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THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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VOL. VI

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1906.—FOUR PAGES.

NO. 382

ALL ABOARD FOR MILWAUKEE. Remember You Must Be On Board the Whaleback by 10 o'clock Sunday Morning or You Will Miss the Time of Your Life. Foot of Michigan Ave. EVERYBODY COME.

POLITICAL ACTION.

By Eugene V. Debs.

The tardy acknowledgment now comes from President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor that a labor lobby at a capitalist Congress is a failure, and that organized labor must betake itself to the field of political action.

The Republican and Democratic parties are capitalist parties, committed to capitalist principles and policies, and to expect them to legislate in the interest of the working class upon whose feelings depend their power and prestige, is about as reasonable as to expect a tropical sun to convert sour milk into ice cream.

In his address before the convention of the International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union a few days ago President Gompers is reported to have said that he was "tired of seeing the laboring man made a plaything of by the politician." Indeed! Since when? Has President Gompers just made this discovery since he and his cabinet were turned down cold and flat by President Roosevelt, Vice President Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon?

And why should not the President of the United States treat with contempt the presumptuous obtrusion of the officials of the American Federation of Labor? They don't represent anything nor anybody, but themselves, in any political sense, and well does the capitalist Roosevelt administration know it.

When you approach a capitalist politician you must have money or political power to back you up; otherwise you are turned down and out.

Continuing his address to the Copper Plate Printers, Mr. Gompers said: "What we have a right to do is to take the hand of the oppressor from our throats and his foot from our breasts by the exercise of sovereign political rights."

Isn't Mr. Gompers getting a little rash? Why not convene the Civic Federation in extraordinary session? The language of Mr. Gompers would seem to indicate that he is in desperate straits and laboring under great excitement; that the strangle hold on his throat is getting the best of him, and that the foot on his breastbone is getting in its deadly work, and yet I never knew Mr. Gompers to risk his throat or breastbone in the lead of any great strike or within range of any injunction or a galling gun.

If at long range Mr. Gompers so keenly feels the hand on his throat and the foot on his breast, how would he feel if his leadership had been fearless enough to put him where Meyer and Haywood are? The fruit that is the heated rhetoric of President Gompers is but a foolish bluff. It means nothing and the politicians will pay no more attention to it than would an alligator to a flea bite.

Mr. Gompers and his official colleagues

SOCIALIST PARTY FILLS THE BILL.

St. Louis Central Trade and Labor Union So Declares—Shows the Folly of Attempting to Launch New Labor Party in Opposition to the Socialist Party, Which Has Always Stood First and Only for the Interests of the Workers.

St. Louis, June 18.—The Central Trades and Labor Union held a special meeting yesterday afternoon at Wainhall Hall for the purpose of discussing its political attitude. A resolution had been submitted by the American Federation of Musicians, Local No. 2, in which attention was called to the hostile attitude of the United States Congress toward the labor movement and the deliberate killing or sidetracking of every labor measure which has come before the highest legislative body of this country.

The Musicians' resolution called for a committee of fifteen which should devise a plan for the formation of a "Political Division of the Central Trades and Labor Union." While the document was a splendidly drawn criticism of the capitalist parties, it failed to specify the exact object, failed to state whether the unions should organize an independent labor party, or whether they should simply create a committee to question and "bait" the old party politicians.

The discussion which followed was interesting and instructive. The careful observer must have gained the impression that every delegate was endeavoring to consider the question from the standpoint of strictly working class interests. After a three hours' discussion the following substitute resolution, offered by Delegate G. A. Hoehn, was adopted: "The document known as Labor's Bill of Grievances, presented to President Roosevelt, to the President of the United States Senate, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, on March 21, 1906, by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, deserves the attention of every member of or-

John F. Collins POPULAR HATS \$2.00 and \$3.00 Course La Salle and Madison Streets EVERY STYLE CAPS, GLOVES AND UMBRELLAS COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

SOCIAL HOLIDAY on the LAKE The Socialist Party of Cook County WILL GIVE ITS THIRD GRAND ANNUAL Socialist Excursion to Milwaukee ON THE "WHALEBACK" First Excursion of the Season SUNDAY, JULY 1 Boat leaves dock sharp at 10.00 a. m. Foot of Michigan Avenue. Twelve Hours of Superlative Social Soirées with the Socialists. Singing by Socialist Singing Societies. Timid parties need have no fear of seasickness. The "Whaleback" pays no attention to a rough sea; it plows its iron nose through mountains of water.

