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THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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VOL. VI

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1905.

NO. 346

ENJOINED--Judge Holdom Binds and Gags Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16. Elect Socialist Judges.

PEACEFUL PRINTERS ENJOINED

Judge Holdom Says Closed Shop and Eight-Hour Day Contracts Are Illegal--"Union Not in Printing Business"--The Decision an Eye-Opener to Union Men--May Result in Six Socialist Judges Being Elected.

Last Tuesday afternoon Judge Holdom rendered a decision denying a motion to dissolve or modify the temporary injunction restraining the printers' union that he issued a week before. While the decision was just what those who have followed the development of government by injunction during the past ten years expected, it was a surprise to most of the printers, who have been priding themselves on being a law-abiding, peaceful lot of strikers.

The decision is only in keeping with a long line of decisions that have been handed down from courts in various parts of the country, and especially in Illinois, during the past ten years. Stripped of its legal and technical verbiage, it means that labor unions are outlawed for all purposes except as mutual benefit societies.

An Eye Opener. It was Judge Holdom's declaration that any attempt to force a closed shop and eight-hour day contract on an employer was illegal that attracted attention. If sustained by the upper courts the decision will be one of the hardest blows labor unions have yet received at the hands of the judiciary.

Judge Holdom left no room for mistake as to his intention to declare an attempt to "force" the signing of a closed shop and eight-hour day contract illegal. Former Judge Barnum, attorney for the printers, argued that the union he represented had a right to order a strike. He also declared that in carrying on the strike it had the right to send out pickets and these pickets had the right to endeavor to entice non-union employes of printing houses from their work.

In reply to this argument, Judge Holdom declared that "the union can not be said to be engaged in the printing business, neither can its members, except when they are working for the complainants or others in the same line of business."

"The union and its members, so far as the bill and the affidavits disclose, are at present engaged in the unlawful enterprise of endeavoring by unlawful means to force upon the complainants an unlawful contract of closed shop, an eight-hour working day and using threats, intimidation, the picket line, bribery and the boycott as a means to the end. Such an enterprise is in the highest legal sense unlawful and in some of its elements of force and violence criminal."

It was argued by the attorneys for the printers that it was lawful for their clients to engage in what they termed "peaceful picketing." They argued that in the present strike no violence had been resorted to by members of the union, and that men at work in the printing plants had not even been threatened.

The one thing made clear in this case is that there is no use of any labor union wasting any more time or money fighting the issuing of injunctions against labor unions. From the beginning the printers have conducted their strike with the gentleness of cooing doves, but they have met the same fate as the teamsters who put a little more physical vigor into their struggle.

Will Disregard Injunction. John C. Harding, organizer for the Typographical Union, stated that it was not his intention to obey the injunction.

"The injunction as it stands cannot be obeyed," he said. "It is so worded that it is impossible to comply with its terms. Why, we would have to disband our union if it was enforced, for the existence of the organization hinders the business of the Typographic Union. The printers will continue to ask men to join their organization regardless of what the injunction says."

"I may be in contempt when I say what I do. I mean to be in contempt, however. I have been from the first and will continue. All through the proceedings in his court Judge Holdom practically dictated the argument of the attorney for the employers. He pointed out to him the strong point against us which he desired to have brought out. When he concluded the hearing he told the attorney what authorities to present to him to bolster up his case."

"The employers have acted contemptuously during this strike. They have tried to make me a criminal. Either I must go to jail or the proceedings they have brought must appear ridiculous."

We have met many printers since Judge Holdom issued this injunction, and they with one accord admit that political action, through the Socialist party, is now the only door open to organized labor. This infamous decision, coming as it does in the heat of this political campaign, should so jar the minds of the workers that they will elect the whole Socialist ticket in November.

When we have a few Socialist judges on the bench they will free every workman sent to jail without a jury trial for contempt of court for acts committed outside the court room. A Socialist judge would release any man jailed for contempt of court on a writ of habeas corpus on the grounds that he had been deprived of his right to a trial by jury guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and State of Illinois.

Elect Socialist Judges.

SOCIALISM IN JAPAN. The following special cable dispatch to the Minneapolis Tribune demonstrates to good advantage the world-wide international character of the Socialist movement. As we read this dispatch we are wondering if the capitalist press of Japan is not telling the people of that country that Socialism is a "foreign production" that is un-Japanese, the same as our American capitalist press is telling us that if a foreign idea that has "no place in America." That Socialism is in place wherever the capitalist mode of production has developed is the deduction and conclusion arrived at by all scientific Socialist investigators. This dispatch but adds another mite of evidence that their conclusions were correct. Here is the cable dispatch referred to:

"Socialism has spread at an alarming rate in the Mikado's land since the war began, and having made his peace with a foreign enemy the Mikado will now have a more dangerous and insidious foe to fight in the country itself.

"In spite of the oppressive laws which are in force in Japan, and which are even stricter than those of Russia, the Japanese Socialists have continued to make the atrocity of the Mikado appear ridiculous in the eyes of the people and opened the eyes of many to the injustice of the present system, which they claim is unworthy of a nation which prides itself upon its high grade of civilization.

"With an enormous debt to pay off, and with revolutionary Socialists to fight at home, Japan will have plenty to do for years to come, and the European nations having colonies in the far east have nothing to fear from her, while the recent conflict has taught them not to underestimate the powers of the ambitious little brown men."

Are you circulating your campaign subscription list?

Comrades when buying from our advertisers should mention the Chicago Socialist.

"If the 'peaceful' printers can be enjoined what chance do other unions stand of escaping jail without a jury trial for contempt?"

The press dispatches announce that the peace treaty between Russia and Japan has been signed by the Mikado and the Czar, but the class war in both countries still rages fiercer than ever.

Talk about the ancestral worship of the Japanese. It is a mild form compared to the ancestral worship exhibited in one of our Chicago courts when a capitalist attorney is digging up precedents to convince an ancestor worshipping judge that working people have no rights that courts are bound to respect.

Judge Holdom didn't do a thing but "pl" the whole Typographical Union No. 16 last Tuesday when he made that temporary injunction permanent. It is now up to the police force and deputy sheriffs to throw them and their "devils" into the "hell box" for contempt of court if they disobey the court's order to get off the earth.

During the teamsters' strike the capitalist press never tired of holding the typographical union up as the model labor organization. Now comes Judge Holdom and punishes that same with an ordinary injunction restraining the "peaceful" printer from breaking the law by trying to persuade unorganized men to join the union and after the eight-hour day.

COLLINS \$2.00 HATS UNIO MADE NEW FALL STYLES NOW ON SALE S. W. Corner Madison and La Salle Streets

A SOCIALIST INJUNCTION

Issued by Judge Necessity.

A N INJUNCTION is hereby issued to every party member and Socialist voter in the city of Chicago, ordering that he be restrained from doing violence to his material interests by thinking of anything else but the success of the Socialist party ticket in the remaining days of this campaign.

It is also further ordered that he go not forth upon any of the streets of this city unless he be armed with copies of the new leaflet, which he will "fire to kill" into the homes of each and every voter in each and every precinct of this city and county.

Be it further ordered that every party member as he thus pickets the precincts, canvass most diligently for readers of the "Chicago Socialist," and that he secure the names and addresses of all voters in his precinct and place the same on file in his Primary District Club.

It is further declared to be the mandate of this

court that each party member having in his possession a campaign list that he be hereby enjoined from taking any rest by day or by night until he shall have filled every blank in the list and shall have stowed away in his vest pocket a receipt for the amount thereon.

Finally, he is distinctly understood, that this court of Judge Necessity hereby orders that every violation of the above commands of this court shall cause to fall upon all such citizens the full penalty, viz.: They shall remain in wage slavery and go up and down the earth looking for a master, which they shall have great and sore trouble to find. If they, on the other hand, shall obey each and every command hereby given this day, they shall be rewarded by having six judges elected to office on Nov. 7th, and they themselves shall become masters--rulers over the tool of production through the acquisition of the political power of the land.

DEMANDS ON COMMITTEE.

The campaign committee in this city is facing a condition of affairs that sets them wondering just what to do. The calls on this committee for meetings and speakers is at present away beyond the financial capacity of the committee to meet. The problem is to bring the campaign receipts up to the point where they will more nearly make possible the income for the absolutely necessitous demands of the campaign.

LISTS ONLY TO MEMBERS.

This fall campaign lists have been sent out only to actual members of the party in the city and county. This course was decided upon because of the belief that better results would follow and because of the further belief that it was necessary to insure to the public that every man presenting a list was duly authorized so to do by virtue of his membership in the party. Then, too, it was found that where lists were sent out to all the readers of the paper many were deterred from getting active on their lists because of the thought that every one else had a list. This resulted in a very large measure in many not doing anything on the mistaken notion that everybody else had a list and what would be the use of soliciting this or that man, for in many instances they would find the very ones whom they would solicit to have in their possession a list.

