

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

"Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains: you have a world to gain."

FOURTH YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 166.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1902.

PRICE TWO CENTS

STREET RAILROAD MEN UNITE.

Organization of 2,500 Employees is Successfully Launched Without Apparent Opposition. Mark Hanna said to be "Using His Influence" to Secure Recognition of the Union, in Furtherance of the New Policy of "Conciliation". Organizers Insist Upon the Peaceful Character of the Proposed Union and Repudiate Strikes as Obsolete. Future Course of Union will Show Falsity of this Position. Class Struggle a Reality that Cannot be Evaded or Ignored.

Perhaps the most significant event in local labor circles during the past week has been the organization of approximately 2,500 employees of the city street railroad companies. No opposition has apparently been offered and the general tone amongst the leaders and organizers is one of satisfaction with what has been achieved.

To those workmen who look for the complete industrial emancipation of their class outside the bounds of present society, every effort at organization by the working class is both interesting and significant. The Socialist Party, though insisting that little can be achieved by the working men through economic organization alone, has always regarded such organizations as part of a necessary preparation for future activity in another sphere, viz. the political. While it recognizes that the possibilities of economic organization are limited and that the tendency to limitation increases, it nevertheless urges upon its members the necessity of joining the union of their craft wherever possible.

But at the same time it never relinquishes the right of the fullest and freest criticism of these organizations; and the following remarks are presented for the calm consideration of the street railroad employees recently organized; not in any unfriendly spirit with the object of flattery, but in order to lay before them certain facts, which sooner or later they in common with other organized workmen must recognize.

There has so far been no apparent opposition to the formation of this union. There will be—or else organization were unnecessary. What form this opposition will take is another question. Open suppression is only one form in which capitalists carry on the struggle against the workers.

It is reported that Senator Hanna is "using his influence" with the Traction Companies to secure the recognition of the Amalgamated Street Railway Employees Union. If the report is true, and it looks probable, the apparent inactivity of the Traction Companies at present is fully explained.

Now this man Hanna, and his "Civic Federation" will bear watching. His interference bodes mischief to the Labor Union. For years this man has been one of the most open and implacable enemies of labor organizations. His record is well known to all union men. Recently his tactics have undergone a sudden change and he is now apparently as eager to "recognize" unions as he has formerly been to crush them. His new scheme is to preach harmony between capital and labor, because he (and in this he may be considered as representing his class) recognizes the growing tendency towards political action on the part of the working-class, and he knows well what that means, and it is really to arrest this tendency that he is "using his influence."

Hanna and his ilk can give nothing worth having to union labor. Their program is to emasculate the unions while pretending to befriend them. They will fix up "understandings" with the rogues and traitors amongst the labor leaders and will dupe the honest ones and through them cajole the rank and file with empty promises, or at the most, trifling concessions which although practically worthless, will be magnified by the capitalist press into "signal victories for organized labor". The manner in which they recently "settled" the Boston Teamsters strike is a good illustration of how the new policy works. It is a policy of hypocrisy by suggestion, a policy of treachery and deceit.

Organization is a means, not an end. An organization that fails to bring enough material benefits to its members to justify the effort expended is worth little. Better conditions of life, shorter hours, higher wages, and less intensity of labor can only be obtained at the expense of the profits of the employing class, and there is nothing more certain than that they will resist this attempt to the utmost limit of their power.

Organization then implies struggle through united effort. To declare as the organizers did, that the street railroad employees merely want "the right to organize" is a pitiful equivocation that will not for one moment deceive the capitalists that own and control the transportation of this city. Why then should they attempt to deceive themselves with it? The organization is but an instrument whose possession is of no value whatever unless used. Such timorous and apologetic declarations are not signs of good omen for those who are about to engage in a struggle for better material conditions against a class whose interest it is to withhold them.

The other statement that the street railroad employees "do not want any strike" is equally misleading. Men do not strike because they want to but because they have to. If the demand for shorter hours, which one of the speakers declared to be the only one to be made for the present cannot be obtained any other way, then a strike will ensue. That is what the organization is for and there is no reason why there should be any reluctance to admit it.

Neither is it true that "strikes are obsolete". On the contrary they are the principal weapon of all labor organizations, and in spite of the "conciliation" method which is falsely declared to be "new", there have been perhaps more strikes within the last ten days than have ever before occurred in the history of the country. Upwards of thirty strikes involving 25,000 workmen were reported on the first day of May alone, as can be seen by a casual glance at the newspapers of the following day, and this report included only a few of the most important. Strikes will never become obsolete until supplanted by the political weapon—the ballot—and then the system which necessitates them will become obsolete also.

That the street car employees of San Francisco should send words of sympathy and encouragement to their fellows in Chicago is a satisfactory evidence of the growing solidarity of labor. In attributing their recent victory to economic organization alone however, they overlook the fact that political action was the principal means employed towards that end. Union labor had elected the mayor, and his refusal to permit the police to be used on the side of the employers to break the strike was responsible for its satisfactory outcome. The union mayor of San Francisco while preserving "law and order" observed a strict neutrality between both contending parties, and this action on his part enabled the strikers to win.

Organized labor in Chicago can use a still more potent weapon. By electing representatives of their class to office they can even do better than ensuring neutrality. They can use all the power such office confers to help win a strike, just as the employers now use that power to break it. And the only political organization, that stands solidly for that line of action is the Socialist Party—the political expression of working-class interests alone.

It is not to the socialists amongst the street railroad employees that these observations are addressed, but rather to those who in the enthusiasm following successful organization are disposed to rely solely upon their united strength in the economic field. Little will be gained in the struggle that lies before them if they enter it without a clear conception of its nature and attempt to deceive themselves and their opponents as to its real object. The capitalist class cannot be fooled that way. They know the value of political power through long experience and their one dread is that the workingmen may make the same discovery—which they will in time—not because they want to but because they will have to.

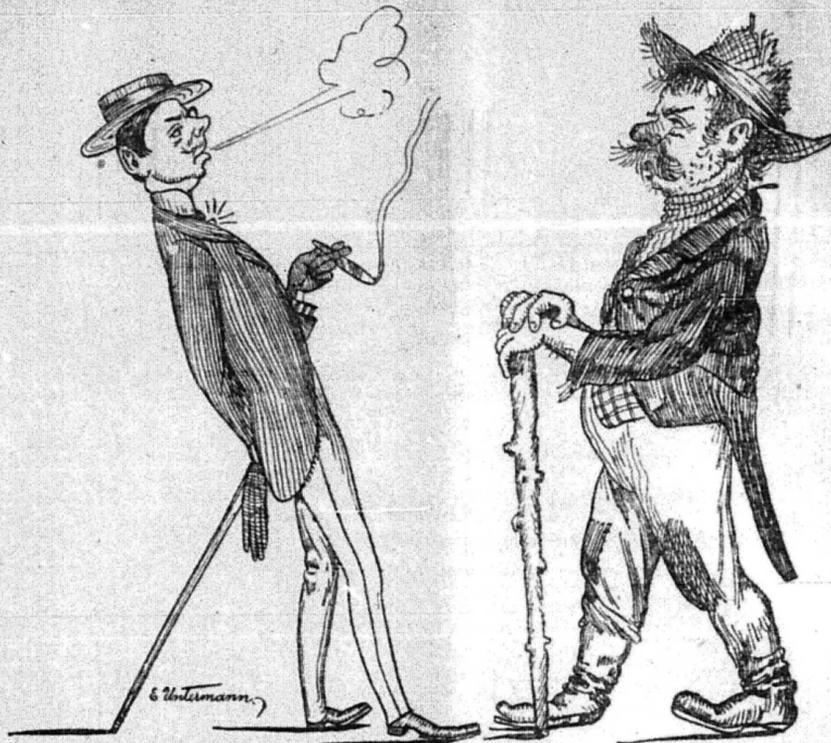
Facts are stubborn things and it is as well to confront the situation squarely. It is worse than useless to imagine that the economic antagonism between the capitalist and working-class can be dispelled with empty phrases about conciliation or arbitration, which the events of every day are proving false and futile. The class struggle will not down because of these things. Continually increasing in intensity it tends to leave no alternative to the working class except to use their political power as a means to achieve industrial freedom.

To point out this undeniable fact and urge action accordingly, is the message of socialism, not only to the emaciated street railroad employees, but to the workers of the world. Sooner or later the message must be accepted through inexorable economic necessity. Political unity of the world's workers will mark the final stages of the class struggle, and now is the time to unite.

Important Notice.

Party members who have undertaken the sale of tickets for the performance at Glickmann's Theatre April 29th are requested to return them at once to this office, together with whatever proceeds from the sale of such tickets they may have in their possession. Parties who have bought tickets and have not used them are asked to donate same to the Party.

Over 25,000 men were involved in May Day strikes alone this year.



THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

A society, in which all men should be brothers and act like brothers has been the ideal of all the great souls of all ages. Even in the earliest legends and historical records we find pictures of a blissful state of society, in which man should live in everlasting peace with his fellow man, and the tiger should rest by the side of the lamb. The story of Paradise is an example of such a legend, and the golden age of the poets of classic antiquity is a reflection of the same dream.

Yet the appearance of these legends was the expression of the fact that harmony and peace were strangers on this planet, and that the actual conditions of society stood in irreconcilable conflict with the higher longings of the human soul. The recollection of a primitive state in which large groups of men had been united by the ties of blood in one great family, was dead, but it had left an indistinct longing for this good time in the minds of some highly sensitive individuals, probably by the agency of what modern scientists call "associative memory". Earth had become a vale of sorrows. And so the eyes of the early teachers of mankind turned away from this "sinful" world and sought the region of everlasting bliss in supernatural spheres. It was impossible to remedy the material condition of society, and so these prophets set about the task of reforming the souls of men. That was the

way to bring "peace on earth and good will to all men". These early thinkers were keen observers, and their criticism of the society of their time is fully as brilliant as that of the utopian socialists of the final stage of civilization, capitalism.