THE "RIGHT" OF ECONOMIC MIGHT—A FABLE.

By D. K. Young.

Once upon a time there was a chicken yard which afforded ample room for all the chickens that lived in it and afforded a great plenty of worms, so that none went hungry who cared to scratch for a living. And the yard belonged to all the chickens and each had a right to scratch where he pleased and all the worms that he found belonged to him. So they were all as happy and as fat as all good chickens ought to be.

But one day a wise man became disgusted with a work on "Political Economy," for the book contained a lot of nonsense about the "Rights of Capital," "Rents," "Profits" and "Interest." So the wise man, tearing the book to pieces, threw it out of the window. The wind caught the chapter that had made the wise man so furious and carried it right into the chicken yard. It fell in front of an old, old rooster, who looked over it, thinking he might find an advertising page some new kind of food. He soon became absorbed and said to himself: "What a fool I have been to scratch all my life for a living when this book tells me how I can get a living for nothing and without work, for why should I work when I can make the other chickens work for me?"

So he said to the chickens: "Here is a large fat and juicy worm, and as I am not hungry you can have this worm if you will give me just one little square yard of this big chicken yard and let me have it for my own." "Why, of course, you can have it, you idiot," said the others in a roar of laughter at his folly, "what is one little square yard of our vast domain? There is plenty left for the rest of us. Give us your worm and take your square yard whenever you choose." "Well, then, I will take the spring in the corner of the yard." "Well, you must be crazy. There are no worms in the spring."

But he held his peace until one of the chickens becoming thirsty, started for the spring to get a drink. Then he cried: "Here, you keep away from that spring. It is mine." Then they all began to cackle and said they would take the water anyway. But the rooster read to them out of his "Political Economy" and showed them they would encroach on his Vested Rights if they drank water without his permission. They argued until they were all so thirsty that they could stand it no longer. Then the rooster said: "Come now, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll sell you a drink all round for one more square yard of the chicken yard. Of course you will not miss it out of your vast domain."

They were dying of thirst, so they were compelled to accept his offer. All had a good big drink and the rooster "owned" another square yard of their land. It was not so many days before he "owned" the whole chicken yard. Then he said, "Where you going to live now?" "Why, in the yard," they said. "But this is my yard. I bought it as the 'Reward of Abstinence.'" "Stuff, you only abstained from eating one single worm." "Ah, yes. But then I 'Invested the Proceeds,' and by exercise of 'Business Acumen' I acquired possession of the whole yard, and now you cannot live on my land unless you pay me rent."

"What's Rent?" asked a cockerel. "Why, all you have to do is to give me one-half of the worms that you find and then you can still live in my yard. But you must give me my rent in advance, and then you can have the second worm for yourselves." "What nonsense. We are still going to eat all the worms that we find just as we have always done." But the old rooster showed them from his "Political Economy" how the "Interests of Labor and Capital are Identical," because if they did not pay him rent he would close the Works and declare a Shutdown and not allow them to scratch in his yard at all, and so they would all starve to death. From this time they found that they had to work just twice as hard for a living as they did before, as they had to give half their worms to the rooster for Rent, but the rooster

"ME TOO," SAYS LAWSON.

Tom Lawson, in July Number of "Everybody's," Writes of Sinclair and "The Jungle" Under Caption "A Hero and a Horror."