This resulted very largely in meager returns in the cash collected and received to the credit of the campaign committee. Only those names this year have received lists whose secretaries have sent in a roster. Then, too, only those people who are members of the party have these lists in their possession. This being true, each member should fully realize that the field is left open to him.

He can readily see that if he does not become active therein there will be nothing done. In other words, the whole financial responsibility of this campaign falls upon the great rank and file of the party membership. By their action in regard to the lists will be determined the amount of literature the campaign committee shall put forth and the number of campaign meetings that shall be held.

THE RETURNS ON LISTS.

Thus far there has been received at the office about forty of the two thousand lists sent out. These lists show an average of about \$3.25 per list, as against \$2.25 on the spring campaign lists. But a much greater activity is necessary if anything like the strenuous campaign is carried on that is everywhere being demanded. There seems to be an inexhaustible supply of material on hand to be used with great advantage in the campaign. The great question is how to secure the funds to bring it out.

UNPAID DONATIONS.

Of the donations made at the convention at Brand's Hall there remains unpaid about \$200. This money is needed and the wards and individuals should at once get very busy in crowding in this cash in order that needed bills may be met and the plans of the campaign committee carried on without embarrassment. The committee feels a grave responsibility. It knows it must close up its work without a deficit. It also knows that it must put up a hummer campaign and reach the last man likely to vote our ticket. The only way it can do this is for the comrades to get very active on their campaign lists and determine by their activity what funds they are going to give the campaign committee with which to do its work.

SEES A NEW LIGHT.

A comrade came into the office a few days ago and dropped on the Secretary's desk a list with every line filled and a grand total of something over \$6.00. He remarked when paying over the amount that once he thought that all that was necessary to be a good Socialist was to vote the ticket straight from top to bottom, but that he has since come to see that the Socialist party was obliged to meet the same political conditions as any other party, and that it must needs have funds with which to do its work. In saying this he requested another list, as he believed he could secure some

more funds. In less than a week he was back again with the second list filled for quite as large an amount as the first. Then he asked for a third. He is working on that now. Whatever may be the results on the last list the fact remains that this comrade sees a great light and he is working in a way that proves he sees the evolution and knows how to give it a great big boost. Comrades, dig out your lists and get very busy. Get whatever amounts upon them possible and get the cash into the office. Money makes the mare go in a Socialist revolutionary party as well as in any other organization of which the human family has any knowledge.

Never was there so much talk going on over injunctions and the actions of the courts as now. Never such activity manifested in a judicial election as this year. We can elect several of our candidates if the campaign committee can carry out only a portion of the many demands now being made upon it. The key to the whole situation is in your hands. The final responsibility in this matter rests with comrades holding the campaign lists. Do your whole proletarian duty and do it now.

THE NEW LEAFLET. One hundred thousand copies of the new leaflet went out of the office last week. Every one of the remaining 150,000 should go out this week. Has your ward gotten its quota? Ward chairmen should give this matter immediate attention. There is an appropriation of 1,000 for each district. District chairmen should have their forces so organized as to guarantee the quick and systematic distribution of this literature. It will make converts. Every inch of territory should be faithfully covered.

THE DEBS' MEETINGS. In those sections of the city where the Debs meetings are to be held, accurate work should be done in the distribution of the leaflets and handbills. Every one of this series of meetings will have an "overflow," with "standing room only" early on display. Stir this city from the lake to the limits and from South Chicago to Evanston.

THE CAMPAIGN FUND. The contributions to the campaign fund fell nearly \$50 under those of last week. This should be the banner week. It will be, if every comrade circulates his list with that determination that knows no such word as fail. The following are the contributors for the past week:

- Leader Goldstein, list No. 1527 \$ 2.50
J. Morrison, list No. 155175
Chas. Schoeller, list No. 156050
A. Kuma75
Glaziers' Union, No. 27 10.00
Aug. Lehner, list No. 2593 3.75
Ernest Ahlberg, list No. 21 1.00
N. Silberman, list No. 70875
Otto Vegethan, list No. 1328 14.75
John Thomson, 31st Ward 2.00
Arthur Mielche, list No. 500 1.00
N. Hindeell, 12 Italian 5.00
A. Harrack, 22d Ward 10.00
P. C. Carter, list No. 1790 1.75
Glasgow and Daniels, vouchers 1.00
Peter Sloman 5.00
Henry Stewart, list No. 108 8.50
Emil Otto, list No. 2607 5.52
Jacob Gross, list No. 608 1.00
W. T. Priddy, list No. 2062 1.00
Mark Blake, list No. 2007 1.00
Abe Linder, list No. 1257 3.50
Carl Wertman, list No. 1802 1.25
W. S. Ellis, list No. 60 2.75
Chas. S. Wheeler, list 1808 2.50
Thur. Litzen, list No. 224 1.00
Jas. P. Lynch, 5th Ward 5.00
Chas. A. Moeckler, 29th Ward 2.50
Henry Estrin, 18th Ward 1.00
Total \$96.55

SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT. The following is the report of the secretary for the week ending Oct. 15, 1905:

- Receipts--Due stamps, \$99; campaign fund, \$98.55; literature sales, \$4.80; balance on hand last week, \$115.05; total, \$285.40.
Expenses--Due stamps, \$40; post-

THE GAME. Send in your orders for the fine cartoon leaflet; sold in lots of 1,000 at the following prices:

- 1,000 \$1.00
2,000 1.75
5,000 4.00
10,000 7.00

This cartoon leaflet should be placed in the hands of every workman and Trade Unionist. Order from the Chicago Socialist.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. The Executive Committee, at its session last Monday night, voted to meet but twice a month hereafter, on the Mondays preceding and following the sessions of the County Central Committee. This will mean first and second Mondays of each month. It is understood that the committee will not come together otherwise except on call of the secretary. It was also understood that there would be no session on the first Monday in November on account of the following day being election day. Members of committee will take notice. The next session of the committee will occur on Monday, Nov. 13th.

Hurl the new leaflets in the face of the workers. Get them into every home in your ward. They will make converts.

Ward chairmen should now perfect their plans for watchers at the polls on election day. Every precinct should be ranned from close of polls to finish of count. The secretary will have a supply of blanks and badges sufficient to give credentials to all. Do not fail to have all your plans completed in perfected working order. Leave no loophole for the loss of a single ballot intended for the Socialist party tickets.

WATCHERS AT THE POLLS. Ward chairmen should now perfect their plans for watchers at the polls on election day. Every precinct should be ranned from close of polls to finish of count. The secretary will have a supply of blanks and badges sufficient to give credentials to all. Do not fail to have all your plans completed in perfected working order. Leave no loophole for the loss of a single ballot intended for the Socialist party tickets.

THE CAMPAIGN EDITION. The plans now under way look toward the publishing of a red-hot campaign edition on Saturday, Oct. 28th. Send in your orders at once. This edition will sell for \$5 a thousand. How many thousand will your branch take? It takes constant circulation of our literature to make any impression. Capitalism has hundreds of thousands of copies of its papers going out to our thousands.

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DEBS ON THE PRESENT CRISIS.

Our Standard Bearer Still Hard at Work.

Eugene V. Debs, who served as the national standard bearer of the Socialist party in 1900 and 1904, and whose name stands as a symbol for the highest aspirations of the working class of America, is at work now, the same as in campaign time, setting forth the principles of Socialism to large and enthusiastic audiences. A dispatch from Cedar Rapids, Ia., tells of the profound impression that he made with an address delivered on Oct. 24 at the carnival in that city, when thousands of people from other parts of the State, as well as local residents, listened to him with attention. It is in part:

"The labor question is the foremost problem of our times; upon its solution depends the peace of this country and the progress of civilization. There is no darkness on this question now, but ignorance of it; knowledge of it is increasing day by day and the world is moving steadily toward the light.

The Many Served and the Few Ruled. In the centuries that have passed the many have served and the few have ruled. The great mass of the people have borne the drudgery, have produced the wealth. It has taken the masses of the people thousands of years to reach their present stage, but freedom has not yet been reached.

Labor alone is what beats, lights and moves the world. It is the laboring people that manufacture, mine, and perform all the industrial work; it is those alone who toll that bring a nation from poverty to wealth.

Our Political Freedom. A century and a quarter ago there were a few men splendidly in advance of their times, who thought this country should be free; that it could get along without a king. They were in the minority at first and were looked upon as agitators and misunderstood by the majority of the people; but finally they became the majority and marked the progress of the nation.