These early philosophers devoted themselves to their task of "spiritualizing" humanity with the greatest zeal, and the stories of their heroic sacrifices for their ideals are among the noblest records of human history. They have left their imprint on the thoughts of uncounted generations for several thousand years, and to this day we find heroic men engaged in the noble, and yet so hopeless, task of elevating humanity by spiritual means while the material conditions of their existence make all superior development impossible. In spite of the hard lessons of two thousand years of unsuccessful "spiritualizing", men still continue this impossible work and waste their good strength by devoting themselves to the cure of symptoms and ignoring their causes.

Society remained divided against itself. Not only different races exterminated one another, but members of the same nation, of the same tribe, eye of the same family killed one another in deadly feud, not because they were bad by heredity, but because economic conditions made them foes, in spite of their best inclinations. Oppression of brother

by brother grew, the louder the gospel of brotherhood was preached. And the burthen of the plaint of all singers was summed up in Dante's cry: "Liberta vor cercando ch'e st'cara". I am seeking Liberty which is so dear.

And here we have arrived at the dawn of a new century, and still Liberty is as dear as ever, even in the "Sweet land of Liberty". The brotherhood of man is still a dream, and the loafing dude and the loafing tramp face one another sneeringly to proclaim in fierce tone that the old feud is still raging, and that the spirit of peace is still a stranger among us. The old ideals no longer find responsive echoes in the breasts of the masses. Nothing but a dull and deep despair is brooding silently over them.

But the day of Liberty is nearer than many think. A new element has set about the task, to elevate men by first creating the material conditions for a higher manhood. The old order of society is rotten to the core, and it may break down over night. A strong host of men stands ready to build a new and fairer system, in which the dreams of thousand years will gradually take shape and come to life as surely as the deadly antagonisms of individuals and nations will cease, because the economic necessity for them will have disappeared. Socialism is the golden gate to the Brotherhood of Man.

ERNEST UNTERMANN.

The Circulation League.

Next meeting of the Chicago Socialist Circulation League will be held at the Temple, 120 S. Western avenue on Monday, May 19th, at 8 p. m. All party members who wish to join are urged to attend. The matter of increasing the circulation of the party organ is one of most vital importance, and every effort in that direction counts two-fold as the circulation of the paper makes Socialists and at the same time assists the Socialist press. The league is progressing admirably. New members are being constantly enrolled and we are getting money in the treasury. The one thing new most needed is to get a man to do the circulating. This is an excellent opportunity for a man who wishes to work for Socialism and make his living by it. It is not like an ordinary agency in which a man becomes discouraged by the indifference of the public. Not that he would not meet indifference but would have the satisfaction of knowing he was working for a great cause and have a chance to communicate his thoughts to others.

Organization Fund.

In the Chicago Socialist of two weeks ago it was explained that an organization fund is urgently needed to pay the cost of sending out organizers through the state and of keeping up an active correspondence with locals and with the comrades in unorganized towns for the purpose of pushing the organization and of arranging for Socialist candidates in as many counties of the legislative districts as possible. The income from dues is quite inadequate for this work, and an organization fund of at least \$250 is urgently needed. Remittances should be addressed to the state secretary, Charles H. Kerr, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

They wouldn't Shoot.

There is tumult almost approaching social revolution in Russia. There are now some very ominous occurrences taking place there, but there is one feature more serious than all. Guess what it is. (That the peasants are up in arms for the partition of the land and the distribution of property belonging to the nobles? No, not that. That labor troubles have closed all the mines and steel mills in the southern portion of the country? No, not that either. That thousands are dying from famine and millions are becoming desperate through lack of food? Wrong again. Here is where the real trouble lies according to press cables.

"THE MOST SERIOUS FEATURE of the present situation is the GROWING DISINCLINATION OF THE TROOPS TO ACT AGAINST THE PEOPLE. Punishment has already been meted out to 800 men of the Sumy regiment for refusing recently to fire on the rioters at Moscow. They have been transferred to service in various remote provinces. "A detachment of marines stationed here will, it is said, be disciplined in the same manner for similar action at the time of the student riots in March.

All the laboring population between Vladimir and Moscow (200 miles) is in a state of revolt against the authorities. The regiment of Uhlans under Colonel Morozoff refused to fire against disturbers.

Cut this out and paste it in your hat, Mr. Workingman. It may help you to remember that your masters depend upon the same force as their Russian prototypes. When you decline to kill each other at their behest the game is up so far as they are concerned.

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J. P. Gray 10
John Brooks 10
C. W. Wurdwerth 10
Robt. Jeffrey 10
Frank Witt 10
Ed. Miller 10
R. T. Watson 10
W. R. Skinner 10
Jas. L. Carroll 10
A. Neberer 10

Received later.

H. A. Allen 10
J. E. O'Neale 10
Frank Morrill 10
John Sneider 10
Roy Smithy 10
Anne Wilson 10
Local Coal City \$1.00
Total \$45.95

Good time promised.

On Saturday, April 17th, a smoker will be held at the new party headquarters, 151 Washington street. A big crowd is confidently expected and every preparation will be made for their entertainment. Every male member of the party is expected to put in an appearance on the occasion. Music, speeches, songs, recitations, and the best smoking material, will be provided, and every requisite for a good evening's entertainment. This assemblage will mark the opening of the new central headquarters in which powerful agitation for Socialism will be made during the summer months. Plenty of room and good seats for all. Come and bring your friends. Free admission. Non-smokers welcome also. For further particulars see ad elsewhere.

Notice to all Branches.

Very Important. Matter concerning the new constitution and the paper are being sent to all the ward branches this week. Every member ought to consider it his duty to attend the next regular meeting.

On your attendance and action, comrades, will depend to a great extent the success of our coming campaign.
F. M. STANGLAND, Sec.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Date and Place of Meeting for Branches in Each Congressional District with Number of Delegates to be Elected. Care to be Taken in Signing Credentials Properly. Notice Regarding Election of County Officials and Circuit Judges. Convention Called for May 25th at 181 Washington St. Basis of Representation for Ward Branches. Copies of Credentials Must be Sent to Secretary.

The Socialist Party members in the congressional districts wholly or in part in Cook County are called on to send delegates to the congressional conventions as follows. Each organized branch in each district will be entitled to 4 delegates. Where branches are in wards or divisions that are divided and in different congressional districts, branches should send two delegates to each convention.

1st Congressional District Convention will be held at 2114 Wabash avenue Sunday, June 23rd, 2 p. m.
1st and 2nd Ward Branch Four (4) delegates. 3rd W. B. of members living east of Stewart ave. (4) Four delegates. 4th W. B. East of Halsted st (2) Two delegates. 6th W. B. North of 43rd st. (2) two delegates.

2nd Congressional District Convention already held.
3rd Congressional District Convention to be held at Lundquist's Hall, Sunday June 1st, at 2 p. m.
29th W. B. members living south of 51st st. should elect (2) two delegates. 30th W. B. members living south of 51st st. should elect (2) two delegates. 31st W. B. should elect (4) four delegates. 32nd W. B. should elect (4) four delegates.

4th Congressional District Convention to be held at Jankovskis Hall, 984 W. 31st st on Sunday, June 1st, at 2 p. m.
51st W. B. should elect (4) delegates. 4th W. B. west of Halsted at (5) two delegates. 12th Ward Branch south of 22nd st. (4) two delegates. 29th W. B. north of 51st st. (2) two delegates. 29th W. B. north of 51st st. (2) two delegates. 11th W. B. south of 22nd st. (2) two delegates.

5th Congressional District Convention to be held at Jewett's Hall, corner 21st and Paulina streets, Sunday June 1st, 2 p. m.
9th W. B. should elect (4) four delegates. 10th W. B. should elect (4) delegates. 11th W. B. north of 22nd st. (3) two delegates. 12th W. B. north of 22nd st. (2) two delegates.

6th Congressional District Convention to be held at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue, Sunday June 1st, 2 p. m.
29th W. B. should elect (4) four delegates. 12th W. B. (4) four delegates. 24th W. B. (4) four delegates. 25th W. B. south of W. Kinzie st. (2) delegates.

7th Congressional District Convention will be held at Mozart Hall, Armistage avenue, near Mozart street.
27th W. B. should elect (4) four delegates from each branch. 28th W. B. (4) four delegates. 15th W. B. east of Robey st. (2) two delegates. 14th W. B. (4) four delegates. 35th W. B. north of W. Kinzie st. (4) four delegates from each branch.

8th Congressional District Convention to be held at Dania Hall, 251 W. Chicago avenue, Sunday June 1st, 2 p. m.

Good work in Indiana.

Comrade John Collins, who has just returned from a lecture tour through Indiana, reports that in the places visited he found a remarkable eagerness amongst the people to listen to the exposition of Socialism. There are many vigorous organizations throughout the state and though some are not as clear as they perhaps might be, they are all eager and willing to learn more of the principles of Socialism. Comrade Collins believes that good results will be shown in the coming elections throughout the state in consequence.

During his tour he spoke in 21 towns made 25 speeches and organized six locals. They are as follows: Washington, 13 members; Boonville, 12; Chandler, 5; Cloverdale, 10; LaPayette, 10; and Vincennes with 33, which a few days afterward added five new members, thus making a total of 43.

On May 10th Comrade Collins will resume his tour. He will work through part of Indiana not covered on his previous visit, thence through Ohio and into Pennsylvania, the entire tour being calculated to occupy several months.

New Local in Lincoln, Ill.

On May Day Comrade Saunders, our state organizer, was in Lincoln, Ill. He celebrated the occasion by organizing a Local of the Socialist Party with about twenty members. Both local papers, the Daily Courier and News-Herald, give full and fair reports of his speech in the court house on the occasion which was a first class exposition of the principles of scientific Socialism. A strong and vigorous local agitation is expected as a result of his efforts.

Supreme Court of Georgia has declared the anti-trust law of that state to be unconstitutional.

