, and after that held down the box, answering questions for another hour. Many were convinced. Friday night he went to Cuba, but met little success, as there was no crowd. The rest of the county could not be made an account of the diphtheria epidemic in one case and misarrangements in another. On Sunday night we had another meeting in Canton, good work being done. I feel as do all the comrades here that we can give Comrade Harrack our best recommendations for State organizer. Surely he is a "man with hammer."

He is also a hustler. During the day he is organizing the town selling literature. Collections were small, as most of the workers here have been soldiers in the army of the unemployed. With best wishes, I am fraternally yours, S. F. BAKER, Co. Secy.

PROPAGANDA MEETING.

Party Members and Friends invited to Grand Mass Meeting.

In order to better facilitate the work of our party organization in this city and county, the County Committee hereby issues a call for a mass meeting for the purpose of propaganda. It has been decided to hold this meeting on Sunday, Sept. 24, at 2 p. m., in Ulich's Hall.

Three phases of the work will be discussed—meetings, literature, organization. Every Socialist and sympathizer in the city is urged to plan to be present on this occasion. The purpose of the meeting is plain, not to discuss points of difference, but points of agreement, and to unitedly plan for better and more effective work in the cause in which we are so vitally interested.

Remember the date, the last Sunday afternoon in the month of September. Make this meeting an unqualified success. Bring your wife, your sister, your cousins and your aunts. Ringing speeches will be made by the great orators of the party. It will mark an epoch in our career.

OUR BOOK OFFER

Send us a bunch of five yearly subscribers and we will send you the latest book out: "Evolution of Man."

The Store of Values and Varieties

Our many patrons regard us as such—we always aim to show a complete assortment of new things and sell them at the lowest prices. If you are not a patron of this store you should be.



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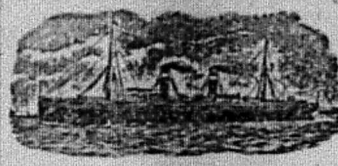
WEST SIDE SOCIALISTS Under the Auspices of the 13th Ward Branch

At Sindelar's Park Cor. 42nd Avenue and 13th Street (Take 12th St. or 40th Ave. Car to Park)

Sunday, August 20th, 1905

Dancing, Bowling, Good Speaking Refreshments of All Kinds Tickets 25 Cents, Children Under 13 Years Free, 10 to 16 Years 15 Cents

Every Socialist in the 13th Ward is hereby requested to call at 523 S. Western Ave. to get tickets and pluggers and help make the Picnic a grand success. Tickets can be paid for when sold.



Comrades: For Steamship Tickets to or from any part of Europe or United States, call or write to

E. M. STANGLAND 332 GRAND AVENUE Phone Polk 1773 CHICAGO

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Established 1872. Membership 18,700. Applications for membership every Tuesday between 8 and 10 p. m. at Trades Union Hall, 55 N. Clark St. Apply to A. HOFFMANN, 1165 West 12th St. The safest and cheapest fire insurance in the U. S.

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In cities and towns where we are not at present represented. An agency for this progressive and up-to-date typewriter carries with it dignified and profitable position for high class men. We aid our agents to achieve success and expand their field as their development warrants. We seek to make it worth while for good men to remain with us permanently. Previous experience neither essential nor objectionable. The Oliver agency can be carried on in connection with other business in some localities. If you are the kind of man we are seeking, we will enter into details by correspondence on receipt of your inquiry.

The Oliver Typewriter Co., 100-100 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

Published every Saturday at 166 E. Randolph St., R. 15, cor. Randolph and La Salle Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

Telephone, Hale 144



Automatic, 5348

The Chicago Socialist is published under the control of Local Chicago of the Socialist Party of Chicago. It is a corporation without capital stock, the whole revenue of which must be expended for Socialist propaganda.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year \$9.50
Six months \$5.00
Five year subscription cards, \$2.00. Money must accompany the subscription.
To Foreign Countries, \$1.00 per year.
Special prices made on bundles.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

Editor, A. W. Mason, Business Manager, Louis Daigard, State Sec., J. S. Smith, C. L. Brecken, Executive Secretary.

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

HYPOCRISY EXPOSED.

Hearst's Chicago American is printing double-headed editorials these days expressing sympathy for the striking telegraphers on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads, and also for the anti-trust coal miners who are likely to come in conflict with the mine owners in the near future.

The telegraphers and the miners are a long way from Chicago, and neither the railroads nor the mine owners advertise in Hearst's hypocritical, double-headed sheets. But when labor was engaged in a life and death struggle for months right here in Chicago and Mayor Dunne was using the police force as strike breakers to assist the Chicago merchants destroy the teamsters' union, the Hearst papers never had one word of editorial condemnation of the policy of Dunne or the employers' association.