The majority could not understand a government without a king, but the revolutionists proved that they could get along without King George and govern themselves. If we can get along without a political king, we can get along without such industrial kings as John D. Rockefeller.

The Economic Basis. Political freedom is founded on economic freedom. No man is truly free unless he is master of the means which supply the necessities of life. Economic conditions determine every other.

The industrial revolution began long ago. It first increased the productive capacity of labor, then increased the wealth, and next centered it in the hands of the few, and the next step in the industrial evolution is the division of wealth equitably among those who produce it.

The Millionaire and Tramp. The millionaire and the tramp are produced by the same conditions; the one is the concomitant of the other; one has an abundance of food and no digestion, and the other an abundance of digestion but no food. In the modern times the individual possesses the collective tool of industry and from this spring all the present wrongs. The people must sell their labor to the man who owns the collective tool of labor; thus one man controls the labor of thousands and becomes rich while the men who do the work remain poor. We have learned to produce wealth in great abundance, but we have yet to learn how to distribute it equitably.

One-eighth of the entire population of the United States, or 10,000,000, is in a state of chronic poverty, while 3,000,000 have sunk to the bottomless depths of pauperism. The present system evolves from medieval conditions, and must soon pass away to make room for onward progress.

Greatest Change in History. A century and a half ago the struggle was for equality in politics. Now it is for economic equality. The world today is at the point of the greatest economic change in history. It is impossible for any man to be satisfied with the world as it is; he knows there is something radically wrong when there is such poverty, ignorance and misery.

The New Social Order. A new social order is coming out of the present condition of competition. The organization of society in a co-operative form will be the basis of the new social condition. The centralization of capital cannot be checked, nor can the contrasts of wealth and poverty be done away with, until competition is eliminated. The new social order will favor all humanity instead of one class. It is the law of life that master and slave are bound together, one cannot rise higher than the other.

Why Business Men Cannot Be Hanged. The business man can't be hanged, because he is driven to extremes by competition in business and forced into dishonesty in order to keep his head above water. The man who adulterates food does not do it because he wants to undermine the health of the people, but because he

is driven by competition and must make a margin of profit. The Trusts of Trusts. The trusts are the latest phase of the economic question. A trust of trusts will come which will control the railroad, telegraph, telephone, iron mines and factories, etc., and all will be under the control of a single individual. This is industrial monarchy, and the tendency of the time is towards industrial democracy; nothing can prevent it. The trust is not an evil--it cannot be helped. But it must be transformed. It is owned by the individual to produce wealth for himself when it should be owned by the people collectively to produce wealth for all.

The Last Stage of Man's War with Man. Man is now engaged in the last stage of the war with man. He is learning that man's highest happiness can only be secured through the happiness of all. The measure of a man's success is his service to humanity. A love for his fellowmen is worth more to a man than all the wealth of the world.

"THEY STOLE IT."

Governor LaFollette, of Wisconsin, speaking in the Auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city last week, delivered a few thunder bolts at the great corporations that have developed into the modern trust.

In the course of his remarks he showed how the people had been robbed of the product of their labor. Governor LaFollette, as a middle class reformer and reactionist showed how the big fellows had gobbled up the little fellows. Not being a very deep student of industrial economics he, of course, did not get very near the root and source of the cause of the disease he complains of. Instead of realizing that the trusts are the natural and logical outgrowth of industrial development the governor attributes them and the evil they are doing to the railroad monopoly. On this point he was very emphatic. He said:

"There is not a great corporation in this country that has not been built up by favors from railroads. He asserted, Rockefeller was the first of these. The anthracite coal fields of this country are three in number; side by side they make a strip of land only about eight miles wide and sixty miles long. Who owns that strip? Eight railway companies. How did they get it? I told you I'd be conservative and I will--they stole it. They said: 'We've got the only roads over which the coal can get to market--we'll put the rates up.' And they did; they put the rates up until a producer of anthracite coal could send a pound of his product to market. Then the roads bought the coal lands at their own figures."

Then, tracing the history of railroads in the United States, the governor asserted that rates should have gone down since 1867.

"Instead, they have gone up," he said. "You have noticed, haven't you, that the expenses of maintaining a family have increased greatly since 1867? A great part of that advance is due to the increase in railroad rates. Rates have been raised until the railroad shows \$1,000 a mile more net earnings than in 1867. They should have gone down since 1867. There has been a 52 per cent increase of traffic, and as every student of transportation knows, as the volume of transportation increases the cost of moving it goes down."

As a remedy for all this thievery the governor advocated the direct primary and recall of the elected representatives of the people. Governor LaFollette is a powerful advocate for the small capitalist class who are being ground to atoms in the attempt to compete with the more powerful trusts.

As wage workers and Socialists we realize the impotency of the LaFollette type of reformers to bring any relief to a suffering people. The trusts are here to stay, no matter how much corruption they may have practiced to reach their present goal.

Utterances like those of Governor LaFollette expressed in Chicago last week are significant only as they show how hopeless the condition of the middle class is. The "just the trusts" cry of the Hearsts and the LaFollettes will amount to no more than a gust of wind blown against the Rocky Mountains.

The trust magnates are in absolute control of all branches of our government and they will never be dislodged from that position by any mere reform cry of "regulation."

There is just one power in this country capable of dealing with the railroad and other trusts. That power is in the hands of the wealth producers of America--the working class. The working class alone have the power, but at present they are ignorant of how to use it. It is the mission of the organized Socialist party to teach them the necessity of class solidarity and united class action at the ballot box.

TRY US AND YOU WILL COME AGAIN

PERAS RESTAURANT 149 EAST MADISON STREET Bet. LaSalle and 5th Avenue POPULAR PRICES UNION HELP

EVOLUTION OF ORGANIZATION

BY CHARLES L. BREKON.

A study of the evolution of the idea of organization in the Socialist party may not be uninteresting and may prove highly instructive. That we are gradually coming to another and far better stage of our organization than ever before attempted cannot be doubted. As we are pleased to study the steps by which the capitalist system is unfolding itself and thus fulfilling the prophetic utterances many years ago by able writers, so we alike may be pleased to discover that this same irresistible law is compelling the proletariat to do some evolving himself.

Not many years ago all the demands of the party could be supplied by a few comrades meeting in this great city in diverse back rooms and there making up all manner of petitions with certain indescribable names. Through this one process the party was able to have its selections of nominees for office so upon the ballot. In the process of time there came additional votes to this revolutionary band, and one day the results announced that the party had lost at two per cent of the total and had thus become an official party.

This brought it to its second stage. In this stage it became necessary to hold conventions and make nominations in this manner. In order to legally hold conventions it became imperative that there should be brought into existence ward organizations. Delegates had to be chosen in these political divisions. Some years of very hard work followed in perfecting the ward organizations of the city. In many instances no sooner were these organizations perfected than they ceased to exist and must needs be reorganized again and again.

Out of this ward organization and the propaganda carried on most strenuously all the time, there soon came the day when the party had to its credit ten per cent of the total vote cast. Then under the terms of the law it had become a legal party. As a legal party it at once became necessary for it to place its nominees upon the ballot through delegates elected to a convention by the votes of the party held at primaries. The official relation was lost and an entirely new set of conditions had been ushered in. These new conditions did not lose sight of the ward organization, but demanded their substitution into district caucuses called primary districts.

During these years of its evolution the party has been sending broadcast the printed page and by every word that could be uttered it has been most diligently teaching the great fundamentals of scientific Socialism. There is abroad to-day a pretty thorough understanding of the basic principles of true economics and the knowledge of the class struggle along with a tolerably clear state of class consciousness.

In this interim of the processes of organization there has been much of sowing of good seed. Now for a wave of enthusiasm in the reaping of the bountiful harvest that is to follow. The workman is a proverbially poor organizer. He trails along behind his master and patters after him in a weak and desultory fashion. His workshop environment for several generations have conditioned to teach him not how to organize, but how to obey the law that his master has written for his observance. The one and only hope of the exploiters is that he may continue his easy living

is that his workers will not learn the need and value of organization. The only hope of the workers of the world is that they will learn just that which their masters most desire they should remain ignorant of—organization.

The Socialist party and its membership most distinguish between the principles upon which it proposes to organize and the organization itself.

To organize is to plan, arrange, construct, systematize. We teach the power of cooperation and must cooperate in the matter of effective propaganda.

The monumental success of capitalism is the almost wholly to the recognition of the power of organization, thus enabling it to secure maximum results with minimum effort. An ever increasing product and an ever diminishing cost of production has been its slogan.