15th W. Br. east of N. Robey street should elect (2) two delegates. 16th W. Br. (4) four delegates. 17th W. Br. (4) four delegates. 18th W. Br. (4) four delegates. 19th W. Br. (4) four delegates.

9th Congressional District Convention to be held at 362 Sedgwick st., Sunday June 1st at 4 p. m.

21st W. Br. (4) four delegates. 22nd W. Br. (4) four delegates. 23rd W. Br. east of Halsted st. (2) two delegates. 25th W. Br. (4) four delegates.

10th Congressional District Convention to be held at Social Turner Hall, Belmont avenue and Paulina st., entrance on Paulina st., Sunday June 1st, 2 p. m.
24th W. Br. (4) four delegates. 25th W. Br. (4) four delegates. 23rd W. Br. west of Halsted st. (2) two delegates.

The branches are requested to elect their delegates as soon as possible and have credentials made out signed by the chairman and secretary.

County Convention.

To the Branches and Locals of the Socialist Party Within the Limits of Cook County.

Comrades:—

In view of the fact that there will be an election in November 1902, to choose a full set of county officials in place of those whose term will expire this fall, and either by resignation or expiration of term of office, Judges of Circuit and Superior Courts, it becomes necessary for the Socialist Party as a political party to call a nominating County Convention to take place on Sunday May 25, 1902, at 1:30 p. m. at 181 Washington St. at the down town headquarters of the party, for the purpose of placing its nomination a complete list of candidates (County Officials, Superior and Circuit Court Judges).

The basis of representation shall be as follows:

For locals outside of city limits 3 delegates from each local. For local Chicago each Ward Branch 3 delegates. If a ward has 3 or more branches (1) one delegate from each branch within the ward. All branches of the Socialist Party within the city limits are requested at their next business meeting to elect delegates on basis of representation as outlined above, and if the branches has no regular meeting—then a Special meeting should be called for the purpose of selecting these delegates to the County Convention.

All delegates so selected must have credentials from their branch or local, signed by the secretary and chairman.

A copy of these credentials should be sent in for reference to the secretary of the party, E. M. Stangland, 181 Washington St., on or before May 22nd.

Fraternally,
The Executive Committee,
pr. Evans and Morris.

"People" and "Working men".

"Meat is a luxury which has enslaved the American people," says Dr. Evans. "In Europe the working men do not eat meat in nearly so great proportions as in America; yet they are able to obtain equally as great nutrition."

The above is an excellent sample of how loose definitions of words can be twisted to a justification of things as they are. It is the American "people" who have been enslaved by indulgence in meat, but it is the European "workingmen", not the European "people", who are used as a comparison. What Dr. Evans really means is that American "workingmen" not the American "people" should have their rations cut to the amount which the European workingmen gets. But that is not a diplomatic mode of expression. The other way sounds better. The reader is also left to infer that the European workingman voluntarily abstains from "enslaving" himself; that he wouldn't eat any more meat than he does now even if he could get it. It is the old fable of the fox and the grapes over again with this difference that the capitalist fox tells the fool workingman that the food that is beyond his reach is sour anyhow.

In the jury bribing investigation 11 indictments were returned, the officials of the traction companies "swapping censure" by the April grand jury "only by the slightest margin," as the newspaper report states. "Had there been sufficient direct evidence," says the same report, "to warrant the hope of conviction, members of the jury admitted that the list of indicted men would have been swelled by the names of one or two men prominent in Chicago's street railway world."

Andrew Carnegie's donations for educational purposes are now estimated to exceed sixty seven million dollars.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

Issued every Saturday at 121 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Advertisements: A limited number of acceptable advertisements will be inserted.

Editorial Announcements: To secure a return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed.

Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers.

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FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Detailed reports of the French elections have not yet come to hand and the results of the second balloting so far at least as the Socialists are concerned are as yet unknown.

The fact that the capitalist press has maintained a discreet silence as to the socialist vote is fairly good evidence in itself that the general results have been favorable to socialism.

MAN VERSUS PROPERTY.

Chicago has suffered a disastrous loss in the death of Mr. Potter Palmer. At least that is what several scores of the most prominent business men of the city are reported to have declared.

The next day Chicago had so far recovered from the catastrophe that less than half a column was devoted to the matter.

Then on the following day came the funeral, for which about two columns were sufficient.

Thursday's papers contained nothing whatever on the subject except an item or so speculating on the amount of the estate, and after this all the city journals were silent.

For the truth is that Chicago has lost nothing by the death of Mr. Palmer or men of his type. The statement of loss is but a polite fiction.

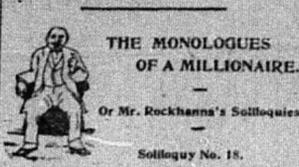
One issue of the press suffices to describe the man. After that whatever recalls him takes the form of property.

Who troubles to recount the personal characteristics of Jay Gould, Vanderbilt or Pullman, unconnected with property getting? What memory will remain of Russel Sage except a few sordid stories to the same purpose?

A life devoted to the accumulation of property alone, is destined to certain oblivion. The modern capitalist is never missed by society and never remembered except in connection with property.

And Potter Palmer will be no exception to the general rule.

THE MONOLOGUES OF A MILLIONAIRE.



Or Mr. Rockhanna's Soliloquies

Soliloquy No. 15. We must restrain our colonies, see that they don't go wrong.

When carpet baggers lead the pace, we'll push them right along.

Although they've never caused us harm, nor trampled on our toes;

Yet rights of men man will forget, IMPERIALISM goes!

And then you know, we must insist on keeping what we've got.

For Uncle Sam has paid the cash, and he will make it hot.

For all those warlike savages, when once they're on the run.

The way to give them Christian love, is with a galting gun.

We folks of Anglo-Saxon blood intend to rule the roost;

So when he needs a helping hand, we'll give the king a boost.

Some folks may smile derisively, and say "it's just too much."

For you to lick the Philippines, for him to beat the Dutch.

Christian love will sack a city, Christian love will burn a town.

Christian love has little pity, Whether men are white or brown.

Christian love, makes no distinction, As to color line or race.

And it offers blank extinction To the ones refusing grace.

Christian love will plant a mission, When the cruel war shall cease.

Where its guns made black perdition, It is strong in times of peace.

Christian love will help to rule them, Even help to tan their hides.

Christian love will help us fool them; And will save their souls besides.

Expansion is the song we sing At morning noon and night.

Then round the wide world let it ring, Go 'neath its banner fight!

Expansion we would gain through might Of powder, ball and shell.

Expansion, whether wrong or right, In spite of heaven or hell.

Expansion we will win or die! Expansion have we must!

Expansion is our battle cry, Expansion, or we bust.

Expansion is the song we sing At morning noon and night.

Then round the wide world let it ring, Go 'neath its banner fight!

causing for each animal from \$10 to \$20 more than it is worth.

The present high prices of beef have caused thousands of working men and women who have been accustomed to eating it to turn about for foods which will furnish the same amount of nutrition and which will be better suited to the limitations of the purse.

Probably hundreds and thousands of working men and women of Chicago have read this or some similar statement in the papers within the last week or ten days.

Energy for their daily labors is another name for labor power, the thing they sell to the employer.

Both the Gotha and the Erfurt program of the German socialists contains a long string of immediate demands.

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OFFICE DIALOGUES.



Immediate Demands.

Pluck—Some people don't understand our objection to immediate demands in our platform.

Pluck—Well, in the first place, they say that other socialist parties in other countries have them in their platform, and why shouldn't we?

Pluck—There is Germany, for instance. Both the Gotha and the Erfurt program of the German socialists contains a long string of immediate demands.

Pluck—That is true. But there has always been great doubt expressed by many of the leading German socialists whether it was wise and logical to have them in the program.

Pluck—Then there is France. The Gotha program was merely a concession to the Lassalleans.

Pluck—Then there is Belgium. See what a splendid use the socialists are there making of the demand for universal suffrage!

Pluck—Yes, that looks like a mighty strong point in favor of immediate demands. But look at it a little closer.

Pluck—Yet this is a very important point. It is evident that we cannot claim a demand for universal suffrage, without which the fight for socialism cannot be fought to a finish.

Pluck—And what about the other countries? Luck—In every country the economic, and therefore the political, situation is different.

Pluck—Not that I know of. Luck—Well, until they do give it, I advise you to say to them: I don't care what Germany does, I don't bother about France, I am not going to lose any sleep about Belgium—I WANT SOCIALISM, AND I WANT IT NOW, AND I WON'T STOP TILL I GET IT!

Following the consolidation which resulted in the establishment of a \$100,000 bank in Chicago, a plan is now on foot to combine 67 other banks in the state of Illinois.

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STATE COMMITTEE REPORT.

Business Transacted at Last Meeting Financial Report and Explanation.

The regular monthly meeting of the State Executive Committee was held at Socialist Headquarters, 181 Washington St., on May 4th.

A communication was read from the National Secretary regarding a system of Financial Secretary's report books for the use of locals and branches.

On motion it was voted to order 100 of the books, provided the national committee will supply them on credit.

Moved that the books be furnished to locals at 20 cents each with instructions to make monthly reports.

The Secretary then read the following FINANCIAL REPORT.

The following figures need some explanation. At the last meeting of the State Executive Committee, April 3rd, it was voted to raise an organization fund of \$250.

The Chicago Socialist was not able to make room for the Appeal until after the middle of April, and it is probable that few socialists in the city realize the importance of the work.

Immediately after the last meeting of the committee, at which it was voted to allow \$40.00 a month for office work, the secretary prepared a circular letter in imitation typewriting and mailed it to 1,000 names of Socialists.

A graphophone has been purchased for the use of Comrade Saunders, our organizer, and he has already put it to good use by drawing crowds out of which he found 12 socialists to form a local at Pontiac, 7 at Fairburg, and 19 at Lincoln.

The secretary has carried on during the month on active correspondence with existing locals in organizing towns, the actual number of letters mailed, not counting circulars, being 550.

The income from dues for April was less than in March, \$35.50 of the difference being in the receipts from local Chicago. The organization fund has made it possible to pay expenses, as Comrade Saunders has been in the field only a part of the month.

