

THE WORKERS' CALL.

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

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 154.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1902.

PRICE ONE CENT.

Discussion on Party Tactics

Philip S. Brown and Seymour Stedman.

The Policy of the Party.

In discussing the policy of the Socialist Party it is well to bear in mind that we claim to be the political expression of the working class movement and stand committed to its interest. What then is the interest of the working class? It is sure that their final interest is the Co-operative Commonwealth, but have they no interests now? Do they not want better homes, more sanitary places to work, better education for their children, a larger share in what they produce and a higher standard of living? Verily, yes. Logically, then, if we are committed to their interests we are not also bound to advocate those things which will in some measure lessen their burdens? It is too ridiculous to say to them, "You shall only look at the final aim and even though there are many things stumbling blocks in your path which when removed will make your road smoother and the way more plain, still you must not bother yourselves with them."

No sane man believes that the Co-operative Commonwealth will be brought about at one fell swoop, but we know that it must come gradually through an increasing army of people who believe that Socialism is the only remedy. The Socialists must win locally at first and it therefore follows that we must lay out a plan of action for our municipal elections. If we elect an alderman he must take part in the matters which come before the Council. He cannot refuse to discuss a measure simply because he is living in a capitalist society. When the question of municipalizing the street railways comes up he should urge the measure in the interests of the working class. The people of this city intend to have control of their streets at some time and the Socialists should help to the same end. Let Chicago own its street cars and increase the pay of the men employed and shorten their working day to six hours, provide decent and comfortable places for the men to work and use any surplus that may be left in a system of public works for the benefit of the unemployed that they may have a chance to earn fair wages.

By taking such a stand one does not compromise the party, on the contrary he places it in rational position and helps to make it a factor in the political world. For bear in mind that no party can be more than a small band of fanatics that does nothing but advocate a state of society that neither this generation nor the next will live to see. The Socialist Party favors trade unions and puts in its platform a plank declaring that the city should help financially and morally, workers on strike. We would help them when they are striking but to help them when they are at work by raising their standard of living and by keeping their children out of the factories and stores and sending them to school is "Utopian," "Middle Class," and "Unsocialistic." Deliver the party from such foolishness.

"Consistency, thou art a Jewel." Let us now have a little of it in our ranks. If we do not believe in trade unions and the betterment of the working class let us join De Leon. If we do let us adopt a policy that will show that we have some sense of the fitness of things. PHILIP S. BROWN.

The Folly of Lexington in View of Yorktown.

The Socialist Party is pledged to the support of the trade union movement, because it is an institution which educates the working classes, raises their wages, shortens their hours, improves their factory conditions and in general raises their standard of life, and yet in no sense should we regard trade unionism as a solution of the industrial problem or a Socialistic institution. Its work is purely of a palliative character.

The national party has declared in favor of the national ownership of railroads, telegraphs, and many other particular industries which it has singled out for national ownership. These consummated, by no means constitute Socialism, but are only to be regarded in the light of amelioratory measures.

The national organization has declared in favor of the referendum, that the people may vote directly upon principles and subjects brought forth for their consideration, that we may have a more complete democracy. While not in itself Socialistic, it in some measure does away with the corruption of representative government, and places the burden of misgovernment more directly upon the people, besides securing the advantage of discussing principles rather than candidates.

In Chicago a non-partisan organization came forth with petitions asking for a referendum upon certain measures. A Socialist organization sat silently by when they did not actively oppose, and so far as the national platform in Chicago is concerned, it is a political sham. A great many Social-

ists oppose municipal ownership of urban utilities for the reason that we are living in a capitalist state. In other words they believe that we will some time have a Co-operative Commonwealth, or that only after we have a majority of electors can we take under control and ownership the different industries which are now owned and operated by capitalists.

The private ownership of street cars in Chicago not only results in the corruption of juries and the judiciary, but of the City Council and legislative bodies. By municipal ownership that one evil would be avoided to a large extent if not absolutely, and every movement which is made which diminishes the chance for corruption, opens the door for propaganda upon a legitimate and reasonable basis. Furthermore, the workingmen in these industries are deeply concerned. Say what you may of the employees of the city, state or nation, they receive a sufficient income to maintain their families and educate their children, which cannot be said with equal truth of those employed in private industries, and whose wives and children fill the factories and department stores.