Now, Mr. Workington, can you imagine why the Chicago American and Examiner are so much interested in labor, and labor unions hundreds of miles east or west of Chicago, and clamorous they come so boldly while they were as silent as the night about the high-handed outrages perpetrated by Dunne and the Chicago Employers' Association for many weeks right here in Chicago?

The answer to these questions is not hard to find. Hearst is a large stockholder in the Colorado mines, and the merchants and members of the Chicago Employers' Association subsidize his disgusting sensational sheets with advertising patronage. They also provided the campaign funds that enabled Dunne and the so-called Democratic machine to find your votes for "immediate municipal ownership of street cars."

Hearst, Bryan and other middle class politicians are going to make Study Socialism as a remedy for graft, strikes, poverty, misery, child labor, mercenary yellow journalism, prostitution, both physical and mental. If after you have given it a fair and impartial investigation you find that it is the remedy for fundamental evils that are making the lives of the toiling millions a hell on earth, then work to bring it about. Vote for it, talk it to your friends, neighbors and shopmates. Every individual who sees the light should at once become a propagandist. A good way to start is to secure a few subscribers for the Chicago Socialist.

Remember that government ownership of street cars, railroads and telegraphs, as advocated by Hearst's middle class papers, will do the workers but little good, so long as the capitalists keep their class in control of the government and as the means of maintaining them. The government owns the postoffice, but the capitalists own the railroads, which are necessary to maintain the postoffice, and they also control the government. If the government owned the railroads, telegraph lines, etc., and did not own the means of maintaining them in the shape of our shops, locomotive factories, steel plants and coal mines, we would be as much at the mercy of the capitalists as we are at present.

The people must first own the government, and through it take possession of all the means of life. That will abolish capitalism and waste, and compel the present parasites to either produce their own living, or starve. To do this is the work and mission of the working class—the only class who have either the power or sufficient intelligence to accomplish it.

SOME POINTED QUESTIONS

For Workingmen to Answer.
Mr. Workington, now candidly, don't you think you have been misled about often enough by the capitalist politicians, newspapers and political labor skates?

If you are a wage worker what good reason can you give for not voting and working for the collective ownership of the means of life, which is Socialism?

How great do you think your chances of getting out of the wage-working class and becoming a capitalist are at the present stage of industrial concentration?

Will the workers ever learn enough to vote for their own interest? Yes, when they begin to think for themselves rather than to have such scoundrels as "Skinny" Madden and others rob them of their thinking for them.

WORKERS IN THE FIELD.

Comrade Braun, Sabana La Mar, Santo Domingo, writes: Please find enclosed one dollar to pay for one year's sub to the Chicago Socialist. The paper is interesting, and if the Socialists of Chicago cannot support it they are a sorry lot.

Comrade Eugene V. Debs has written a splendid article for the campaign edition.

Comrade Lyons, Thebes, Ill., takes a bundle for three months. Comrade Chas. F. Gerlach, El Paso, Texas, and formerly an active worker in the movement in Chicago, remembered us with a bunch of subs last week.

Comrade Nelson, Chicago, Ill., lands five subs for the Chicago Socialist and says that he is going to send us another club in a few days.

Comrade Turper, Collinsville, Ill., keeps hammering away with the result that we receive a steady stream of subs from that burg. Have you got a copy of "Evolution of Man" in your library? If not, why not? A club of five yours with fetch it.

Comrade Cole, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., sends a club of five. Comrade Kees, Carnegie, Pa., remits \$2. for five patients to be given fifty-two weekly treatments.

Comrade Sison, San Francisco, Cal., remits for a bundle of thirty copies per week for six months.

Comrade Brazel, Kansas City, Kan., orders a bunch of sub cards.

Comrade Sypp, Fairbury, Ill., writes: Find enclosed money order for \$2 for four yearly subs, to the Chicago Socialist. I see that my own subscription expires in a couple of weeks, and as I cannot get along without the paper, you will find a list of names. I will let you hear from me again in the way of new subscribers.

Ten yearly subs and the "Recording Angel" for \$4.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

NOTE—Where not otherwise noted all meetings are held for 8 p. m. Speakers will kindly take orders from printed list, and chairmen will be careful to be promptly on time to open up meeting.

SATURDAY, AUG. 19.
Twelfth and 40th avenue—Sam. Robbins.
Chicago Heights—J. Bergold.
Maxwell and Halsted—M. Sedkind.
Maxwell and Jefferson—M. Katzman and L. Ogas.
40th and Madison—A. W. Mance.
111th and Michigan avenue—Mat. Whalen.
63d and Halsted—J. W. Bartels.
43d and Cottage Grove—Jas. McCarthy.