The route of an avalanche is not man-planned. Once an avalanche starts, God help him who tries to sidetrack it! To-day, from our hills, in our valleys, on our plains, and over the waters from foreign lands, a cry of horror rings, and the million voices of its resounding reverberations shriek "Beef Trust!" But once before our generation shuddered at an outcry loud enough to startle the world. When the shroud that covered the hideous deeds of London's Jack the Ripper was torn aside, man's stomach revolted, woman's face blanched. As a shiver is to a spasm, as a zephyr to a whirlwind, was the affrighted cry "The Ripper!" to the angry, horrid bellow "Beef Trust!" There was but one Jack the Ripper; he was penniless, crazy. The compounders of the deadly Beef Trust poison are legion. They array themselves in fine linen, and intellect is one of their lesser deities. Jack the Ripper was discovered but to be lost. Unwritten records say he was thrown into a vat of quicklime. The English, when they uncover unspeakable filth, will not tolerate the stench. American merely holds her nose while the Beef Trust continues to till its acres of pollution.

It gives me joy beyond expression to lay my mite of tribute at the feet of the young hero who has shown the world in what foul slime the Beef Trust fattens, sprouts and multiplies as noxious weeds. To show to the American people the brave, tireless, indomitable toiler for better things, the workman who keeps his eyes closed to the taunts of his coward fellows, his eyes open to their snares, his face toward the sun; to show the "System" and the "System's" pander horde that when the people shall be thoroughly awakened, the sum total of the "System's" malignant devilries will be no more important than the emptying of a city's sewage into God's great ocean, I will tell the brief tale of Upton Sinclair.

It was but a few months ago that I received from him this telegram: "Have sent you the manuscript of 'The Jungle.' When you read it let me come to Boston and see you—please do." Then came a note from a hero of heroes, a pioneer in an unselfish cause, a laborer who dodges the tricks when blind prejudice batters down his structure, and who, when he has earned a rest and a reward, begins his work anew—one of the really great Socialists: "Don't fail, Mr. Lawson, to give Upton Sinclair a lift. He surely needs it, but he'll win. He is as true as steel, the kind that makes the axwedge which frees nations and worlds from bondage and oppression. See him and do what he asks."

Then a letter from Sinclair's loving father. I wish I might print it in full, but I cannot, for in a postscript he says: "I shall have to ask you to treat this communication in confidence. I may not please my son in meddling with his private affairs." Notwithstanding, I cannot resist the temptation to lift a corner of the curtain on one paragraph of the exquisite, fatherly letter: "The 'Jungle' will be sent you in hopes that you may be interested in my boy's welfare and cause. You can do more than any living man (provided, of course, you feel it is in a cause that is right). Kindly look deeper into this matter and help along a noble, fine young man, of whom you will surely learn more later on."

This was the work necessary before Upton Sinclair, the youngest muck-raker, but one of the noblest of them all, could get even a hearing for that story which an awe-struck world is reading to-day with gasps of horror and amazement. Three thousand dollars of the cost of getting his revelation into type he had collected in contributions of fifty cents and a dollar from those who could ill spare it (mostly working people, members of the Socialist party), and throughout he suffered those soul-tortures that only a Sinclair can suffer and that the "System" so skillfully inflicts on those who go upon its trail.

It looked out that I was taking an interest in Sinclair and his work. Soon I received a letter from one of the country's great editors. From it you can figure out the unstable status of the muck-raker who delves only that his fellows may stand upon clean, dry soil; for it is written not by a "System" hireling, but by one who continuously and fearlessly battles against the "System," one who to-day, but a few weeks after the penning of the following letter, displays Upton Sinclair's writings on the front page of his paper, and within prints double-lead editorial laudations of their results.