The necessary expenses for May however, at the lowest estimate, will exceed \$125.00, in addition to which half the receipts from dues must be sent to the National Committee.

We have now about 500 members in the state outside of Chicago and probably not less than 1,500 people in the city who have agreed to pay dues. Thus we ought to get \$100.00 a month for state purposes from dues alone, but \$75.00 is the most we can safely count on, so we must raise \$50.00 this month on the organization fund in order to keep out of debt.

It is highly desirable to put out another organizer in addition to Comrade Saunders, but this can not be thought of seriously till more money is in sight.

RECEIPTS from sale of due stamps. Elgin \$4.00, Dwight 1.50, Rockford 5.00, Troy 2.00, Evanston 5.00, Dr. H. C. Kibbie (member at large) 1.00, Edw. Kennedy (member at large) .50, Decatur 1.50, Bloomington 3.00, Paris 3.00, Bishop Hill 2.00, Middle Grove 1.00, Varna .50, Gen. Carbo 4.00, Chicago 50.00, Bloomington 2.00, Coal City 1.00, Pontiac 1.20, Fairbury .70, Kewanee 3.50, Stamps sold locals by organizers 1.30.

Contribution to organization fund 45.95, 140.25, Cash overdrawn April 1st .52, Paid J. W. Saunders, org. 23.49, To National Committee 36.00, Stenographers salary 40.00, Postage on letters and circulars 21.60, Stationery 2.20, Paid to purchase of Graphophone 10.00, Cash balance April 30 7.52, 140.25.

On motion, the report was accepted and ordered printed in the Chicago Socialist.

Comrade Knox called attention of the committee to a statement in the Rockford Daily Republic of May 2nd to the effect that fusion between the socialists and prohibitionists was contemplated.

This was considered to be a pure invention of the part of the newspaper. It was however voted to instruct the secretary to investigate the matter.

It was moved that a meeting of the full state committee be called for May 20 at 10:30 A. M. at Socialist Headquarters, 181 Washington St. Carried.

One motion it was voted to elect a committee of two on wages and means and order of business. Comrades Brown and Smith were elected as said committee. The meeting then adjourned.

CHARLES H. KERR, Secretary.

BOOK REVIEW. "LOVE'S COMING OF AGE." By Edward Carpenter. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.; cloth, \$1.00.

What will be the relations between men and women; what will love be, what will marriage be in the new society that is coming when the working class shall have won its freedom?

These are questions that must be faced even though some who call themselves Socialists are panic stricken at the very thought of their being raised, at the very suggestion that present conventional standards of sexual morality may not be eternal and unchangeable.

No one can give any intelligent answer to such questions who does not see that these conventional standards are largely due to the economic dependence of women on their husbands or on their employers, and that when Socialism has set every woman free most of those present standards will lose their reason for existence.

So much is easy for any intelligent Socialist to see. But what then? It needs more than a mere economist to answer those questions, for they turn on the highest feelings and desires, now repressed by the sordid struggle for bread, but ready to blossom forth when freedom has made room for them.

Edward Carpenter is the poet prophet of this new life in the days that are to be. He is as clear as Engels himself in his analysis of the material causes that have shaped the present relations of men and women and the distinctive traits of each, but his poetic insight carries us with him into the happy future that is to come, and helps us to see the forces that will bring order, self-restraint and healthy relationships out of the chaos left by the disappearing forces of class tyranny.

In his first chapter, the author treats of the sex passion, shows that it ought not to be suppressed as something to be ashamed of, but should be controlled rationally, and he shows how under freedom the strong controlling force will be the love which will seek the highest happiness of its object.

Next comes two chapters, "Man the Ungrown," and "Woman the Serf," which are thus summed up in the author's own words: "Man has developed the more active, and woman the more passive qualities. . . . That there are permanent complementary distinctions between the male and the female, dating first perhaps from sex, and thence spreading over the whole nature, physical, mental and moral, of each, no one can reasonably doubt.

These distinctions have, however, we contend, been strangely accentuated and exaggerated during the whole historic period, till at last a point of maximum divergence and absolute misunderstanding has been reached. But that point is behind us now."

Socialist Pointers

10,000 new subscribers! Is that worth working for? If it is, go to work.

Who will be the youngest socialist to buy 4 cards? A boy can sell them.

Do you wish to live to see socialism? Then start at least four men to reading about it.

Don't delay until next week the ordering of your cards. Remember your example is worth everything.

The scientific socialist should practice the science of subscription card selling for a few weeks.

Opportunists never had such an opportunity. 10,000 new subscribers will mean the chance of a life time.

Do you believe in a step at a time? Here is a step that is needed just now. Readers make socialists.

If this plan to get 10,000 new subscribers fails, make sure that it will not be your fault.

Will your conscience let you sleep nights if others are working for socialism and you are only looking on?

If you are unattached to any local send \$1.00 to this office and 4 six-month cards will be sent you. Send tonight!

We want 10,000 new subscribers by July 1. Do you know of any other way to get them than by going after them?

Send in your dollar for four subscription cards. You can sell them. The people are hungry for this literature.

In securing 10,000 subscribers the work asked of each man is so small while the results are so large that you cannot afford to break the chain.

The man who subscribes to the Socialist through your efforts and thereby becomes a socialist will thank you for it as long as he lives.

We ought to have 100,000 subscribers in this state by fall. Make it 10,000 new ones by July and the others may come later.

Do you want Illinois converted to socialism? Here is the chance by doing your part toward getting those 10,000 new subscribers.

Sell at least one subscription card before you go to bed tonight. Your very next neighbor will probably buy one if you ask him.

New York is raising funds for a daily. When we have 10,000 new subscribers we can talk about a daily. Shall we have them by July 1?

When the vote is counted in the fall you will be glad then that you did so little, oh so little, so very little as to get four new subscribers.

Invest a dollar this week in subscription cards if you have to walk down town and do without a cigar for 10 days to get it.

This is no joke. We are going to have the 10,000 new subscribers whether you help us or not. Won't you feel proud to be loafing while everyone else is at work?

Some comrades are speaking and writing and doing committee work four or five nights in the week. Can't you stir yourself enough to sell four subscription cards.

Remember no one is exempt in this campaign. You are drafted into the service and are expected to sell at least 4 subscription cards before July 1. Start in today.

Set apart seven evenings in the week to get subscribers. Devote your noon hour to it and think about it after you have gone to bed. Keep this up until you feel you have done your share.

Comrades across the seas are called on to die for the cause, and you hesitate over so small a task as the getting of four new subscribers. Won't they be proud of you? Ain't you proud of yourself?

Can't you see the responsibility that rests on you as an individual to make this plan to get 10,000 new subscribers a success? Only by everyone who believes in socialism taking hold 's the thing possible. It is up to you.

Socialism has no captains of industry and no millionaires to draw on. Each individual is a soldier in the cause but he is not much of a soldier who will hesitate about joining hands with all the others in an effort to get 10,000 new subscribers.

If you believe in socialism and have never sent in a subscriber don't you feel as though you were neglecting your work. Others are sacrificing time and money. Others are selling hundreds of cards and here you are asked to sell only 4 cards before July 1. Make it 8 so your conscience will not trouble you.

Retail meat dealers have begun the organization of an independent packing company with a capital of \$5,000,000 with which it is proposed to fight the beef trust. Funeral details will be given later.

Strike of 100,000 anthracite coal miners is threatened. The old question of recognition of the union is again the point of dispute.

Blanks for the referendum of the new constitution was sent to all the branches in this city last Wednesday, addressed to the organizer or secretary of each branch.

Please examine directory and notify of any corrections in name or address of secretary or organizer, and don't forget to send in a clip from the last issue. E. M. STANGLAND, General Secretary.

MANAGER'S COLUMN.

Bundle orders from locals in Pontiac, Fairbury and Lincoln, Ill. Result of Comrade Saunders' work.

Comrade W. R. Fox, Cincinnati, O., sent for 400 copies of May Day issue, and promises to make good use of every copy.

Bundle order of 100 copies a week to Local Moline. We hope soon to hear from all the locals outside of Chicago.

A stranger called at the office the other day to take a look at our new headquarters.

"Here are two dollars to help cover expenses."

"Ch never mind. I am interested in your work and am glad to help."

Who will be the next? R. S. Price, Houston, Texas, sends in bundle order, subscription and donations to headquarters.

Long lists of names received from Elgin, Ill., Garnett, Kas., and Monett, Mo. More wanted!

Dr. H. E. Wright, Sacramento, Cal., looks with great pleasure for the arrival of the Chicago Socialist, and he wants others to share his joy, so sends in subs from his city.

Comrade S. N. P. (I am not permitted to give full name on account of his position with a capitalistic concern) called last Saturday and was so pleased with our new headquarters that he donated \$5 towards expenses. He will give more, too, later on.

Remember the grand opening of headquarters Saturday evening, May 11th.

Always carry one or more subscription cards in your pocket. You may sell one at the most unexpected moment.

When changing your address always remember to give the old one.

Are you a Socialist or do you just think you are one?

Do you want to abolish the horrible system of capitalism and usher in Socialism in our day?

If you do

IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Work of the Socialist Representatives Carey and MacCartney in the Massachusetts Legislature. Discussion of Bill to Raise Age Limit of Children Employed in Factories, Introduced by Carey, Who Makes Magnificent Address in its Support. Its Fate at the Hands of Capitalist Politicians and Alleged Friend of Labor. Hypocrisy and Cowardice of the Latter Disclosed in the Debate. They Allege Mysterious Excuses in Order to Defeat the Bill. It is Finally Defeated by 71 to 29, and Profits are Saved by Sacrificing the Children.

If, through the agency of some occult power, the working people of Massachusetts who really care about such things could have seen what transpired in the lower house last Thursday afternoon they would have witnessed a strange sight. They would not only have seen members who claim to represent especially the "labor interests" vote against a bill to restrict the employment in factories of children under 16 years of age, but they would have heard these labor representatives speak against it also. They would have heard these men, trades unionists at that, put forward the specious plea that because their constituents had not made a special petition for this bill, then its passage was not necessary.