The Socialist party is not lacking in enthusiasm or in working material. Neither does it lack in the expenditure of energy. Most faithfully has it gone forth to do great and mighty things. It has only lacked in systematic effort. By the application of system to its efforts it will accomplish many times greater things than ever before and do them better with far less labor.

A tidal wave of proletarian cry is going up all over the country to-day for a more effective plan of doing our work—for organization that will give to every man a task and to every man thus given a task some results will follow. When our organization shall reach out into every political division of every county and shall have behind it a plan of campaign that will insure an abundant supply of the best literature, then, and then only, will come the day of the emancipation of the working class.

We have just as good a government today as the whole people want. When they want a better they will so organize as to take it. It becomes our duty to make them want a better and to point the way through systematic organization how the thing so needed may be attained.

When we shall all see, as we must, that only through the power of an organized proletariat can the stranglehold of capitalism be overthrown, then our every speech and every article in all of our papers shall begin to glow with this one magic word—organization. It is not enough that we shall individually hold ideas—however good in this they may be to themselves—we must centralize our thought and concrete our plans until as a mighty unit we shall each go forth to do in every minor political division, at one and the same time. As a disciplined army we must attack in concert. The psychological effect of this concerted action would be irresistible. Without it we shall be victorious at every turn.

How much we individually and collectively may know of truth shall avail us absolutely nothing in the way of real success, unless we shall become an organized body moving in perfect harmony, silent as the night and as swift as the windward sun.

The day of large things is just ahead for the Socialist party. It already stands in the eastern horizon the rising sun of its power. Like a mighty giant ready for the fray it is now girding up its loins for the last grand act that shall make for the emancipation of the working class—organization.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD "BOYCOTT."

A Bit of History that Will Be Interesting to the Printers Just at Present.

In his "Talks About Ireland," James Redpath describes his visit to Ireland in 1880. Mr. Redpath says that there was a fierce spirit prevailing among Irishmen and that if some bloodless but pitiless policy was not advanced there would soon be killing of landlords and land agents all over the west of Ireland. Being called upon for a speech at the village of Deenane, in Conamara, he addressed the tenants, whom American charity had kept alive since the preceding autumn, as follows:

Well, now, let me talk very plainly about two tender topics. I honor every man who sheds his blood for his country or who is willing to do it. But there is no need of bloodshed. You can get all your rights without violence.

Call up the terrible power of social excommunication. If any man is expelled from his holding, let no man take it. If any man is mean enough to take it, don't shoot him, but treat him with scorn and silence. Let no man or woman talk to him or to his wife or children. If his children appear in the streets don't let your children speak to them. If they go to school, take your children away. If the man goes to buy goods in a shop, tell the shopkeeper that if he deals with him you will never trade with him again. If the man or his folks go to church, leave as they enter. If ever death comes, let the man die unattended, save by the priest, and let him be buried unattended. The corner such men die the better for Ireland. If the landlord take the land for himself, let no man work for him. Let his potatoes remain unharvested, his grass uncut, his crop wither in the field. This dreadful power, more potent than armies—the power of social excommunication—has been most used in our time by despots in the interest of despotism. Use it, you, for justice! No man can stand up against it except heroes—and heroes don't take the land from which a man has been evicted. In such a war the only hope of success is to wage it without a blow—and without pity.

You must act as one man. Boycotts survive up like dry grass in presence of a people that will neither fight them nor submit to tyranny.

This was the thing. Now let us see how the name arose. We quote again:

Captain Boycott had won for himself the reputation of being the worst land agent in the County of Mayo. In addition to charging exorbitant rents, he compelled the tenants of the landlord's for whom he was agent to work for him on his own farm at his own rates, so that they never actually received more than a dollar and seventy-five cents a week.

The land agitation suddenly aroused the tenantry to a sense of their power, which they could wield without violating any law, if they would combine and act as one man. The first use of this power against Boycott was made when he sent last summer for the tenantry of the estate on his own farm. The whole neighborhood declined to work for him. The willful aid fellow-servants he would not be detested to be had always directed to the same. So he and his wife and his three sons and three servants and

hardmen went down to the fields and began to reap and bind. He held out three hours, but could not stand it longer.

Mrs. Boycott went from cabin to cabin that night to coax the people to come and work for her husband at their own very moderate terms.

When rent day came Boycott sent for the tenants. His day of vengeance had dawned—as he thought—but it proved his day of doom.

Boycott assented the eviction papers and hired a process server and got eighteen constables to protect him.

Next morning when Mrs. Boycott went to buy bread the shopkeeper told her that although she was a decent woman and they all liked her, yet the people couldn't stand that "baste of a husband of hers any longer," and they really couldn't sell her any more bread.

Boycott was isolated. He had to take care of his own cattle. His farm was of 400 acres.

Boycott wrote to the Times, and the English landlords organized a relief expedition fifty men were hired and seven regiments of soldiers were sent to protect them. It cost the British government \$5,000 to dig \$500 worth of potatoes.

The term "Boycott" was invented three days afterward by Father John O'Malley, who used it in the Castlebar Telegraph.

The young orators of the land league in Dublin took up the word and it became famous at once.

This was not, of course, the first case in history in which the method now known as the boycott—the most terrible and yet the least cruel of weapons—was used. The great instance in its early history is when the American colonists, in the years preceding 1776, "boycotted" imported goods on which the British government imposed taxes without their consent. If anyone says the boycott is "American," we can tell him that John and Sarah Adams and John Hancock and Patrick Henry were among the first boycotters. And if the objection happens to be an Irishman—Irishmen in this country are the most aggressive of Americans—we can tell him that the word was born in the struggles of his countrymen against British landlordism.

Why experiment in buying glasses when you can have them satisfactorily fitted by Dr. Clawson, the expert optician, with A. B. Conklin, 25 McVicker's Theater Building?

As an argument for the inauguration of the co-operative commonwealth may be cited the fact that the Illinois Central Railroad has at this season of the year more freight than it can handle during ordinary working hours, and its shipping clerks are obliged to work until 11 o'clock at night, receiving and forwarding freight. It would no doubt be a shocking innovation for the officials to hire extra help to assist their overworked employees, while the clerks themselves would no doubt scoff at the idea that a cure for their ills might be found in the practice of the principles of Socialism.

USE AND VALUE.

One day Jack, having returned from the city to his own little village, told his play-fellows that he had been water sold in the large town he had been to. "Impossible!" cried they. "Water costs nothing; how, then, can it be sold?" "Lucky was one of the best educated among them, said, in a self-important tone, "Potatoes, corn, cattle, tools, boots—these are things sold at the market; but water—it is ridiculous to talk of selling that! It is taken out of the river, or drawn from a well for nothing." Jack was only laughed at by his companions; but he was not to be put down. "I assure you," said he, "the water was in a barrel on a cart, and the man in charge of it filled two pails and sold it for one penny." The boys asked their teacher about it. When he answered that Jack had only told the truth, they were astonished. "Well, boys," said he, "can you do without water?" "No, no," they answered. "Then it is not only useful, but something which we all want. Why, then, should we not buy it?" "Because we can get it for nothing," replied Philip, always ready with an answer. "Quite true," continued the master, "but if you could not get it for nothing you would pay for it, would you not? Supposing that though everybody may, if he likes, draw water out of the river which runs through the town, and that nevertheless people pay the man who brings them some, is it the water that is paid for?" "No, it is the fetching it," exactly so, it is the carrier's labor which is paid for. It is the time usually spent in fetching the water that is paid for. But in this village water costs money. You get yours from the well. Did the well make itself? The well is sunk, and your cost \$5. Yes, and if your well cost \$5 and it lasts 20 years, how much will the water have cost?" Several answered at once, "Six a year." "But this does not include the ropes and buckets. Every article that we buy has a value, that is why we say how much it is worth or what is its value? But things which can be had for nothing may have a use but have not a value." Said Louis to himself, "And yet my marbles, which are not useful, have a value, because I bought them." The same evening when playing marbles they discussed this together, but with no satisfaction. They asked their teacher again about it. Louis said, "Have my marbles any value?" "Not for me," said the teacher, "because I do not play marbles." "But," said Philip, "where we bought them the man does not play marbles and yet he buys a great many." "That is to sell them again," said Louis. The teacher said, "He buys the marbles wholesale and sells them dearer in small quantities to children, and with the difference he can buy something which is useful for him." "But we buy them to play with," said the boys. "Certainly," said the teacher, "they are your pleasure, and you are willing to go to some expense simply for amusement; that is why it is a value. If some people want some things for some reason or other—the reason does not matter, it is the want—and are prepared to buy them, then those things possess a value." "Then everything which can be sold or bought has a value," said Louis. "Tell me now," said the teacher, "if you know of anything that you cannot see that has a value?" This was too difficult for the boys, so he asked, "Are you not prepared to pay for services, for work to be done?" "Yes," they all said, "we pay for ploughing, hay making, building, and the bootmaker and the tailor." "How do we know what to pay them?" "No boy could answer. "How did we say the price of the water, or rather the

only large firms that have been and are receiving rebates disguised as damages. A thorough investigation probably would reveal that rebates are being paid in this form to many other concerns in Chicago and in all parts of the country, despite the earnest protestations of railway managers that the rebate evil is dead. The claim department of a railroad is an excellent place to cover up rebates. Property in course of transportation is constantly being damaged by delays, rough handling, and wrecks. It is an easy matter to hand over to a favored customer larger sums than his losses entitle him to, and even regularly to indemnify him for losses never sustained. Such action is plainly as much a violation of the Elkins law as the direct payment of rebates and should be so treated by the courts.