"—tells me that you are going to help Upton Sinclair bring out 'The Jungle.' Don't do it, Lawson. It will be a mistake—one that will set back your cause and will lose you prestige at a time when you are making great strides with the class who have all along refused to take your work for what we know it to be. This large, solid, merchant and middle class capitalist class is indispensable to any successful movement in this country, and they will not stand for one who stands for such a book as 'The Jungle.' "I don't care how honest and sincere Sinclair may be, and I believe he is as honest and sincere as you or I—yes, I will go further, for I believe his book shows a true condition, and one that cries aloud for change, but the book is damned by its unprintable contents. "This is no fault of Sinclair's; it is the fault of his selection of a subject. The American people will never forgive any one who puts into cold type the disgusting vilest which he has unearthed. Deceitful people will be roused against the Beef Trust, but nevertheless they will not forgive the man who holds up his filthy before women and children.

"I hope you will think long and carefully before you put yourself behind Sinclair's book, for I feel it may be the irretrievable mistake we have been hoping you would not commit." In my reply, among other things, I said: "I have decided—and I will not recant—that I will do what is in my power to get before the world 'The Jungle' and all of Sinclair's writings. I do this fully recognizing the horror with which Americans, particularly American women and children, will view this reeking mass of printed facts. "On the other hand, as I have told you before, the evil is so awful, and, if unconquered, its ultimate consequences will be so surpassingly dreadful to our people and our country, that any one is justified in using the most heroic treatment to work the cure. That cure is the crushing to death, beyond all possibility of resurrection, of the hellish 'System' which underlies, encompasses and pervades all this body-mind-and-soul-killing rottenness. "To work this cure, I believe Sinclair is justified in laying before the American people in big, bold, cold print, not only his 'Jungle,' but the worse conditions which he knows exist in Packingtown, and which were too unutterably and inhumanly foul for even his 'Chamber of Horrors.' If, to stand until the end for the spreading of these facts, in order that funds may no longer take from the people their wages and give to them disease and death, it be necessary, for me to go down with the American people, I will go down, and willingly."

THOMAS J. MORGAN PATENTS

SOCIALIST ACTIVITIES

STATE NATIONAL INTERNATIONAL

THE STREET MEETINGS.

A committee has undertaken the task of listing the speakers for the out-door campaign this summer.

LOUIS DALGAARD.

MEETINGS.

Walter Thomas Mills will speak at the corner of Walton place and Clark street Sunday, July 1, at 8 p. m.

Aug. Palm will speak at Brand's Park, corner Belmont and Elston avenues, Sunday, July 1, 1906, under the auspices of the Independent Order of Vikings.

Walter Thomas Mills will speak in Harvey Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Subject, "Applied Christianity."

Harvey comrades will give their annual picnic on July 4, 1906. Entrance to picnic grounds at 145th street and Centre avenue.

A Visitor from Sweden.

Comrade Palm of Sweden, the well-known Socialist agitator and leader of that country, was a visitor at the office of the Chicago Socialist this week.

ILLINOIS SOCIALIST NEWS.

By May Wood Simons.

XENIA.

Comrade Ralph Korgold met John Basil Barnhill in a joint debate Saturday evening. The question for discussion was, "Resolved, That Socialism is the only remedy for the trusts, and the only cure for graft."

GREENUP.

Comrade Huntington writes as follows concerning a recent Socialist lecture by Comrade Korgold in Greenup: "The crowd was fair, and almost to a man liked the lecture."

A SOCIALIST SPEECH.

A Mr. Korgold, of Danville, delivered an address to the people Tuesday night on the street part of the Greenup National Bank. His subject was "Socialism," and he endeavored to give his hearers a clear idea of the principles and beliefs of this political party.

Word has just been received of the settlement of the strike in Ohio. This nearly completes a national settlement. Two fields are still out, viz., Central Pennsylvania and Alabama.

On Tuesday evening about the hour of candle lighting a fairly dressed young man with long hair and claiming nowhere for his home, speaking broken English fluently and claiming to be a Socialist, harangued a slim crowd on the bank corner.

In order to catch sympathy from the crowd, he would wind in the name of Rockefeller occasionally. He is very ignorant of the American form of government, seems to belong to the gang of agitators prowling over the country.