The discussion upon the bill could not be dignified by the name of debate. The replies to Carey's argument for the bill were more in the nature of apologies for the adverse report of the labor committee, rather than arguments against the bill itself. Incidentally some of the labor committee members scolded Carey for insisting upon the bills passage, apparently because he had put them on the defensive in explaining their report. Mr. Callender of Boston who should be familiar to the readers of these letters by this time as a versatile representative of many conflicting ideas, seemed especially wrath, and directly charged Carey with injuring the people whom he (Carey) was trying to aid, and this simply because Carey did not accept the committee's report.

When the adverse report of the committee was reached, Carey moved to substitute his bill for the report. Very few members were present at the opening, again revealing the intense interest taken by "labor's friends" in bills of this kind. Carey called attention to this in opening his argument, saying that some bills during a session came to be known as "most important." In his opinion legislation that affected the welfare of the children of the people constituted the most important that could come before any legislature. The fact that members did not interest themselves sufficiently in the bill to be present did not concern him. Any matter that affected the fathers and mothers of the future was of fundamental importance and demanded the most earnest consideration.

In order that the importance of this measure can be grasped we must realize that we are living in a commercial age in which everything is reduced to the level of commodities. This age was supported by all races and all creeds. Some one had said that this age was a godless one, but this was not true. The present age has a god and all races and all creeds worship it—and that god is Profit. In order to satisfy that god the lives and happiness of millions of human beings are sacrificed daily in blind obedience to its desires.

This god Profit had its existence from the present system and its reign depended upon the reduction of all things to commodities and consequently human labor is a commodity also, like beef or a ton of old junk. The price of beef is regulated by the cost of production and the trusts recognize this by adding to the cost of production and then gaining a monopoly price. Under free competition the supply and demand regulated the price of commodities, but under the trust system combinations regulated prices. The only commodity subject to free competition was labor, except where labor organizations intervened.

The price of a day's labor is the cost of subsistence of the laborer for that day, what the workers in a given trade in a given country choose to accept. The effect of a constantly increasing supply of labor upon the market without a corresponding demand resulted in beating down the price of labor. The introduction of labor saving machinery throws men out of employment, ever increases the supply, and reduces the price of labor. In former times the chattel slave was put upon the block and sold to the highest bidder. At present the wage slave was put in competition with his fellows and sold to the lowest bidder. Formerly when a chattel slave escaped bloodhounds were put on his trail to scent him out for his master; now the average laborer needed a bloodhound to scent him out a job.

There were 29,000 children at work in the mills of Massachusetts and the pressure of their competition upon the market sent the wages of the workers in the mills downwards. Machinery is being constantly introduced that can be operated more easily and the owners of the machinery take advantage of the workers' condition by putting children to work and thus throw men out in the streets, intensifying the competition among the workers. We know that those whose interests are at stake object to any restriction of labor; these are the people who believe that competition is a good thing for the workers but a bad thing for themselves. The manufacturers were not in favor of restricting child labor because that would assist the workers in getting more wages. The ability of the child to operate the machines made them valuable in the capitalists' eyes and gave the employers more power to control the price of labor while increasing profits.

These are the economic reasons why this bill should become a law, but there were other reasons which were greater in some people's eyes—ethical, moral and physical reasons. Carey went on

to describe the conditions prevailing in the mills and factories, and related how he had heard that a member of the labor committee, during the committee's recent tour of the factory districts, had to leave one of the mills to avoid becoming ill. And yet we allow children to work in an atmosphere like that! Modern conditions in the mills make the deterioration of the moral and physical standard of the child.

Children at 14 years of age had not matured, and it is torture to compel them to perform such labor at that age. Physical misery results in mental deterioration, and the continual sucking away of their vitality into everything produced unfit them for the duties of later years. Not a man present would put his children into the mill—not because the workers were bad, but because the conditions in the factory do not accrue to the fullest development in the child.

The argument would be made that to take these children out of the mills would interfere with the commercial supremacy of Massachusetts. He would ask why did men suffer and die to establish this government? Was it to ensure its commercial supremacy? The man who says that files in the face of history and denies the sublimest truth of human progress. Our highest ideal should rise above the desire to produce a yard of cloth cheaper than a Chinaman. If this commonwealth is great it is not because of its commercial advantages but because it has led in the fight for progress and liberty, and because it numbers among its sons and daughters those who had done the most for freedom, enlightenment and human elevation. This is what constituted true greatness.

What opportunity do you think the children who work in these mills have to develop and grow to the real stature of men and women? What chance have they to learn what is best and greatest in the world? They are kept in a prison house and denied a glimpse of what makes the world sweetest and worth living for. For them instead of the glitter of the sun upon the stream there is only the sheen of the revolving machinery, for the cries of nature the roar and din of the factory, instead of beautiful scenes the dust grimed windows and the monotonous bench and walls of their prison. When Massachusetts is called upon to choose between its children and its commercialism there should be no hesitation. Massachusetts should first stand for humanity. It is better that one child shall grow untrammelled into manhood than that Massachusetts should gain the earth.

At the conclusion of Carey's speech Nightingale of Fall River was recognized, and said as he was raised in a mill it was his duty to defend the committee. Then he proceeded to make the astonishing argument that as men and women have to work in a mill it is better that they go in early, as it was impossible to be a skilled spinner unless they went into a mill young. The sooner the better and 14 was not too young. Then to enact the bill would compel the mother to go into the mill until the children were 16. And then again would it be right to leave the children at home without someone at home to take care of them. More immorality resulted from leaving the children at home than by having them in the mill. It was better for children to go into the mill than have their mothers ground down to keep up the home and the children in ill-health. If Mr. Carey would introduce a bill prohibiting women who had become mothers from going into the mills he would vote for it, but he was opposed to taking the children who were 16 out of the mills. The solicitude of Mr. Nightingale for the mothers was quite touching.

Mr. Spierdix of Somerville offered an amendment that the age in the bill be changed to 15 instead of 16. He said he offered the amendment in good faith as 15 was the age at which children generally graduated from high school and it would be better for them to go to work than to wait another year and it would not entail much hardship for parents to wait another year and it would also help labor by diminishing the quantity of labor on the market. He asked every father present to take the question home to himself and consider whether he would care for his children to work under present conditions.

Mr. Cummings of Orleans made a most unimpeachable speech from which one could gather that he knew that children were not obliged to go to work at 14, and that it was unfair for Carey to say that there were 29,000 children in the mills that would have to come out if the bill was passed, as all these children were not compelled to go to the mills.

McNary of Boston said it was a highly improper thing to have children of 14 work in the factories and proceeded to make an extended argument for the bill on moral and physical grounds. He said that mothers should not have to go into the mills under a proper industrial system. He said it was the greed of the parents and the greed of the capitalists that was to blame.

Schofield, of Ipswich, opposed the bill because it would bring serious results to the working people. The present law was not enforced and it would be time to talk about this bill when that was

done. Mr. Schofield didn't explain why the present law was not enforced.

At this point Callender of Boston took a hand. He directed his remarks mostly at Carey, whom he blamed for trying to force the bill through. The "gentlemen from Haverhill" had injured the cause of the working people instead of helping it. The committee on labor this year was the best in 30 years and he (Callender) had gone on it in order to get a favorable report on labor bills. The committee was a patriotic one and had thrown aside personal feelings in order to do something for labor. The committee had united on several bills and thrown aside others to get things through. Mr. Callender repeated this six times by actual count, seeming to believe this sufficiently convincing to exonerate the committee. He proceeded to throw a bouquet at the labor committee, and with some feeling resented what he called Carey's attack on the committee. Carey asked him when a criticism of a committee's report constituted an attack on the committee, but Callender dodged the question.

Donahoe of Fall River next essayed to defend the committee. Donahoe is a "labor representative" and gave as his chief reason for opposing the bill that he had not been solicited by the people in his district to support it. He also attempted to criticize the phraseology of the bill by reading a certain section claiming that that alone would invalidate its passage.

Carey interrupted and informed Donahoe that the bill was exactly similar to the present law only that the figures 16 took the place of 14. He then asked if Donahoe knew that the State Federation of Labor platform contained a plank similar to the bill. Donahoe replied with a cry that Carey was always interfering where he had no business and insisted on chasing rainbows. Carey asked if he (Donahoe) considered a plank in the State Federation of Labor platform a rainbow. Donahoe turned red and angry, and went on to defend the committee which he said had received no request from the centers to be affected. Underhill asked what about the children who could not be heard from. Donahoe said the children should have sent a delegation to the house. Wise Mr. Donahoe!

Ross of New Bedford, another "labor representative" and a trades unionist to boot, prominent in the textile workers' unions, also spoke against the bill. He said he did so for the children's sake for they would be the chief sufferers. He made the brilliant plea that compelling the children to stay out of the factories would cause their parents to lose their wages, and as there were men with families that only received \$7 and \$8 a week it would work a great hardship upon them. It did not seem to enter into Ross' philosophy that it was partly because the children were in the factories that the parents' wages were so low.

Hadberg of Worcester said he did not pretend to be a special friend of labor but he opposed this bill because the present law was not enforced. In Lawrence he saw children at work that could not possibly be over 12 years of age.

Jackson of Fall River, still another laborist also spoke against the bill and "labor representative" and trades unionist defended the committee which he complimented for its fairness.

Sterns of Lowell opposed the bill, which upon a rising vote was defeated by 71 to 29. Carey demanded a roll call but only 19 responded, 39 being necessary. The committee's report was then accepted.

Immediately afterwards Carey's bill to raise the school age from 14 to 16 came up and was defeated by a vote of 46 to 27.