While the Interstate Commerce Commission and its attorneys are investigating and fighting private car lines, private terminal track and sidetrack systems, and direct rebates it might be well for them also to take a careful look into railway claim departments. There is a loud cry in some quarters for Federal control of life insurance. The above demonstrates just about how much effect law has on the trusts and large financial interests.

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There is the best reason for believing that the packers are by no means

the only large firms that have been and are receiving rebates disguised as damages. A thorough investigation probably would reveal that rebates are being paid in this form to many other concerns in Chicago and in all parts of the country, despite the earnest protestations of railway managers that the rebate evil is dead. The claim department of a railroad is an excellent place to cover up rebates. Property in course of transportation is constantly being damaged by delays, rough handling, and wrecks. It is an easy matter to hand over to a favored customer larger sums than his losses entitle him to, and even regularly to indemnify him for losses never sustained. Such action is plainly as much a violation of the Elkins law as the direct payment of rebates and should be so treated by the courts.

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Grand Debs' Rallies

The matchless Socialist orator of America, Eugene V. Debs, will speak at the following meetings, places and dates, as follows:

SUNDAY, OCT. 29—Kensington, Schiltz's Hall, 10 a. m. School Hall, 48th and Honore, 3 p. m. Oakland Music Hall, 40th and Cottage Grove avenue, 8 p. m.

MONDAY, OCT. 30—Scandia Hall, Milwaukee and Ohio, 7:30 p. m. Central Turner Hall, 1111 Milwaukee avenue, 7:30 p. m.

TUESDAY, OCT. 31—Social Turner Hall, Belmont and Paulina, 7:30 p. m. Moeller's Hall, Sedgwick and North avenue, 7:30 p. m.

At each of these meetings candidates and others will speak. The object in planning this series of meetings is to enable workers in the various parts of the city to have an opportunity to hear this champion of their cause.

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SOCIALIST NATIONAL ACTIVITIES INTERNATIONAL

GENERAL PARTY NEWS.

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

George E. Bigelow—Oct. 19, Ekhart, Ind.; 20, Goshen; 21, Sturgis, Mich.; 22-23, Coldwater; 24, Jonesville; 25, Hillsdale; 26, Jerome; 27, Albion; 28, Marshall.

John Collins—New York City.

J. L. Fitts—Oct. 23, Paducah, Ky.; 24, Bona; 25, Princeton; 26, Nortonville; 27, Central City; 28, Glendale.

George H. Goebel—Oct. 22, Black Hills, S. D.; 23, en route; 24-25, Hot Springs; 26-27, en route; 28, Sioux City, Iowa.

Gay E. Miller—Oct. 22, Northampton, Mass.; 25, Pittsfield; 24, North Adams; 25, Chicopee; 26, Ware; 27, Worcester; 28, Fitchburg.

John W. Stanton—(Under the direction of State Committee)—Oct. 5, Oakland, Cal.; 9, San Francisco; 10-11, Vallejo; 12-13, Colony Center; 14-15, Eastersville; 16, en route; 17, Los Angeles; 18, Hemet; 19, Auld; 20-21, Riverside; 22, Los Angeles; 23-24, San Diego; 25, en route; 26, San Francisco; 27-28, Angels Camp.

John M. Work—Oct. 21, Huntington, W. Va.; 22, Ironton, Ohio; 23, Portsmouth; 24, Xenia; 25, en route; 26-27, Chicago, Ill. (National Executive Committee meeting); 28, Hamilton, Ohio.

We regret to announce that Comrade Ernest Untermyer is seriously ill with brain fever, at his present home in Orlando, Fla. His lecture tour is therefore abandoned. Comrade E. E. Carr of Danville, Ill. will take up his dates in Virginia and Maryland.

Rufus W. Weeks' pamphlets ordered to date:

Arkansas, 10,000; Arizona, 5,000; Iowa, 10,000; Kansas, 2,000; Louisiana, 10,000; Massachusetts, 50,000; Michigan, 10,000; Minnesota, 10,000; Montana, 10,000; Nebraska, 10,000; New Jersey, 30,000; Ohio, 10,000; Pennsylvania, 10,000; Rhode Island, 10,000; total, 187,000.

The original order to the printer for these pamphlets was 100,000, which has been increased to 200,000, and if orders continue the order will be still further increased.

NOTE.—WEEKS' PAMPHLETS SUPPLIED TO LOCALS AT \$1.50 PER THOUSAND, PREPAID.

A special assessment is being collected from each party member in the State of Washington to liquidate the State debt.

State Secretary Atwood of South Dakota writes: "Adopting a color of ballot is required by the primary law here, and the G. O. P. has taken white. We the Socialists will take red, and the D. O. P. may have blue to complete the patriotic tri-color and express their feelings as they are gradually eliminated."

Canadian police do not like Socialists. The following is taken from the Daily News-Advertiser, Vancouver, British Columbia, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1905:

"The eloquence of Mr. Arthur Morris Lewis, a Socialist orator from San Francisco, attracted so large a crowd at the corner of Abbott and Cordova streets last evening that Officers Deppford and Hartney came along and told the speaker to move on. Mr. Lewis refused to budge, and the officers placed him under arrest and took him to the police station, where he remained in goal for about three hours, after which he was allowed out on \$200 bail, on two sureties, and \$200 on his own recognizance."

"The Massachusetts Socialist party clubs have sufficient money on hand to wipe out their old debts of three years ago, which amounted to \$715.73. All money received on the State debt fund will now be devoted to campaign purposes."

The movement in Massachusetts is recovering its vitality by leaps and bounds. The comrades of Plymouth county have perfected their county federation and are manifesting great energy and enthusiasm. The officers of the federation are: Chairman, Franklin H. Wentworth of Hanson; vice chairman, Norman E. Gillespie of Whitman; secretary, Joseph R. Smith of Whitman; and treasurer, George J. Alcott of Bridgewater. A great mass meeting and rally was held Sunday afternoon at Mayflower grove in Pembroke, at which Carey and Wentworth were the speakers.

Under the influence of the new Plymouth county organization, a local was organized at Abington, Mass., last week with eleven enthusiastic members. Plymouth Club has been reorganized. The club at Bridgewater has taken on new life.

J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

"SOCIALIST PARTY."

New York Election Commissioners Decide Our Party Alone is Entitled to Use the Name Socialist on Official Ballot.

The board of election commissioners of New York City has rendered a decision that the Socialists of the city of New York may go on the official ballot under the name "Socialist Party." The New York Democrats protested against our comrades going on the ballot under the name of the Socialist Democratic party, and were sustained in their contention, and the Socialist Labor party protested against their using the name "Socialist" in any form. It therefore appears that the election commissioners have decided that the Socialist party is entitled solely to the name "Socialist" on the official ballot.

Under the ruling that the Socialists were not entitled to the use of the name "Social Democratic" party, the Socialist Labor party, which filed a protest against our use of the name Socialist in any form, will now be compelled to look for a new name for the "Fighting S. L. P." in the State of New York.

I am prepared to do your watch, clock and jewelry repairing in first-class manner at a very low price. All work guaranteed. A. B. Conklin, 25 McVicker Building.

Circulate the paper—order the campaign edition.

Capitalism and the conditions it breeds degrade the workers and debauch the exploiters.

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My treatment, of the cause that utterly follows it, cures all both veins and physicians. If it is not cured, it will be cured by my method.

Over four thousand cases treated in 25 years and not a single failure.

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53 Dearborn Street, Chicago



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OUR GREAT BOOK OFFER

Send us \$2.00 for 5 yearly or 10 half yearly subscriptions and we will send you any one of the following books!