SUNDAY, AUG. 20.
47th and Cottage Grove—A. H. Copeland.
30th and Cottage Grove—A. W. Mance.
Clark and Walton Place—T. J. Morgan.
Wood and Van Buren—J. W. Bartels.
California and Division, 3 p. m.—Guy Williams.
California and North avenue, 3 p. m.—Sam Robbins.
Western and Madison—Sam Block.
Center avenue and Erie—A. A. Wiesnes.

MONDAY, AUG. 21.
35th and Archer—Jas. McCarthy.
21st and Cottage Grove—Mat. Whalen and Neils Anderson.
TUESDAY, AUG. 22.
North avenue and Orchard—W. E. Rodriguez.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23.
Fulton and Western—Sam Robbins.
Lincoln and Belmont—Sam Block.
Clark and Ohio—C. E. Kirkland and Guy Williams.
THURSDAY, AUG. 24.
30th and Wentworth—Jas. McCarthy and L. Deleard.
Center avenue and Congress—W. E. Rodriguez.
30th and Emerald—J. H. Copeland.

FOR COUNTY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.
To all Ward and Township Organizations.
The County Central Committee at its session of Aug. 13, by motion duly carried, directed that a call be issued for election of a County Campaign Committee at once. You are therefore directed to proceed to elect.

COUNTY COMMITTEE MINUTES.
Sunday, Aug. 13, 1905.
Charter was granted Berwyn Township and 100 other applications.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.
Receipts—Due stamps, \$48.40; delegate dues, \$17.50; campaign fund, \$40; literature, \$2.05; total, \$92.29.
Expenses—Due stamps, \$28; postage, 50 cents; agitation and organization, \$5.00; secretary salary, \$20; rent, \$11; supplies, \$3.75; docket last week, \$17.32; total, \$89.29. Balance on hand, \$2.98.

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PLAN FOR REORGANIZATION.

The new constitution now having become operative, the time is at hand for some definite plan looking to reorganization of the entire city and county. The following is submitted as a suggestive plan.

HOW TO ORGANIZE DISTRICT CLUBS.
1. Call a general meeting of your ward branches, being careful to include every member of the several organizations, providing there are more than one branch in your ward.
2. When the meeting is called to order and the ward chairman is selected, announce the purpose of the meeting—the perfecting of the ward organization.
3. Select a ward chairman and as many other officers as the primary capitol requires. There are districts in the ward, each one of whom shall reside in the district of which he is the chairman. Each of these then forms the district committee, being one delegate from each district. In addition to this select a secretary, who will be the ward chairman, and a treasurer, who will be the ward secretary.

UNIONS AID CAMPAIGN.
Nearly 2000 workers from 100 unions in Chicago are being organized for the Socialist party. This fall the workingman will have a golden opportunity to take over to himself the power of the court by electing workmen representatives to the bench next November. To this end and in order to secure funds to push the campaign with vigor, calls are being made upon the union organizations. Attention is directed to the extreme importance of the campaign of education needed and a direct appeal for funds is being made by individuals who represent the party and ask for five or ten minutes' time to state the case.

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FIRES OF REVOLUTION BLAZE.

Cable Despatches from Southern Russia Encourage—Guns and Bombs Owing to Rebels.
The dispatches from Russia have been encouraging from the revolutionist's standpoint during the past week. A special to the News states that over 100,000 rifles have been placed in the hands of the revolutionaries during the past two months. The weapons were shipped to ports in the south of Europe and then transhipped in small trading vessels to out-of-the-way places on the Black Sea.

TO WARD CHAIRMEN.
Lose no time in getting in your list of judges and clerks. Close the matter up at once. The call must be filed very soon. The day set for primaries is Saturday, Sept. 16, and the convention is on the following Wednesday, at Brand's Hall. Rush in the lists.

SONGS OF SOCIALISM.
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Author of A B C of Socialism, a Socialist Catechism, etc. Ninety-six pages of inspiring Socialist songs, covering every phase of Socialist thought.

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2. Collectivism and Industrial Evolution, by Emile Vandervelde. Translated by Charles H. Kerr.

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8. Feuerbach: The Roots of the Socialist Philosophy. By Frederick Engels. Translated, with Critical Introduction, by Austin Lewis.

9. American Pauperism and the Abolition of Poverty. By Isador Ladooff.

10. Britain for the British (America for the Americans). By Robert Blatchford.

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