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blasts that the miners prepare after all of the miners are out of the mine. The object of the shot-firers' law is to prevent great loss of life through explosions.

It is true that the Austrian emperor is also King of Hungary, but this is only considered by the Hungarians a personal union between the two countries, similar to the one that had existed between Norway and Sweden before the secession of the former.

By this shrewd move of the otherwise weak and undecided government, the Hungarian Independents find themselves in the minority, being strenuously opposed to universal suffrage, which would end their clerical and reactionary rulership.

The rank and file is anxious to lock horns with the reactionaries, and the leaders are now ready to comply with clamor of the masses. A political mass strike in Austria will mean an absolute cessation of all work throughout the empire.

The workers are organized in every trade and industry, and a spirit of solidarity prevails that will insure a demonstration of such magnitude that even the leaders of the working class of Austria hesitate to give the signal. The discipline of the workers is, however, so perfect and their class consciousness so highly developed that no failure is possible when once the supreme hour arrives.

Like in these United States, one frequently hears the argument: "What do you want; is this not a free republic? There is no political disfranchisement and no feudal nobility, and the Socialists are not needed here!"

As if capitalism in Brazil were not the same as in Europe. Moreover, the workers of "free" Brazil are actually treated like slaves. When they go on strike, which happens very frequently, they are driven back to work in many industrial establishments the truck system prevails and the toilers receive tags and scrips instead of money.

Who claims that there is no need for a Socialist party, denies that the working class has the right to defend its own interests and is in favor of a system, which makes it possible for a few drones to grow fat at the expense of the many working bees of Brazil.

As we go to press this week we glean the following encouraging news from the dispatches from Russia. There is no longer any doubt that the greatest of all most far-reaching revolutions that has ever taken place in any land is now a full progress in Russia. It is the duty of every Socialist, every revolutionist and every lover of liberty to assist this movement in every way possible.

While we realize that it is by no means an entirely proletarian revolution, it is nevertheless a fact that the proletarians are playing a far more class-conscious part in it than in any previous one.

St. Petersburg, June 29.—Dispatches from Vladikavkaz, Caucasia, report the outbreak of disorders among the troops of the garrison there. Mutinous artillerymen bombarded the officers' club, while a detachment was in progress, with stones and darts.

Delogues from all the regiments participated in a great popular meeting, where a resolution was adopted to the effect that in case of an anti-Jewish outbreak, which it was rumored was likely to occur, the troops would defend the citizens against the black hundreds.

Military discipline at Vladikavkaz has gone to the winds. Soldiers have openly insulted Gen. Zveruski, the commandant, in the streets.

SOCIALISM IN OTHER LANDS.

Edited by Robert Saitiel.

Austria.

The Austrian government finds itself in a peculiar position. Perfectly willing to inaugurate some kind of a franchise reform, realizing that the working class of the empire is determined and strong enough to force a more equitable suffrage law, the government is blocked in its plans by all the reactionary forces of the country.

The many nationalities of the Austrian empire are antagonizing each other and the government with its policy of eternal delay and weak statements is once favoring the Slavs against the Germans, and then again the Germans against the Slavs, thereby not satisfying either.

It is true that the Austrian emperor is also King of Hungary, but this is only considered by the Hungarians a personal union between the two countries, similar to the one that had existed between Norway and Sweden before the secession of the former.

Receiving its cue from the Social Democrats of Hungary, who are organized regardless of nationalities in Hungary elsewhere, it has raised the issue of the Socialists: "The secret and universal suffrage for all male citizens of Hungary" to the government's policy, thereby meeting the working classes of all nationalities in its support as far as that important issue is concerned.

By this shrewd move of the otherwise weak and undecided government, the Hungarian Independents find themselves in the minority, being strenuously opposed to universal suffrage, which would end their clerical and reactionary rulership.

The opposition of the reactionary forces in the Parliament has aroused the working class and a political mass strike is threatened by the closely united trades unionists and Socialists.