Summed up, the following were the arguments for the committee's report: The committee had decided to kill the bill to make room for other labor measures, not one of them as important as this one, a fact well known to the committee and those who defeated it, the labor men most of all; the present law was not enforced, a confession of guilt on the part of the administration; the parents' greed for the children's wages, an acknowledgement of the poverty of the textile workers; the children had not asked for the passage of the bill; and the sooner the children went to work in the mills the quicker they would become skilled workers, and thus displace the older workers who could not keep up the pace.

The real reason was not mentioned—because it would interfere with capitalist profit making facilities. It would not do to state that, of course, but everybody knows that is the reason why all such measures are defeated. But what an old story it is to be sure!

WILLIAM MAILLY, Boston, Mass., April 26, 1902.

RIPE FOR HARVEST.

Oregon a Promising Field for Socialist Effort. Old Party Duplicity Disgraces the People. The state election in Oregon comes in June. Both the old parties are out with long platforms ingeniously framed to catch the votes of every class of men no matter what his creed or condition. Both platforms declare for the initiative and referendum, exclusion of the Chinese, eight-hour labor law, irrigation of arid lands, improvement of Columbia river by government, right of labor to combine, war on trusts and corporations, and indeed everything that seemed to be popular with anybody. Both of the platforms are for all of these things and are practically identical. It would certainly seem as though such an apparent and open attempt to decoy voters would be perfectly transparent.

As a matter of fact hundreds of people of the state see through the scheme and are tired and disgusted with old party politics. Perhaps there never was such an opportunity to rally the people to the standard of Socialism in any state as just now in Oregon if only there were a few hundred dollars available to push a vigorous campaign. The state is full of men who were populists, and are now aware that that movement was killed by political trickery, and are ready to spring to the call of Socialism whenever it is once made clear to them. And besides the laboring class are becoming every day more and more determined to stand for their own in the Socialist movement. Good speakers and good workers and good literature in Oregon for the next month or so would bear fruit abundantly.

Rev. Carl D. Thompson of the Social Crusade is at work in the state. Beginning at Baker City he rallied a group of twenty Socialists and secured the movement from the hands of the democrats. At La Grande two splendid meetings nearly doubled the strength of the local, and at Elgin a new local was organized. In the outlying districts from each of these places there are scores of men who could be easily and quickly rallied to the cause if there were means to push a good speaker and worker out into the country places for a week in each region. Even as it is Socialism is growing rapidly and the vote in June will be a surprise. This is a part of the victory.

C. D. F.

THE BARCELONA STRIKE.

Partial Report of the Spanish Federation of Labor on the Recent occurrences in Spain.

(Translated for the "Chicago Socialist" by Joe H. Alfonso.)

The metal trades organized in the Spanish Federation of Labor, comprising locksmiths, pattern-makers, boiler-makers and other trades went on strike for the nine hour day in the city of Barcelona some weeks ago. The principal employers refused to grant the demand, the chief among them being the owners of the "Maquinista Terrestre y Maritima," alleging the impossibility of meeting foreign competition. The owners of the "Vulcan" works saw no difficulty in granting the reduction in hours providing the "Maquinista" shop would also acquiesce, as otherwise they could not compete with the latter firm in the matter of government contracts and other work. In view of the fact that the work of any importance done by the above firms is constructing government vessels and other marine machinery, the other shops devoting themselves to repairs, the claim of foreign competition is not substantiated by facts.

The manager of the Maquinista Terrestre y Maritima Co. (Land and Marine Machinery Co.) who is affiliated with the "Fusion Liberal and Catalanian Parties" and being an influential member of Parliament availing himself of his influence among the leading politicians; upon more than one members of the Cabinet as to the advisability of suspending in the strike district the constitutional prerogatives of free speech, free press and free assembly, and imprisoning the various leaders and committee representatives, the Federation of Metal Workers.

The strike had been in full force during eight weeks or more, when the building trades and other laborers declared a general strike and the ranks of the unemployed were swelled to 80,000 in the city of Barcelona alone. Even the cars stood still.

The struggle was nearly won, but the owners of the Maquinista, relying on the efficient use of the bayonet, still held out. As the situation was becoming desperate, and the strike was rapidly spreading to the other industrial provinces and towns, such as Viscaya, Andalusia, Valencia, and Sevilla, until 500,000 were idle; the employers instinctively resorted to the use of hirelings and thugs and adopted such other methods as are in keeping with the typical bourgeoisie in order to break the strike. The anxiously looked for opportunity having presented itself, with this end in view, in that mad scramble for profits, the employers used mauls and galling guns upon unarmed men and women in the streets of Barcelona.

Complete and correct details are yet hard to obtain, but hundreds of men and many women have been shot and numbered others wounded by the galling fire of the mauls and rapid-fire guns.

So serious was the situation after the shooting affray that even many wealthy families were on the verge of starvation, and not without some difficulty was it finally possible for provision trains to freely enter the city.

Martial law reigned supreme; and to the summary action of "Butcher Weyler" may be traced through a trail of blood the untimely death of many victims. The tears and moans of widows and orphans, the groans of the wounded, and the breaking hearts of brothers, sisters and sweethearts are charged against him.

The many acts of self-abnegation upon the part of the exploited proletarians; the heroic deeds of mere youths and striplings, encouraged by that loyalty, that indomitable, unconquerable spirit of the women help to form a most inspiring spectacle of matchless solidarity to the toilers of the world.

It is reported that "Butcher Weyler" previous to the enactment of this terrible tragedy in Barcelona asked the Queen Regent for *carta blanca* (full power) in order to cope with the strike situation as he thought best, without any responsibility, whereupon the Secretary of State, Sagasta, tendered his

refusal to accept the naval portfolio, while resignation, should she accede to this request, stating that were Weyler vested with full power he would commit atrocities of a nature that in view of masses would result in a social upheaval; and that he had no desire to see the ministry dragged through the public streets at the mercy of the populace. The Queen Regent, therefore, Weyler was the only man who would accept the position of Chief Butcher as secretary of the War Department.

In view of the feverish state of public opinion, the Spanish government, fearing a social revolution is desirous of settling the strike and inaugurating certain reforms (7) but the employers are still fighting the unions. The foregoing is a general outline of the situation in Spain. It now devolves upon the trades unionists and Socialists of the United States to extend the hand of fellowship to our long-suffering Spanish comrades. It remains for us to prove that the brotherhood of toil is not a phantom of the mind, a fleeting illusion of the brain, but that it is the most important factor in the International Movement of Labor.

"That wherever we discover a wage worker struggling against organized greed and entrenched wealth, for his rights as a man, a human being and a citizen, in him we recognize a comrade, a brother. To him we will extend a helping hand, to him we will prove that the internationality of labor is a great, a mighty, a most powerful and real force. That all barriers are removed, all frontiers are eliminated, and that oceans shall vanish, intervening distances absorbed in that greater ocean of sympathy, when the fundamental principles of humanity are at stake.

The souls of the victims and their families beseech our aid and co-operation. In this their "Egyptian night" of sorrow and pain we will not remain inactive and listless, but actuated by the voice of awakened conscience and righteous indignation, we will gladly respond in the name of justice, our sacred honor, and above all, in the name of "International Socialism"—the hope of the world.

MILLS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Socialist Lecturer Speaks to Crowded Audiences every Sunday in the Metropolitan Temple.

The Metropolitan Temple was again packed to the doors on April 27th to hear the usual lecture by Walter Thomas Mills. The singing and the music was good and jubilant. The subject of the address was "The Department Store."

In the question box Prof. Mills specially discussed the great street car strike. When he had shown how the whole population of San Francisco had been tied up for a week to find out whether a few men who are themselves rendering no service to San Francisco or anywhere else, and who live on the other side of the continent, could be induced to permit some of the workers to run the cars and the rest of the workers to ride on them. When it was stated that if the workers themselves owned, operated and rode the cars, such conditions could never come, the cheering of a week ago was repeated and even outside.

Speaking of the department store, Prof. Mills said: "The Trust once undertaken must grow, and must extend its work to all lines of enterprises. The same economies which the trust has been able to enforce everywhere else, it can enforce in the retail trade. It is because of these great economies that the department store is resistless.

Every step in the growth of the organization of industry crowded out the small ones first and afterwards the great concerns either destroyed each other or combined.

The merchant living in the rooms above or in the rear of his store with his family and doing the buying, wrapping and selling of his goods, with one worker in the store and half-a-dozen to provide for and to educate, cannot by any device known to man stay in the same market with the great enterprise, where a thousand workers with no families to support are so specialized and organized that each is most effectively engaged in doing the work he can best do.

The way out is not to destroy the great machine among the factories nor the great store among the markets. The remedy, and the only one, is the collective ownership of both the machines and the markets. The effort to destroy the department store for the benefit of the small stores cannot succeed and ought not to succeed. The exchanges of all the people ought to be effected by and for the sake of the equal and mutual benefit of all the people. If the retailers will hang on to their small stores while they last, and join the Socialists not to destroy the great store, but to capture and use it for the equal benefit of all, they will win a place for themselves and their children forever, and will help to win a place for all mankind.

The title of the lecture for Sunday, May 4th, will be "The Classes at Home and the Classes in the Orient; or Classes which Struggle and Classes which don't."

Chicago Federation of Labor will urge legislation to prohibit the employment of women and girls in factories where dangerous machinery is operated. The can factories at the stock yards and other places are said to be the establishments principally aimed at.

DISCUSSION ON PLATFORM AND TACTICS.

MARCUS HITCH.

(Continued from last week.)

The reason why we advocate municipal ownership and other bourgeois reforms, is not solely because they will better the condition of labor, as emphasized by many, but also and chiefly because they put the administration of affairs in such shape that when we do get control of the government we can the more readily use it for our purposes. The state is not our enemy, but is merely an indispensable tool, without which it would be impossible to make the transition from individualism to collectivism. If you admit this but say that you want to get possession of this tool in its present form and remodel it afterward, we answer then first of all stop preaching Socialism until after you get control of the state; as long as you preach socialism you will never get control of the state in its present form.

The revolutionist says, first make men good Socialists in their present economic conditions and after that improve their economic conditions; first get control of the state in its present form and after that remodel the form. The reformer says make men Socialists and at the same time improve their economic conditions in every possible way; try to get full control of the State but at the same time remodel it along the lines of modern democracy by every possible reform.