The three cent fare does not appeal to me. The surplus earnings should be used for the employment of the unemployed, and improvement of the parks and school system, which has a direct tendency to raise and enlighten the working people, for we know too well that the most degraded, the lowest paid, the stum proletarian, are the most effective weapons of capitalists at the polls, and at critical times are the best instruments and the most subservient tools to reactionary political and industrial schemes.

The gas plants are of equal importance (waiving the consideration before mentioned of the effect which it would have on the employees). Gas should not be regarded as a luxury, but as a necessity for cooking and lighting purposes in every family, and it is no reply to this proposition to state that some men need clothes and shoes more than light. Those who are in the most desperate need of clothes and shoes and who are most rugged, pitiable as it is, will be the last to take up the standard of Socialism, or any progressive movement. Despair has claimed them and will never relinquish her grasp. It is true few workingmen use telephones unless to call a physician, but the immense dividends which has brought the stock of the telephone companies of Chicago to \$500 per share, might be used to advantage in the construction of natoriums, gymnasiums, the supply of free school books, food and clothing municipal bakeries, coal and wood yards, ice houses, and a thousand and one different enterprises which would increase the industrial functions of the state.

The linemen of the telephone companies have been on a strike twice within the last ten months. The girls were forced to submit (whether wise or unwise is no concern of ours) to specific instructions as to where they should be vaccinated, a humiliation which the worst capitalist politicians in public office would not inflict. In the municipal ownership of these utilities exploitation is reduced to its minimum. There are just two possible ways of using these industries indirectly to exploit. First, relieving capitalism to some extent of their taxes. Second, the profit of selling their iron, cars, wires, etc., to the city enterprise. To avoid this, however, would necessitate the socializing of all industries at one fell swoop, which is a fancy which has found lodgment only in the brains of lunatics. Christ and his followers believed in the apocalypse. The Kingdom of God was to come like a thief in the night. Many religious reformers of the middle ages believed the same and a few Socialists now have the same view. The wondrous vases have been broken. No genies or fairies will ever come by magic to bring with them a full-fledged Co-operative Commonwealth. We can point out to the working class their class interests that these palliatives are simply steps and short ones at that; that the capitalist class will not relinquish their grasp except under the most tremendous pressure; that they do not believe in our demands and cannot conduct these enterprises as properly or as efficiently in the interest of the public as those who believe in Socialistic institutions. We should take the hypocritical mask from the face of Carter H. Harrison and call attention to the fact that while he is posing as a municipal ownership candidate, he is catering under his cloak alderman who will pass over his veto a grant of franchises which this subtle "champion of the people" knows full well.

Two years ago there was an election in the city of Milwaukee. David Rose, candidate for mayor on the democratic ticket, favored municipal ownership. The Socialists called attention to the insincerity of this candidate. He was elected and the Socialist vote was smaller than normal. Their prophecy was fulfilled. The franchisees of the street car system of Milwaukee were renewed

and extended and the papers say for a consideration to Rose and the aldermen of \$60,000, which, of course, would be rather cheap in Chicago. This has resulted in strengthening the Socialists in that city.

In this, the largest manufacturing city of America, the Socialist movement around become a strong and aggressive factor. The man who is preaching the millennium will have little opposition from capitalist sources. He who is striking at the very opportunity and has commenced to take away at every opportunity the means of exploitation, will excite the capitalists' wrath and opposition—and some Socialists.

We should bear in mind the goal—take the highway which leads to it, and capture every outpost, hamlet and garrison on the way. Lexington must precede Yorktown. The falling of the Bastille, the fourth of August.

SEYMOUR STEDMAN.

SHOULD JOIN THE PARTY.

Woman Comrade Gets After "Separate Organization" Idea and Exposes its Uselessness.

In the Worker of January 19th we read that "The Woman's National Socialist League is now a thing of the past—or of the future—" and it is to be hoped that it is a thing of the past. In looking over the different organiza-

tion is in a meeting along with men who can clear away her cobwebs.