The rank and file is anxious to lock horns with the reactionaries, and the leaders are now ready to comply with clamor of the masses. A political mass strike in Austria will mean an absolute cessation of all work throughout the empire.

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At today's sitting of the lower house of parliament an important resolution regarding the restrictions imposed on the press and on a general discussion of the subject. Many of the speakers vigorously attacked the government.

M. Gamartel, a member from the Caucasus, expressed satisfaction over revolutionary agitation in the army. M. Fedorovsky, in behalf of the country, repudiated the assertion that there was dissatisfaction in the army, which he declared must remain outside the political arena, as otherwise Russia would have to undergo a series of revolutions.

Several speeches on the Cossacks referred to the spread of liberal ideas among the troops and practically were open appeals to the Cossacks to refuse to continue to do police duty.

Troops' Rebellion Applauded.

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A priest named Manasseff implored the Cossacks to cease being the scourges of Russia and to join the Russian masses in the movement for freedom.

At the conclusion of the debate the house adopted a resolution to the effect that the summing of the second and third categories of the Cossack reserves to the colors without the imperial warrant was illegal, as also was the abuse of the Cossacks' whips in street disorders, and demanding explanations of the ministry.

M. Vinaver has received an additional number of telegrams from cities in southern Russia saying that anti-Jewish disorders are being prepared and asking for the adoption of immediate measures for the protection of the Jews.

Whole Regiment in Mutiny. Kaluga, Russia, June 28.—The entire Ninth regiment of infantry has refused to do duty until the members of two companies who were arrested on account of their refusal to fire on an assembly of workmen are released. The men are still behaving in an orderly manner.

Money Received for Special Edition. Herman Mack, 201 Coole Ave., Grand Rapids, Minn. \$1; Chas. C. Stevens, 542 Harrison Ave., Kankakee, Ill. \$1; John H. Schmidt, 403 Armstrong Ave., Chicago, N. F. Nielsen, 3058 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, 50c; Chas. Wagner, 4056 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, 50c; Smith Peterson, 3058 Dearborn St., Chicago, 50c; Simon Jorgensen, 3954 Dearborn St., Chicago, 50c; C. M. Dyer, 2501 John Schroeder, 105 Diversey City, Chicago, 50c; William Blaser, 1919 Oakley Ave., Chicago, 50c; G. M. Zaron, 1064 Herndon St., Chicago, 25c; Chas. Thorp, 218 Peoria St., Chicago, 25c; P. Welkeper, 739 N. Hoyne Ave., Chicago, 50c; M. Heister, 84 Potomac Ave., Chicago, 25c; H. Wetzel, 46 Potomac Ave., Chicago, 25c; F. A. Lyng, 81 a Socialist, 22 J. H. Purdy, 27 Aldine Pk., Chicago, 25c; M. J. Francher, 129 Forest Ave., Lead, S. D., \$1; Dr. J. F. Sanders, Bloomington, Ill. \$3.75; J. Barnard, 526 E. 5th St., Oklahoma City, Okla., \$2; M. Prochaska, Franklin, Ill. \$1; A. Eshelman, 18 Moffat City, 25c; J. Brunning, \$1.50; Mrs. Anna K. Hubler, 6159 Monroe, Chicago, 50c; Jacob Brunging, 2618 Lowell, Chicago, \$1; Chas. H. Fitch, 124 S. Grove Ave., Oak Park, Ill. 50c; B. Moline, 50c; Chas. Mason, 48 8th St., Urbana, Ill. \$1.50; H. B. Kamping, 1025 S. 25th St., Chicago, \$1.10; A. J. Courter, \$1; C. Cajanus, 1236 N. 43rd Ave., 50c; Mrs. L. M. Hiebeger, 543 School St., Chicago, 50c; Amos S. Smith, \$1; M. J. Stoll, Alameda, Mich. \$1; Denis Minogue, 244 Orleans St., Chicago, 50c; Robert Bandow, 163 Champlain St., Cleveland, Ohio, \$1; A. K. Zick, 611 N. Michigan, Ill. \$2; J. L. McTeery, Washington, D. C. \$1; Byron W. Collins, 1920 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill. 10c; Mrs. L. B. Chandler, 27 1/2 W. 21st St., Chicago, 50c; W. Koller, general delivery, Kokomo, Ind. \$1.70; Dr. L. Olaf, Rusville, Ind. 20c; Martin Nejdich, 5555 Ellis Ave., Chicago, \$1; Louis A. Santa, 41 W. Wabash, 77 1/2 Sedgwick St., Chicago, 10c; Thirty-second Ward Branch, S. 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Editor, A. W. Mance; Business Manager, Louis Dalgard; State Secretary, J. S. Smith; County Secretary, C. L. Breckon.