Evolution of Man, 50c
 The Germ of Mind in Plants, 50c
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 The Origin of the Family, 50c
 A Story from Pullmanstown, 50c
 The Impending Crisis, 50c

Send to-day, don't wait until tomorrow.

The Oliver Typewriter Co.,
 300 N. WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 15, 1905.

Editor Chicago Socialist:

In your issue of Oct. 14 National Committeeman and Organizer for Wisconsin and organizer for Minnesota, and what not for Nebraska Carl D. Thompson questions the authority of the communication I quoted from and maintains I do not know what I am talking about, and that so far as the letter is concerned it may be some Republican or Democratic or Citizens' Alliance man who wrote it. I will readily admit that the comrade of many States best knows what he has enrolled on the membership list of the Socialist party to show effective work, and that the local in question may have been composed of the very elements he mentions. That was the contention of the comrades of Minneapolis, and the object of my motion was to determine the facts in the case. I may add in conclusion that I do not fear any comparison regarding my alleged ignorance and the superior wisdom displayed by the national committeeman for Wisconsin.

ROBERT BANDLOW.

ILLINOIS.

PRINTING OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION FUND.

The following additional locals and branches have responded to the appeal for contributions for a fund to print the new State Constitution in booklet form, together with a manual on how to organize and conduct local and branch agitation and organization work as well as other useful material:

Cook County—

Harvey Twenty-sixth Ward branch.....\$1.00
 Sixteenth Ward branch..... 2.00
 Twenty-eighth Ward branch..... 2.00
 Le Laevinger..... 2.00
 Kane County..... 1.50
 Morgan County..... 2.00
 Madison County—

Glenn Carbon branch..... 2.00

Locals and branches as well as individual comrades which have not yet responded are again appealed to send in their mite, as a booklet of this nature is of great value in the work before us of thoroughly organizing the State of Illinois. Fraternally,

JAS. S. SMITH,
State Secretary.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NOTES.

Comrade John Collins, who has been campaigning in New York City for the past six weeks, writes that he will finish his work in New York City Oct. 21, when he will start on a tour of New York State, closing at Buffalo, N. Y. Comrade Collins wishes to be remembered to his many friends, and informs us he will return to Chicago at the close of his New York engagements.

The Seventeenth Ward comrades are making elaborate arrangements for a good time for their members and friends Thanksgiving evening. They have secured Dania Hall for that date. All who have attended any of the previous social functions given by the Seventeenth Ward Socialists are looking forward to an enjoyable time on Thanksgiving evening at Dania Hall, on Chicago avenue, just west of Milwaukee avenue.

The Northwestern Jewish speaking branch of the Socialist party has only been in existence for a few weeks, but it is a healthy and growing member of the large Socialist family of organizations. Our Jewish comrades have announced that they will give an entertainment and ball at Columbia Hall, 311 West Division street, on Sunday evening of Oct. 22, beginning at 7:30 p. m. In order to make it entertaining to all who will attend, in addition to dancing, the Socialist Dramatic Club and the Lincoln quartette have been engaged for the evening. Comrades in all parts of the city are invited to attend.

A PUMPKIN PIE SOCIAL.

The comrades in Harvey gave a pumpkin pie social on Thursday, Oct. 12, at the home of Comrade Owen. Nearly all of North Harvey were present and stacks of the finest pies were consumed. Comrade Brecken made a talk on "pie," and declared the world to be full of pie—good things—but the trouble was that only a few had a key to the larder. The history surrounding the pumpkins from which the pies were made is certainly interesting. A lone seed that had lived in the ground all winter sprouted in the midst of Comrade Owen's strawberry patch. That one seed produced 855 feet of vine and 644 pounds of pumpkins, besides two big ones some one stole, and forgot to leave a record of the weight. Man is a social animal,

and during the coming winter what better means of social intercourse than more "pie" gatherings. Harvey is doing good work, and the cause of the emancipation of the workers is coming to be pretty well understood in the Town of Thornton.

Once upon a time the irresponsible emperor of Germany called our comrades "fellows without a country," and at another time he is reported of having said: "If they don't like the fatherland, let them shake the dust from off their shoes and immigrate." Well, as it looks now, the imperial windbag stands an excellent chance of trying the immigration stunt himself. At any rate, some of those "fellows without a country" will be at the Hostium festival, arranged by the German Socialists at Brand's Hall, Nov. 18 and 19.

The Socialist Saengerbund held a very successful affair at Brand's Hall last Sunday. The hit of the evening proved to be a musical farce, entitled, "The Saengerfest of Singenshausen." The many visitors had a very enjoyable time and the financial result is also gratifying.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

G. Burges—in answer to your question I will state that the Socialist party has only two representatives in the Illinois Legislature at Springfield, Amador, from the 11th Senatorial district, and Olson, from the 9th Senatorial district.—Ed. C. S.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

Workmen of all countries, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains! You have a world to gain!—Marx and Engels.

A twofold ideal has been before me since my youth—a free and united Germany and the emancipation of the working people, that is, the destruction of class rule, which is synonymous with the freeing of humanity. For this double ideal I have fought with my best powers, and for this double ideal I shall fight as long as there is breath in my body.—Wilhelm Liebknecht, International Socialist Review.

The capitalist press is still paraphrasing silly exploded arguments against Socialism, as a result of Hall Caine's announcing to the world that in his opinion Socialism is the only remedy for existing social anarchy. Under the capitalist system of producing the necessities of life we are constantly menaced by the absurd and paradoxical fear of starving, freezing and being poorly clothed, because we have produced "more goods than the market can absorb." This condition of affairs is the natural result of producing the necessities of life for profits instead of for use. The capitalist class and the capitalist system has solved forever the problem of production at a fearful cost. It is now up to the working class to solve the problem of distribution, and evolving a sane and just social environment for the producers of the world's wealth. Socialism is the only remedy. Study it.

The peaceful, model printers' union has been enjoined and they never even so much as brushed a fly off of one of the Typothetae's rats.

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is the only guarantee that bread and other bakery goods are union made. Buy no other. Patronize only such places where you see the label on the bread. Demand the label.

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THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

Published every Saturday at 163 E. Randolph St., R. 15, cor. Randolph and La Salle Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

Telephone, Hale 4112. Annual, \$10.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year \$10.00. Six Months \$6.00. Three Months \$3.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents. Money must accompany the subscription.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

Editor, A. W. Mayer; Business Manager, Louis Dalgaard; State Sec., J. S. Smith; C. L. Brecken, County Secretary.

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

COLD WEATHER AND SOCIALISM.

The street corner and "soap-box" work for the season is over. This is probably the last week that our speakers will be called upon to scan the speakers' list column to learn what corners they are booked for this week.

It is now the duty (the privilege) of the Socialists in the various wards to scan their surroundings and consult as to the best methods for pushing the work during the cold weather months.

"ward headquarters." If you have a few female comrades the arrangements for these gatherings may safely be trusted to their guidance, and it will be a cheap crowd that they will not get the price of the rent of the headquarters out of.

This week we are pleased to announce several entertainments arranged by our comrades in different parts of the city under the general head of "Social Notes." If the Socialists don't have something "coming off" on Saturday or Sunday we are certain to look for social recreation from some other source, for as "Slavery" said: "The people just must have and will have entertainment."

For the next few weeks we will be called upon to bend every energy to getting our campaign literature into the hands of the voters and arranging for campaign hall meetings. But we are of the opinion that no ward branch will make any mistake in electing a committee on "headquarters and entertainments" for the next five or six months. A little effort expended along this line, we are certain, judging from past experience and observation, will be richly rewarded in dispelling many wrong impressions as to the character and aims of the Socialist movement.

JUDICIAL CAMPAIGN EDITION

Next week's issue of the Chicago Socialist will be a special campaign edition. Articles showing the power and relations of the judiciary to working-class interests by well known Socialist writers and our judicial candidates will fill its pages.

THEIR "FEET ON THE GROUND"

Below we print a paragraph from the decision rendered by the Appellate Court sustaining the action of a judge in fining and imprisoning without a jury trial members of Franklin Union, No. 4, for disobeying an injunction.

Note the cold brutality of the language. It is a class case. There is no room for fine spun theories here. Capitalism is in need of some method of depriving union men of their constitutional right of a trial by jury, so the court has no license for "star gazing" and theorizing on nice and fine points of "poetic fancy." Here is what the Illinois Appellate Court says in part about "picketing."

The railroad went into the hands of a receiver. To get anything out of the receiver further litigation would have been required, and the money to pay the cost of it could not be had. The man died last week, a bearded victim of the law's delays. The road against which he had just claim escaped the payment of its debts.