Why is the revolutionist so thoroughly reconciled to a gradual process of nature in industry, but repudiates anything analogous to it in politics? The forms under which we continue to exist until the fullness of the Socialist era is reached are not merely temporary expedients to tide us over that period of waiting, but are themselves the very instruments by which we are to advance to our goal. The past was not merely a makeshift for the present; the present is not merely a makeshift for the future; it is a thing which also has a justification in itself.

But, we are told, the capitalists will introduce these reforms themselves. If this is true then there is no need of a political party, but only of a propaganda society.

Again we are told that the quickest way to get partial reforms is to demand everything. No, by demanding all at one stroke we only drive away those who would otherwise come to us. No pensions for any until there are pensions for all, no employment for any until there is employment for all, is not a working program. Have we already forgotten our recent experience with the trades union question? The old cry of no unions for anyone until there are unions for all is coming up again under a new name.

Again we are told that state capitalism will retard the growth of Socialism. Why? Because universal suffrage in its present form does not in fact give the people control of the state, the state is not democratic enough. This only means that it is not state capitalism that you are afraid of, but the undemocratic state. The present unit of society is a township, ward or district, i. e., a circumscribed piece of ground. Our present representatives do not represent human beings, men, women and children, but represent a certain piece of privately owned ground with the buildings and other property situated thereon. Give us proportional representation, so that our representatives will represent persons instead of places. Let us elect our city aldermen, our Circuit and Supreme court judges by a proportional vote; let us have other reforms of a similar nature, and affairs will assume a different phase. The antidote to state capitalism is a more effective democracy through political reforms.

But we are told that it has ever been the policy of the oppressing class throughout all history to weaken and finally defeat the uprisings of the oppressed class by pretending to be their friends, and by adopting some portion of their demands as a compromise and thereby indefinitely postponing complete emancipation. This is a very un-revolutionary view. If this is a correct interpretation of history then our long and tedious course of economic development, embracing the entire period of civilization, back to the dim outlines of barbarism, has simply been lost time. All that was needed at the start was a no-compromise platform persistently adhered to. This is the old theory that all past history was a mistake.

This objection shows little faith in the class struggle. It implies that the condition of labor may be so improved that the laborers will be satisfied and not strive for more. In our view this is impossible. It is in those countries where the conditions of labor are the best that there is the most hope for Socialism.

Again, it is said that if we put reform planks in our platform the capitalists will steal them. Perhaps they will. We cannot help that. The anarchists have stolen our red flag, but no one has yet proposed to give it up for that reason, although we could get along better without the red flag than without a working program for political campaigns.

Some of our comrades seem to think that if by persistent propaganda we succeed in making a majority of the voters of this country Socialists, we have won the day. Not necessarily. Without referring to gerrymanders and many other political tricks, it is sufficient to recall the election of President Hayes in 1876 by the votes of the minority. The right of the majority to rule is recognized in theory but is often defeated by indirect and devious methods.

which can only be abolished by political reforms. Suppose we had in Chicago what now seems so far off, i. e., a great daily newspaper, self-supporting; and suppose we had 100,000 votes in this city and a proportionate number of votes throughout the state, and even had a majority in both the House and Senate at Springfield, and should pass an important labor law, what then? First, it would be vetoed by the governor; if we had a two-thirds majority of the legislature and passed it over the veto of the governor it would then be vetoed by the Supreme court; and if we had a majority of the Supreme court, it would then be vetoed by the U. S. Supreme Court. No wonder some people say nothing was ever gained by voting and got discouraged.

Now, is it not worth while to abolish some of these vetoes by political reforms, or do you say that this work is too slow and tedious and that it is much easier to be a revolutionary Socialist than to be bothered with such vetoes?

The great harm of preaching the class struggle exclusively without further explanation is this: It confuses the minds of the working class by obscuring the fact that the class struggle must take a political form, and that political action can be carried on in no other way than by compromise measures. It is possible to raise the cry of no compromise as to some particular law or measure, but to raise the cry of no compromise all along the line covering the whole field of political action is not possible unless you withdraw from the field.

"Such being the tendency of things in this system, is this saying that the working class ought to renounce their resistance against the encroachments of capital and abandon their attempts at making the best of the occasional chances for their temporary improvement?" If they did, they would be degraded to one level mass of broken wretches past salvation. . . . By cowardly giving way in their every-day conflict with capital, they would certainly disqualify themselves for the initiating of any larger movement." (Marx; Value, Price and Profit, p. 92.)

Democracy means reform; Socialism means revolution; democracy means compromise; Socialism means no compromise. Democracy is the movement; Socialism is the philosophy. Democracy is the means; Socialism is the end, which, when reached, but not before, will become a new means to a new end. Unless these two can be united, we stand in a perpetual deadlock. The only way to combine compromise and no compromise is to make the compromise temporary and of such a character as to lead up to no compromise in the end.

The phrase reform vs. revolution, like the celebrated juggle, producers vs. consumers, which is the favorite trick of subsidized professors of political economy, is not a true antithesis. The issue is reform or anti-reform; reform Socialist or anti-reform Socialist; both are revolutionists. Even if we do not like reforms, pensions for favored laborers, etc., we cannot come out openly and oppose them. It would be political suicide to do so, and we have already acknowledged this with regard to labor unions.

As frequently happens in human affairs the dividing line is not drawn with absolute abruptness between those advocating a political policy on one hand and those advocating a propaganda policy on the other. Considerable latitude is possible without losing unity of action. Differences in views are in part due to temperament as well as to early education. Those whose motto is "make Socialists" also believe in voting and electing Socialists; and those whose motto is "elect Socialists" also believe in making as many Socialists as possible. Though the line is not always sharply drawn, when the differences have become so considerable as the speeches in the Chicago City Convention would indicate, it does no good to ignore them.

Conclusion. Our position is this: First. We advocate a separate party, based on the class struggle, which will not fuse or affiliate with any other party, and which stands exclusively for the working class and carries on a propaganda campaign all the year round. Second. This party when it enters a political campaign and puts up candidates for a particular election, must have a practical working program something more definite than the Co-operative Commonwealth. Unless we do this it is hardly worth while to go through the motions of conducting a campaign.

Debate at 27 N. Clark Street.

Resolved.—That the private ownership of the means of production and distribution—factories, mills, workshops, railroads, etc.—and NCT the liquor traffic, is the cause of poverty will be the subject of a debate between Ezra Cook, prohibitionist, and A. M. Simons, socialist.

Debate will take place at Ullo's Hall Saturday May 24th, 8 p. m. Seats free.

A Finnish club will shortly be organized. Finnish socialists take notice. Send your address to office of this paper if you wish to join.

Reports from Germany state that the Standard Oil Company controls every German dealer in petroleum except two.

TEMPLE NOTES.

A very large crowd attended Comrade Simons' lecture on "Opportunism, Imperialism and Socialism," last Sunday at the Temple, 126 S. Western Avenue. His lecture was fine and was thoroughly appreciated.

Tonight (Saturday) the Dramatic club will give a hilarious comedy, "Tomkins Hired Man." If you wish to relieve your mind of all your troubles for a couple of hours and thoroughly enjoy yourself, take this in.

Tomorrow (Sunday) May Walden Kerr will deliver the third lecture in the course, "How About the Children?" This is a subject which the speaker is well able to handle and some very good points can be gathered from her lecture for propaganda purposes.

Sunday, May 18th, Prof. E. Uterman will lecture. Subject, "What We Know About the Human Family." These lectures are not intended for propaganda purposes but are purely educational.

The Temple committee has arranged this course in order that the converts made by the many open air meetings all over the city may get some good solid talk. More can be learned in one of these lectures than in a dozen propaganda meetings. Send your new members to these lectures. They are arranged mainly for the purpose of giving them a good solid foundation.

Every effort will be made to make the Sunday meetings as interesting as possible, and if any of the comrades in the city are willing to give an occasional vocal or instrumental solo please notify W. H. Leffingwell, business manager care of the Temple. We would like to have a musical solo at every lecture in addition to the orchestral selections.

Open Air Meetings.

Milwaukee and Armitage avenues, Saturday, 8 p. m., speakers J. Petersen, J. H. Bard and W. Huggins.

Kedzie and West North avenues, Sunday, 7 p. m., speakers Olf K. Jorgensen, C. P. Gelfmark and Sam Robbins.

California and Milwaukee avenues, Sunday, 8 p. m., speakers, A. M. Glasgow, J. Petersen and J. W. Bartels.

North and California avenues, Sunday, May 11th at 8 p. m., speakers, D. Berlyn, Rice Washbrough and E. M. Stangland.

Campbell and North avenues, Saturday, May 10th, 8 p. m., speakers, Mrs. Ferberg, Bartels and Toljensen.

Sunday, May 11th, 8 p. m., at Douglas Park, corner Ogden and California avenues, speakers, M. Kaplan, W. Huggins and J. W. Bartels.

Sunday May 11th, 8 p. m., Erie and Center avenue, speakers, S. Robbins and E. L. Wechskey.

Thirty-fifth ward branch No. 3 will hold propaganda meetings at 5308 Henry street Saturday, May 10th, at 8 p. m., S. Robbins will speak. All members of the branch should attend and bring their friends with them.

Our door meetings will be held at the following corners if weather permits. Good speakers will be on hand.

Sunday eve, Sedgwick & Division sts. Tuesday eve, Ohio and N. Clark sts. Thursday eve, N. Clark & Walton Pl.

95th Ward Branch.

Organization committee meets Sunday, May 11th at 8:30 a. m. at Branch headquarters, Mozart and Armitage avenues.

The May "Comrade".