FOR A MESS OF POTTAGE.

A dispatch from New York to the Chicago Tribune, June 24, informs us that Martha Moore Avery and David Goldstein are about to organize an industrial league for the purpose of fighting the growth of Socialism in the trade unions in Chicago.

Mr. Avery and Mr. Goldstein are ex-Socialists who are exploiting the opponents of Socialism and the capitalist for what there is in it. They never attempt to attack the economic position put forward by the Socialist philosophy, but they claim that they have found "that back of the Socialist theories there is a principle which will not only undermine society but destroy the home and all modern ideas of ethics."

What do you think of these defenders of "society" and the "family" coming to this city to fight Socialism on the grounds that it will destroy the home, and defend the system which has driven 20,000 of our sisters to lives of prostitution in this city alone? They are coming to defend the system that condemns 50,000 men and 25,000 women to homeless lives in rooms and lodging houses in Chicago alone, according to Raymond Robbins, who, by the way, is not a Socialist.

Our ex-Massachusetts comrades for a Jesus' reward are coming to Chicago to defend the competitive system, which, when seen in all its glory and at the zenith of perfection, produces the unspeakable social horrors depicted by Sinclair in "The Jungle."

They are coming to Chicago to defend and apologize for the system which enabled the packing magnates to crush the labor unions of the meat workers and drive them back into the most revolting slavery the world has ever witnessed or since in any land have ever endured.

Goldstein and Avery are coming to Chicago to make war on the Socialists who alone saw a ray of hope for the future of the meat workers after their unions were crushed and labor fakers had all either gleefully or mournfully declared that the strike was lost.

The Socialists in the meat workers' union and out of it alone realized the strike was not lost. That fall they sent two union men from the stock yards district to the State Legislature. Sinclair, a young Socialist, spent two months in Packingtown studying conditions after the

S. P. NATIONAL COMMITTEE PREPARING FOR LIVE CAMPAIGN.

Socialists Have Great Opportunity Before Them—The Public Mind at Last Interested in Investigating Our Position—Inactivity Our Only Danger.

The following timely motion, introduced by National Committeeman Billquist of New York, is now being voted on by the National Committee of the Socialist Party. The Chicago Socialist is in full accord with the aims of this motion, and we take this opportunity to urge not only our national officers but also all State and local comrades to get busy at once and start a vigorous congressional campaign.

The only point where we doubt the wisdom of the motion is the suggestion that the National Executive Committee should be authorized to select a campaign manager who shall work under the direction of the National Secretary. We are of the opinion that our National Secretary is quite capable of handling the campaign without having a campaign manager selected for him, who is to work under his direction.

I move that the National Executive Committee be instructed to consolidate itself into a Congressional Campaign Committee for the purpose of supervising and assisting in the work of the Socialist party throughout the country in the ensuing congressional elections, and more particularly to take the following steps in connection with the ensuing campaign:

1. To obtain detailed information of the condition of our party in each congressional district, with a view of enabling the weaker and more organized districts to nominate candidates and to carry on an energetic campaign within such districts.