To be sure it is because of the conditions under which we exist in present society that we are unable to start things and keep them going without a "fuss." We ARE the creatures of our environment, and because we are we must not try to perpetuate that environment, but to get away from it, and the way to get out of it is for every woman to join the local nearest her and work with the men. If you are lone some you will work all the harder to get other women interested. The men will treat you courteously if they pay any attention to you at all—and they probably won't. But why need you care? You are not coming to receive gallantries, but to learn about Socialism. What if they do smoke? You don't have to stand it but for an hour or two once a week, and surely you can do that for Socialism. I despise the smell of tobacco and beer as much as anybody, and I have had to endure both until I was deathly sick, but I'll do it again many times over if I can't learn the things I want to in any other way. This feeling of timidity which a lone member of one sex feels in the presence of several members of its opposite, is the outcome of capitalist society, and we must struggle against this self-consciousness by remembering only the principles we are working for. Remember that the best thinkers among the men welcome the women in-

The February "Review".

The International Socialist Review for February serves up quite an intellectual feast for its readers, the contents being unusually varied in character and exceedingly interesting. Amongst the contributors from other lands are Kiyoshi Kawakami, Japan; Enrico Perri, Italy; Moste Wisko, Denmark; and S. G. Hobson, England. Mother Jones' exposes conditions amongst the "Coal Miners of the Old Dominion," while Miss Ellen Starr has an interesting essay entitled "The Renaissance of Handicraft." The editorial departments are quite up to the usual standard and contain a mass of valuable information upon the labor movement in the United States and Europe, not readily procurable elsewhere in such condensed and compact form.

If the capitalists have no further use for the workman who has "passed the dead line of fifty," the latter need not despair. He is not too old to vote for Socialism. But if he has any use for the system that has no use for him then his case is indeed hopeless.

While the coroner's jury has decided that the officials of the New York Central are to blame for the tunnel accident, there need be no hurry about getting out your kodak for the purpose of taking a snap shot of the officials going to jail.

National Committee's Report

St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 24-25-26, 1902.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party assembled in parlor 23 of the United Hotel at 1215 N. Third St., January 24th, 1902.

The Committee was called to order by M. Ballard Dunn, secretary Local Quorum. Max Hayes was elected temporary chairman, and M. Ballard Dunn temporary secretary.

Credentials committee elected consisting of Job Harriman, Walter Thomas Mills and George E. Boomer. Committee on Rules was elected consisting of Victor L. Berger, Jas. F. Carey and E. Val Putnam.

Work (Iowa) moved that in order to save time all matters pertaining to content from Utah be brought immediately before the committee as a whole. Chairman declared motion out of order. Morning session adjourned to meet at 1 p. m.

Afternoon session called to order at 1:15 p. m., by Chairman Max Hayes. Boomer read a partial report of the Credentials committee, as follows: "Your Committee on Credentials find the following entitled to sit as members of the National Committee: Jas. F. Carey, Massachusetts; Job Harriman, New York; Max Hayes, Ohio; John M. Work, Iowa; Walter Thomas Mills, Kansas; Geo. E. Boomer, Washington; Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin; Geo. H. Turner, Missouri; B. Berlyn, Illinois; James C'Neal, Indiana; James S. Roche, California; Charles Ufert, New Jersey; George E. Bigelow, Nebraska; Local Quorum, E. Val Putnam, G. A. Hoehn, and M. Ballard Dunn.

Comrade Bigelow of Nebraska attends in place of National Committeeman McCaffery who is ill. Thirteen states represented with seventeen votes. Upon motion of Carey the report was accepted seating all committeemen named excepting Bigelow of Nebraska. Berger moved that Bigelow be seated as committeeman from Nebraska upon condition that he get regular credentials from state committee. Roche offered amendment that Bigelow be given voice but no vote. Substitute offered that Bigelow be not seated lost. Amendment, offered by Roche carried. Committee on Rules reported as follows:

- ORDER OF BUSINESS. 1. Call to order by secretary of committee. 2. Election of chairman. 3. Roll call. 4. Reading of minutes. 5. Communications and bills. 6. Reports of special committees. 7. Reports of standing committees. 8. Unfinished business. 9. New business. 10. Adjournment.

Sessions of the committee shall be held daily from 10 a. m. to 12 m., and 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. Evening sessions to be held whenever determined by a majority vote. A chairman to be elected daily, the secretary of the Local Quorum to act as secretary. No member shall speak more than ten minutes or more than twice on any question, without the consent of the body.