The May issue of the Comrade is a very handsome and artistic number and is as usual splendidly illustrated. Walter Crane's beautiful cartoon, "A Garland for May Day" forms an appropriate frontispiece for the issue which contains several smaller cartoons of striking merit. The two serial stories by Tolstoy and Morris respectively, are continued. It is Job Harrison's turn to tell "How he became a Socialist," which that comrade does in a well written sketch. George D. Heron, Yel Ormond, and Edwin Arnold Brenhols are entrusted with the poetical work for the issue and acquit themselves creditably. Articles by Fred Kraft, F. Riede, Frank Stubman and Dr. Alessandro Schiavi of Italy also appear, while the editor has a very appropriate article on May Day entitled "The Month and the Symbol," which is illustrated by a handsome allegorical figure representing the "Spirit of May" by A. Siefert. A powerful editorial on Cecil Rhodes, a page of book reviews and the usual light paragraph matter, complete the contents of one of the very finest numbers of the Comrade that has yet appeared. The Comrade is published at 11 Cooper Square, New York, the subscription price being ten cents per annum, single copies one cent.

Mussolino, the Italian brigand, is now writing his memoirs in prison. He demands \$50,000 and 20 per cent royalty from the publishers who are competing for the "honor" of placing his book on the market.

Comrade John Collins who has just completed a lecturing tour through Indiana, sent in a report last week stating that he had organized a local at Vincennes with 38 members.

Notice.

All organizers and Delegates to West Division organization should if possible attend the meeting of the West Division organization at the "Temple" Saturday May 11th at 10 A. M. as the Election of Financial Secretary and Treasurer will take place.

Fraternally

A. A. WIGGERS, Sec.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Headquarters, 181 Washington St., E. M. Stangland, secretary.

THE NORTH DIVISION ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 508 Sedgwick Ave. A. H. Schuler, secretary, 151 Washington St.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at 181 Washington St.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches.

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—Meets every Friday, 8 p. m., 3114 Wabash Ave. (at corner Rice Washbrough, Secretary, 175 East 22nd St.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 255 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeomans, 2300 State street. Organizer, Louis Delgado, 3706 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night at 3110 Halsted Street. Secretary, Joe Trentz, 25 E. Twenty-second Place. Organizer, H. Driesvort, 4110 Halsted str.

FIFTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Mondays, 8 p. m., at 2030 Archer ave. Secretary, Mrs. A. M. Finsterbach, 3530 Archer Ave.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Monday nights at 410 E. 43d street. Secretary M. Kleminger, 4514 Lake ave. Organizer, A. J. Nielsen, 345-E. 43rd street.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, at 62 E. 33rd street. Sec'y, D. M. Smith, 615 E. Waverly. Organizer, Paul Pierce, 6407 Rhodes Ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Holds public meetings at Sherman Hall, 3140 Commercial avenue, every Saturday evening. Business meeting at 773 79th street every Wednesday evening. T. J. Vind, secretary, 272 79th street.

NINTH TENTH AND NINETEENTH WARDS—Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday at "Porges" Hall, Jefferson and Maxwell streets; secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 322 W. Taylor street.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday at Jucowitch Hall, cor. 11st street and Paulina street. Sec'y, F. A. Zabinski, 122 W. 23rd st.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH—Each week and German combined, meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 115 W. 34th, near Oakley ave. Secretary, J. J. Sindelar, 1288 Albany av.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Friday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 126 S. Western Ave. Sec'y Mrs. D. H. Daly, 461 S. Western Ave. Organizer W. E. Kellogg, 523 S. Western avenue. Phone Seeley 553.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Meles' Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western Aves.; Secretary, Jas. P. Larsen, 547 W. Erie st. Organizer, L. A. Mitchell, 732 Agustin av.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every Friday at 691 N. Campbell Av. Secretary, Albert L. Ogus, 311 W. Division st.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday, Shonhoven's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Aves.; secretary, O. Beeslack, 548 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every first and third Friday at Danis Hall, 201 W. Chicago av. Secretary, A. Mork, 421 N. Wood st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third Friday at 430 Fulton st. Secretary, H. J. Meier, 189 W. Madison st. Organizer, M. H. Taft, 336 W. Adams st.

TWENTIETH WARD—Secretary, J. R. Anderson, 81 Seeley ave; organizer, William H. Leffingwell, 745 W. Taylor street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., 363 Sedgwick st. Sec. R. Morris, 181 E. Washington st.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every first and third Thursday in the month at 263 Sedgwick st. Secretary, Chas. Sand, 348 Wells st.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Meets first and third Tuesday 8 p. m., at 363 Sedgwick st. Secretary, R. Holtzhausen, Jr., 26 Cleveland av.

TWENTY-FOURTH—Every 1st and 3d Monday at N. W. corner Southport avenue and Diversey Blvd.; Secretary, E. J. Kaosa, 481 Lincoln ave.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every Sunday at Roberts Hall, 1295 J. Ave. Secretary, Ruth Buck Hall, 1444 Cornelia Ave. Corner Racine Ave.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every first and third Wednesday at Social Turner Hall, Belmont and Paulina streets. Secretary, C. I. Jensen, 527 Otto street.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—AVONDALE—Meets every First and Third Friday at 173 N. Kedzie Ave. Secretary, Betty Aves. Secretary, Henry Schull, 325 W. Wellington St.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 2—IRVING PARK—Meets every 1st and 3rd Saturday evening at 715 Irving Park Boulevard, O. F. Gellmark, Secretary, 256 Monticello Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—CRAGIN—Every first and third Tuesday, Lincoln's Hall, 101 N. 51st Av. Secretary, George Hansen, 224 E. Paul Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 4—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Me's Hall, cor. Kedzie and Armitage Aves. Secretary, J. Gould 428 McLean Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 5—SWEDISH SETTLEMENT—Meets every 1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 212 N. Francisco ave. Secretary, Fred Whammond, 212 N. Whipple st.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 6—MORNING—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at 84 N. 41st ave. Secretary, C. Daney, 124 N. Tripp ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 7—HANSEN PARK—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 2381 Grand Ave. Wm. Klemm, Secretary, 1123 N. 6th Ave.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Meets on call at 544 Ashland ave. Organizer, Wm. S. Ellis, 547 Ashland av.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD BRANCH meets every Friday at Mozart Hall, Armitage ave and Mozart st. Secretary, John Peterson, 543 W. Fullerton

THIRTIETH WARD—Meets every Sunday 10 a. m. at N. W. Cor. 51st and Wentworth av. Organizer R. T. Sims, 2623 Wentworth ave. Sec. Herman Imhoff.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday at Lundquist's Hall, 61st and Morgan Streets. Secretary, Chas. Wikstrand, 6146 Aberdeen St. Organizer, John Newman, 614 Loomis street.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets 1st and third Friday, 8 p. m., at 763 53rd St. Secretary, Eddie M. Forberg, 819 53rd St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 7183 Emerald Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every first and third Wednesday evening at 112th street and Michigan avenue; sec'y, W. J. Cassidy, 2444-116th st. Organizer, H. DeBow, 444 West 110th street.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD NO. 2, Grand Crossing, meets second and fourth Monday at Grand Crossing Turner Hall, 75th & Dobson ave. Organizer Hugo Meyers, 7945 Chauncey av. Sec. John T. Caulfield, 1135-15th st.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD NO. 3, West Pullman, meets Thursday at 1357 Emerald avenue. Organizer, Christ Peterson, 12229 Union avenue. Secretary Thomas P. Green 11533 Princeton avenue.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday at 2249 Harrison st. Secretary H. G. Lowrey, 2249 Harrison st. Organizer, Peter Bulthouse, 64 4th st.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary R. Houbert, 232 W. Chicago av. THIRTY-FIFTH WARD NO. 2—Secretary, Geo. L. Simons, 140 N. Central Park Ave.

GERMAN BRANCHES. KARL MARX CLUB—Every first and third Monday evenings at 350 Larrabee st, near North av. Secretary, John Vogt, 280 Larrabee st.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st Monday of month at 1718 W. 51st st., and every 3d Monday at 4062 Archer st. Secretary, Michael Chemens, 2914 40th pl.

GERMAN WOMEN'S SOCIALIST CLUB—Meets every first Thursday in the month at 55 N. Clark st. at 2 p. m. Secretary, Mrs. Mary Stowick, 117 N. Irving ave. All German women interested in the Socialist movement are invited to join this club.

GERMAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE—Meets every second Saturday of month at 55 N. Clark street. Secretary, T. Sievers, 3812 W. 69th street. Organizer, Julius Vaitelch, 1881 N. Halsted street.

WILLIAM LIEBKNECHT CLUB—Meets every fourth Saturday at F. Witke's hall, 532 W. 14th st., cor. Loomis st. Secretary, R. Fusch, 754 W. 13rd st.

SOCIALIST SAENGER BUND—Sings rehearsal every Tuesday eve, 8 p. m. Director, Hans Edermann, 55 N. Clark St., Lauterbach's Hall. Secretary, Oscar Gritschke.

SOUTH WEST GERMAN BRANCH No. 1—Secretary, H. Tubessing, 1037 S. Leavitt st.

SOUTH WEST GERMAN BRANCH, No. 2 (Lithuanian Club)—Secretary, R. Fusch, 754 W. 13th st.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS. NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB No. 1, meets every Wednesday evening at 263 Sedgwick street at 8 p. m. All North Side comrades invited to attend.

LAKE VIEW SPEAKERS CLUB meets at Schott's Hall, 1265 Belmont av., on Sunday at 10 a. m. All Lake View comrades invited to attend.

LASALLE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lecture and reading rooms at 486 S. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 126 S. Western Ave. Sec'y, F. Farber, Sec'y, 124 W. Superior St.

LADIES' AUXILIARY—meets every Thursday at the Socialist Temple, 126 S. Western Ave., 8 p. m. All women interested in socialism are invited to attend and become members. Interesting lectures and discussions. Mrs. D. H. Daly, Secretary, 461 South Western Avenue.

SOCIALIST MACHINISTS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Monday evening at 8 p. m., at the Socialist Temple, 126 S. Western ave. Good speakers, lectures and discussions. Secretary, Geo. Taggart, 115 Walnut st. Treasurer, John Mulrooney.

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