2. To issue a manifesto to the voters of the country setting forth the position of the party in the ensuing congressional elections with special reference to the recent occurrences and disclosures in the financial and industrial life of the country.

3. To prepare other campaign literature of a uniform character suitable for use in the ensuing campaign all over the country.

4. To assign the national organizers and lecturers to such places where they can do most good for the progress of the campaign, and to employ as many additional organizers as the means at the command of the committee will permit.

5. To furnish information of the aims, methods and progress of our campaign to the daily press, and to endeavor to secure as wide a publication of it as possible.

6. To issue a special appeal to the members of the party, and organizations and individuals in sympathy with our movement, for contributions to our campaign fund.

7. For the purpose of carrying out the above program and conducting the congressional campaign more effectively, the National Executive Committee shall be authorized to employ a special campaign manager, who shall work under the directions of the National Secretary and to appoint from the membership of the party such committees or sub-committees as it may think proper.

In submitting the above motion, I am well aware of the fact that some of its provisions are already partly covered by the national constitution, and do not require a special vote of the National Committee. On the whole, if the motion should be adopted, its effect will be rather advisory than directory as far as the National Executive Committee is concerned.

On the other hand, however, there is the danger that if we remain inactive in the face of these favorable conditions, the various middle class reform movements which have already made their appearance in almost all important centers of the country will take advantage of the popular sentiment, and will divert it from our path. It, therefore, becomes our duty more than ever to strain all our energies towards an energetic and effective campaign of Socialist education, and to carry our propaganda to every part of the country.

I believe that with proper work and enthusiasm we can succeed in organizing almost every congressional district in the country, and I have no doubt that if our national office displays a proper spirit and activity in conducting the campaign, the Socialists of America, affiliated and unaffiliated, will see to it that the necessary funds are provided.

Of course, it is not intended by my motion to take the campaign out of the jurisdiction of the State organizations, where such organizations are fully able to attend to the congressional districts within their respective States, and do not apply to the national office for assistance.

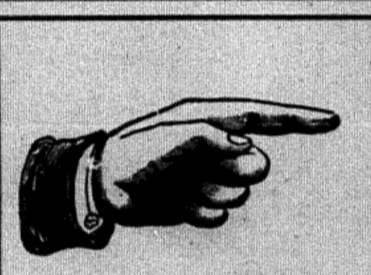
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the number of girls 150 per cent. But only a 50 per cent increase had been added to the population. To-day, in spite of all the child labor agitation of the past few years, it is estimated that 40,000 children under sixteen are at work in Pennsylvania alone, and the Southern mills are said to employ 20,000 not yet twelve.—Success.

As the instruments and processes of wealth production become more highly developed and powerful in obedience to the law of growth, human society is forced from time to time to effect such changes in their operation and administration as to enable the benefits arising from such increased economic power to be of more general application to the well-being of society as a whole.—Western Clarion.

The present intricacies of our civilization, built as it is on material achievement and material expression, makes it imperative that some men and women and children must toil in privation, live a life of body and soul starvation that other men, women and children may live in comfort and ease.

If you're wondering why the Chicago Tribune's editorial last Wednesday morning on the Packingtown revelations, was so meaningless and apologetic, you might have learned the reason by noticing that the packers had a full-page advertisement on the next page.



Perhaps the present attitude of tempered humanity, which still allows children of thirteen to work all night and keeps boys and girls of nine from ten to fourteen hours at the spindles for wages ranging from 10 to 20 cents, will seem as incomprehensible 100 years hence as that past feeding of "workhouse brats" to the factory does to us. But the new measure of what is humane cannot become established unless we know clearly what is happening and how and where the children are at work.

Picture an army of 1,700,000 children, all under fifteen, and then realize that that army tramps, day after day, not to school and playground, but to the factories, fields, mines and workshops of the United States. One million seven hundred thousand was the number of child laborers estimated when the census of 1900 was taken. Only the God of fallen sparrows knows what it is by this time.

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