There is no disputing the fact that so far as the working class is concerned, "justice" as it is dealt out by our courts to-day is the force of the ages. They are the pliant tools of the great property owning class and are used as an engine by that class to place the screws and clamps of industrial dependence even tighter on the wealth producers.

When the workers awake to the class nature of our government and see the class struggle in all its hideousness they will abolish it by making all members of society part and partners in the co-operative commonwealth. On the 7th of next month the workers of Cook County will have an opportunity to elect six judges who will see and interpret the law from the standpoint of the interests of those who do the productive labor of society. Will they avail themselves of the opportunity?

FRUITS OF COMPETITION. Edgar T. Davis, chief factory inspector of Illinois, in his recent report throws considerable light on the beauties of competition among workers for jobs. He shows that many cases strong men are being driven from the factories by women and children. Speaking of the effects of child labor he said:

bulwark of the nation. It presaged social decay. Is it any wonder that Hell Caine and other honest students of social conditions are coming to the conclusion that "Socialism is the only remedy."

WORKERS IN THE FIELD.

Comrade Hart of Fowler, Ind., sends in several subs. That is a new spot on the Chicago Socialist map and should become a big red one. Comrade Hart can make it so if he tries, and we think he will. Come again, Comrade, readers of this paper become Socialists, and will in turn make other Socialists. That is the way to advance the cause.

H. W. Davis of Washington, D. C., is a comrade who never grows weary but keeps everlastingly at it. He sends in subs and says "they are coming our way one by one."

Local No. 2 of Peoria county gets a bundle of Socialists through Comrade Whitten. Propaganda work evidently is not dead in Peoria.

Comrade Albert H. Peterson, Chicago, pitches five over the plate and puts out his man. That is the way to play ball. Five new readers become five more Socialists. Keep it up.

Comrade Christensen, Peoria, lands with \$2.00 for subs. Everything is not dead there.

Emil Otto, Chicago, is always at it. He never lets up. Nothing can dim his ardor. He has learned the lesson that if the working class would be free they must emancipate themselves, and so is doing his share. He sends in \$4.00 for subs this week.

Comrade Emil Jensen, Chicago, is another comrade who believes in working for Socialism. He sends in \$3.00 this time and will do more. If we had lots of workers like Otto and Jensen there would be something doing.

J. F. Leonhardt, Chicago, is another of our hustling workers. He lands this time with \$2.00 for subs.

H. Kneller, Chicago, scores a home run and plunks down \$2.00 for subs.

Away down in Bisbee, Ariz., is a comrade who is adding his mite to swell the Socialist avalanche that is destined to sweep everything before it. Hugh Kennedy is the man. Remember his name, for he will be heard from again. He sends in \$2.00 for subs this time.

From all sections of the country they come. Comrade Grant, Kenosha, Wis., is after the savages in his neighborhood, and is educating them up to Socialist civilization. He thinks the Chicago Socialist is the best missionary for the purpose and sends us \$3.50 for subs.

Comrade Fred Allen, Chicago, hurls \$2.00 at us for subs and dashes away after more.

Comrade Jno. Vanderheyden, Joliet, Ill., gets after the unconverted and succeeds in landing a few to the extent of \$2.00 worth.

G. H. Groethe, Glen Carbon, Ill., heard the "still small voice" of Socialism crying in the capitalist wilderness and harkened to it. Result, \$2.00 for subs for this paper.

Comrade N. Silverman, Chicago, throws \$1.75 at us for subs and Comrade Axel Young does the same with \$1.00.

NOTICE TO LABOR UNIONS.

J. W. McSweeney is prepared to give his interesting illustrative stereopticon lecture before labor unions and societies. Satisfaction guaranteed. For full particulars address:

GUS BARTLETT, 3328 State St., Chicago, Ill.

The endorsement of wit, humor and a keen perception, ten years as an organizer of labor, a lifetime of study and experience as a wageworker in shoe shops of Massachusetts and as a militant trade unionist, has thoroughly fitted Brother W. J. McSweeney as an educator for his fellow workers. He is second to none as a lecturer on the labor question.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, General Organizer Chicago Federation of Labor.

NOTICE. M. M. Mangasarian has announced that he will lecture on "The Social Revolution in Europe" next Sunday at 11 a. m. at Orchestra Hall. We make this announcement believing that many of our readers will desire to hear Mr. Mangasarian talk on this subject.

NOTICE. All members of the Fifth Ward branch of the Socialist party are requested to be present at the next meeting at 3903 Honor street, October 24, at 8 p. m. Business of urgent importance—don't fail to be present.

NOTICE. There will be a Socialist mass meeting at Windsor Pavilion, corner Blackhawk and Sedgwick streets, Thursday evening, Oct. 26, at 8 p. m. Everybody invited. Speakers, Andrew Latin and Robert Saitell. Comrade Saitell will speak in German. Come and bring your friends.

PAYING P. P. VOUCHERS. The city is now paying the vouchers for the polling places for the Socialist primary election held Saturday, Sept. 16. It is thought the judges and clerks will be paid by the county in a couple of weeks.

Comrades, give our advertisers the benefit of your trade when possible. They are all responsible houses and will treat you right.

If the workers don't like government by injunction they might read the Socialist judicial platform and learn the remedy for it.

WE DEFY COMPETITION

On Our Famous \$10 Men's Suit and Overcoat Sale

We admit that stores in the high rent districts have these same goods. It's only a question whether you care to pay them \$15.00 or pay us \$10.00. Compare the values, then use your own judgment.

A Winter Overcoat—It's only a few days at best till the cold winds of November set in and cause you to scurry forth after that heavy coat you stand so much in need of. But then everyone else will be bent on the same errand. Why not take advantage of our special overcoat prices this week and obtain the best while the lines are yet complete? Several hundred at..... Better Grades up to \$35.00

A Fall and Winter Suit—If you haven't yet purchased it, assuredly now is the time. This week's sale will be a revelation in price lowering, even to those who have been trading here for a good many years. Made of the best materials, cut in the latest styles, offered at the lowest price. Any suit in the lot for.....

\$10

Write for our Handsome Illustrated Fall Catalogue.



The West Side's Largest Clothing Store

THE WASTES OF COMPETITION.

BY PROF. IRA W. HOWERTH, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

"Said Aristides to Themistocles in days of old, 'It is for us to struggle both now and even, which of us shall perform the greatest services for his country.' These patriotic Greeks operated, and at the same time illustrated the competition on a high level.

"The competitive system of industry, however, is competition on a lower level. It is characterized by the struggle of men, and groups of men, for private gain. It is therefore essentially selfish. The gain of one usually means the loss of another, the success of one, the defeat of another, and it does not necessarily mean the more efficient service of the successful, for private profit is not synonymous with public good.

"I shall admit at the outset that competition is now and has always been a means of progress. Notwithstanding its selfishness, it educates certain intellectual and moral qualities, such as thrift, foresight and enterprise, which are of social value, even though devoted to selfish ends. But what I do not admit is that these virtues are adequate compensation for the brutalizing effects and social cost of competition. Man, such as he is, and civilization as we find it are largely the products of the struggle for existence. Nature, 'red in tooth and claw,' the path of history strewn with wrecks of unions and the defeated and trampled victims of modern industrial life bears witness to the severity and cruelty of this struggle. The struggle will continue. Undue severity and all cruelty must be eliminated. Struggle, not strife, is the law of human advancement. Some have said and do now say, that competition is the law of progress. This also I deny. Competition is not a law, but a means, and there is a vast distinction. Competition promotes activity, which is essential to progress, but competition is not the only means of promoting it. To call competition a law of nature, is to imply that progress cannot be secured without it. But to realize that it is a means of progress, and a means only, is to perceive that it may be supplanted by other and more efficient means. The law of progress, I repeat, is struggle or action, and struggle is not identical with competition. It may be against nature, and so without a moral element. The men who strive to conquer the forces of nature and turn them into channels of human advantage, as for instance the pioneer, the inventor and the productive laborer, have all the struggle necessary to their development without a competitive combat with each other. Competition in the absence of other incentives, promotes activity, but so does a bull dog after a tramp. The more intelligent society becomes the more must it endeavor to displace competition by less brutal and wasteful methods of progress.

"Turning to the social cost of competition, we are met by the cost due to the industrial rivalry of nations which is the most frequent occasion of war. War, as a rule, is now waged for markets, and as long as the sale of goods is regarded as the chief object in life, armies and navies will be necessary. But war is competition writ large.

Wastes of Competition. "I submit then that there is social waste in our present military expenditures. We ought not to be expending \$205,000,000 a year for war, and \$225,000,000 for education—\$225,000,000 to put brains into people and \$205,000,000 to blow them out!

"The money lost due to strikes and lockouts during the twenty years prior to 1900 was \$386,000,000; the annual expense of advertising is in the United States between six and seven hundred million dollars. A large part of which is a social cost because employed merely in diverting trade from one man to another, that is, in business war.

"What then of the future of industrial competition? I have already said that the competitive principle is a con-

stituent element of social life. We cannot 'do away with it.' We can only hope to raise its manufacture to a higher level. This can be done because it has been done. The rigor and brutality of earlier industrial war has been mollified somewhat by sentiment, by custom and by social regulations. Instead of piracy and the black flag we have 'frenzied finance.' Men no longer cut the throats of their rivals in business. They cut their prices and though they may accomplish the same result, it is in a more refined way. They no longer starve out a competitor by stealing his bread; they secure a special privilege, or withhold the opportunity to work and the starving takes care of itself. They are no longer permitted to sell a competitor into slavery; they undersell him and get to themselves credit for being public benefactors. Bad as it is, this is an improvement on the old regime. It is worse to be sold than to be undersold. The industrial world does more. The progress of the race must manifest itself here. All progress consists of the progressive socialization of the lower functions, the stoppage of lower forms of competition and of the more brutal qualities in order that a larger proportion of individual activity may be engaged in the exercise of higher functions of competition upon higher planes and the education of higher forms of fitness.

"If this is true, and I think it is, our competitive system of industry will be progressively socialized, especially that part of it known as machine industry, and reduced to public routine so that men may be progressively released from the deadening grind of present industry to devote more time to the cultivation, by competition, if you please, of the higher qualities of manhood, so that the laborer will cease to be a drudge and become a man; so that there will be less work and more life."

Chicago union men should remember that they may have six Socialist judges on the bench in Cook County after Nov. 7 if they are not in love with paying fines and going to jail for contempt of court without a jury trial.

Campaign meetings have been arranged for Cicero and Cragin. Other requisitions are in progress. A big meeting should be held in Blue Island and also one in Chicago Heights. Get busy, comrades, and stir the county for the Socialist party ticket.

The Chicago Federation of Labor at its meeting last Sunday made one more attempt to secure for the firemen of the city of Chicago the right to organize in self-defense against long and unreasonable hours imposed upon them by the city authorities. The firemen are on duty practically all the time and are forbidden to organize and attempt to have their hours of labor reduced from twenty-four to twelve.

The old parties as yet have made almost no stir. The campaign thus far is all our own. See to it that we get the full results by getting to the voters first. There is no better campaign document than our paper. There are prospects that we may have some very hot stuff for this election, as it seems likely that some of the old party rottenness may break through the caulked chinks of the old musty ship of capitalism.

Our comrades in New York City are up against a proposition in their present campaign similar to the one Chicago Socialists had to meet in the Majority election last spring. A special dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald Tuesday morning states that Hearst is developing considerable strength and that there will be a general stampede to the municipal ownership candidate.

Hearst and 400 municipal ownership voters have taken the stump and are reported to be drawing great audi-

ences to listen to them expound the gospel of municipal ownership.

If the New York brand of middle class municipal ownership reformers turns out to be anything like the sample Dunne and the Chicago Aldermen are attempting to give the people of Chicago, it will in the long run turn out to be the best thing that could happen to propagate real Socialism.

No Socialist in Chicago now regrets that the Democrats made the fight on that platform last spring.

The working class will learn in a short time after the reformers are elected that it is something besides municipal ownership they need. They will find that they are no better off out of a job with municipal owned street cars than they are with privately owned street cars. What the workers, whether in New York, Chicago or in any other part of the world need, to own is the opportunity to produce wealth and enjoy it without giving the lion's share to the owners of the materials and tools of production.

A VARIATION. Lumber Yard Lem—I ain't seen Weary Willie around lately. Seven League Saunders—No; he's disguised himself as a college professor an' livin' as one o' dem. He's goin' to write a magazine article on deir lives an' habits.—Puck.

Readers of the Chicago Socialist should patronize our advertisers. Don't forget to mention that you saw the ad. in this paper.

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NEW NATIONAL LEAFLET

The National Committee has just brought out in leaflet form, the famous speech made by Rufus Weeks in Newark, N. J., during last winter, in which this official of one of the largest corporations in America boldly advances the philosophy of Socialism as the correct solution of the present hellish system which first divides society into two hostile classes and then compels the one to produce in abundance the necessities for the enrichment of the other.

This speech makes a very powerful leaflet for distribution among the workers in the State, and no Local, Branch or individual ought to fail to send in an order for a thousand or more copies and help spread the propaganda work. Distributed from house to house this fall and winter it will surely make many minds bend closer to Socialism. All orders for this leaflet must come through the State Office and will be supplied, all charges prepaid, at the following rates:

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10,000 7.50

Address all orders to JAS. S. SMITH, State Sec'y 163 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

"THE NEW CHIVALRY"

The story, "New Chivalry," that was run as a serial in the Chicago Socialist, will soon be published in book form by the Chicago Socialist. The price will be single copies 10 cents. To publishers and agents \$4.00 per hundred. Send all orders to the Chicago Socialist, 163 Randolph Street.

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Have subscribed ten dollars each to publish the literature of International Socialism. They have never drawn dividends, never expect to. But they have published more scientific Socialist books than any other publishing house in the English-speaking world. And they get the books to read or to sell for just what the books cost; they do not pay profits to capitalists.

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The discount on paper books is even more—fifty per cent by mail, sixty per cent by express. Vail's "Modern Socialism," for example, which retails for 25 cents, costs a stockholder 13 cents by mail or 10 cents by express.

A complete book list and a set of five leaflets by Charles H. Kerr entitled "What Socialists Think" will be mailed free on request. A stock subscription blank will be enclosed.

LIBRARY OF SCIENCE FOR THE WORKERS.

This new series of illustrated cloth-bound books, uniform in size with the Standard Socialist Series, has scored an immense success. One comrade alone, Arthur Morrow Lewis, who is lecturing and selling literature on the Pacific coast, has bought and paid for eight hundred copies of "The Evolution of Man," and has placed an advance order for five hundred copies of "Science and Revolution." The reason these books sell is because they supply just the information that Socialist workers have long been needing. Modern Socialism is modern science applied to man's relations to man. It can not be well understood without some knowledge of modern science in general, and this knowledge can be readily obtained from the books in this new series.

The Evolution of Man, by Wilhelm Boelsche, translated by Ernest Unterman, is no mere summary of Darwin's work; it gives the new evidence for evolution found by the present generation of scientists, and makes it clear to any intelligent reader that the proof is complete.

Germ of Mind in Plants, by R. H. France, translated by A. M. Simons, is a novel and absorbingly interesting study of the way in which plants receive impressions from the outside world and act on the information thus acquired for their own advantage, precisely as people do.

The End of the World, by Dr. M. Wilhelm Meyer, translated by Margaret Wagner, shows that worlds and suns, like animals and plants, have their birth, growth, maturity and death; the author also analyzes the various destructive forces which must some time put an end to organic life on this planet.

Science and Revolution, an original work by Ernest Unterman, traces the history of scientific thought from the beginning of written literature to the present time. The author shows how the evolution theory has gradually developed and won the support of scientific workers, but also how it has been constantly opposed by the reactionary teachers who stood for the theological or mystical ideas which tended to keep the laborers contented subjects of a ruling class.

The printing of "The End of the World" and "Science and Revolution" is now nearly completed, and we expect to fill all orders some time next week. We have also in preparation a fifth volume, "The Triumph of Life," by William Boelsche, translated by May Wood Simons. Mrs. Simons has been unavoidably delayed by the work of translation, and it will be some time in January before this volume can be ready. Other volumes are also in preparation, and definite announcements will be made soon. Meanwhile every reader of the Chicago Socialist should obtain the first four volumes. Price fifty cents each, with the usual discount to stockholders.

SOCIALIST STICKERS. We have now a supply of Socialist stickers, printed on colored gummed paper, ready for putting up where they will be seen. There are eight kinds, the display lines on them reading as follows: Socialism Means Freedom; Socialism Means Fraternity; Socialism Means Opportunity; What is a Scab? Work—Begg—Steal; Trusts Are Good (for the Owners); Socialism is Coming; Socialism Means that Those Who Do the Work Shall Run the Government.

We have reduced the price to 10 cents for 200 (25 each of the eight kinds), or 40 cents a thousand (125 each of the eight kinds). This is an object lesson in co-operation.

SENDING PIGS AND PROBLEMS. This is the newest propaganda booklet. You can have one free by calling or writing for it any time before the end of October.

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