No sub-committee shall meet while the National Committee is in session without the consent of the said National Committee. All sub-committees to consist of three members unless otherwise ordered. The secretary of the National Committee to be given the same privileges as the members, except the right to vote.

We recommend the appointment of the following standing committees:

- 1. Committee on secretary's report. 2. Committee on Local Quorum. 3. Committee on finance. 4. Auditing committee. 5. Agitation and organization. We further recommend the selection of a committee of three to serve as a nominating committee whose duty it shall be to suggest to the full committee the names of members to serve upon the standing committees.

Report of Committee on Rules was acted upon seriatim and final adopted. Credentials Committee then reported as follows on the Utah case.

UTAH CASE.

Your Committee on Credentials after considering the Utah controversy to a great extent and hearing the parties on both sides, make the following recommendations:

- 1. That the charter issued to the State of Utah be hereby revoked, and that a member of the National Committee be sent to Utah with power to re-organize all Locals and call a state convention, said convention to be made up of delegates from organized and chartered locals on a basis of one delegate to every five members in good standing, no delegate to represent other than the Local of which he is a member. 2. That both of the Utah comrades, Mrs. L. C. Hazlett and A. B. Egler be extended the courtesy of a seat and voice in the committee but no vote.

Moved that the report as offered be adopted as the sense of the committee. Upon request the question was divided. The first section carried with recommendation for submitting to referendum of the party membership. Berger

was recorded in the negative. The second section of report carried.

Upon motion temporary resolutions were made permanent for the day. Berger, Harriman and Carey elected as nominating committee.

Motion of Carey adopted that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 7 p. m.

Records were then taken for thirty minutes. Committee re-convened at 4 p. m. Nominating committee reported as follows: Secretary's report—Work, Hayes and Bigelow; Local Quorum—Carey, Turner and Edler; Finance—O'Neal, Berlyn and Mrs. Hazlett; Auditing—Roche, Boomer and Ufert; Agitation and Organization—Harriman, Berger and Mills.

National Secretary Greenbaum then read his report, after which the committee adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Called to order at 7 p. m. Committee on National Secretary's report submitted their report which was as follows:

In regard to the equipment of national office we appreciate the generosity of those mentioned by the National Secretary and suggest that the National Committee vote its thanks for courtesies extended. That part of the Secretary's report under the sub-head "Agitation," we respectfully request to be referred to Committee on Agitation and Organization. We recommend that that part of Secretary's report under sub-head "Financial," be referred to Committee on Finance. We recommend that that part of Secretary's report from pages 14 to 15 inclusive, be referred to the Committee on Agitation and Organization. And that that part of Secretary's report pages 19 to 23 inclusive, be referred to the Committee on Local Quorum. Foregoing report adopted as read.

Upon motion the National Secretary was instructed to send the following telegram, after which the committee adjourned. Berlyn, Boomer and Roche voted in the negative on the telegram. "W. B. Wilson, National Secretary, United Mine Workers of America, Convention Hall, Indianapolis, Ind.

"The National Committee of the Socialist Party of America in session in St. Louis, send you greetings and appreciate your efforts in waging the battle for industrial emancipation by organizing against capitalism and the trust power. We hope that the 200,000 mine workers of the country will rapidly come to see the necessity of combatting with their political power the same class that they are compelled to fight with the strike and boycott.

"LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary Socialist Party."

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION.

Committee called to order at 11:30 a. m. Roll call. Ufert and Roche, members of Auditing committee, excused by motion. Reading of minutes. Same approved, after correction by Carey. Communication dated January 16th from Local Troy, N. Y., requesting referendum on amendment to National Constitution so that Article 6, Section 4 will conclude as follows: "Provided that the National Committee shall have power to arrange interstate lecture tours with such locals as may desire."

The request of Local Troy was endorsed by locals Gauda Springs, Mo.; Sedalia, Mo.; and St. Louis, Mo. Upon motion Local Quorum was instructed to put said amendment in form for referendum of the party membership as required by the constitution. Greenbaum recommended that National Secretary be placed under bond. Recommendation adopted and referred to the Local Quorum for action.

Charles Dobbs of Kentucky presented credentials as alternate National Committeeman from Kentucky in place of F. E. Seeds, who was unable to attend. Upon motion F. E. Seeds was seated as National Committeeman and Charles Dobbs as alternate.

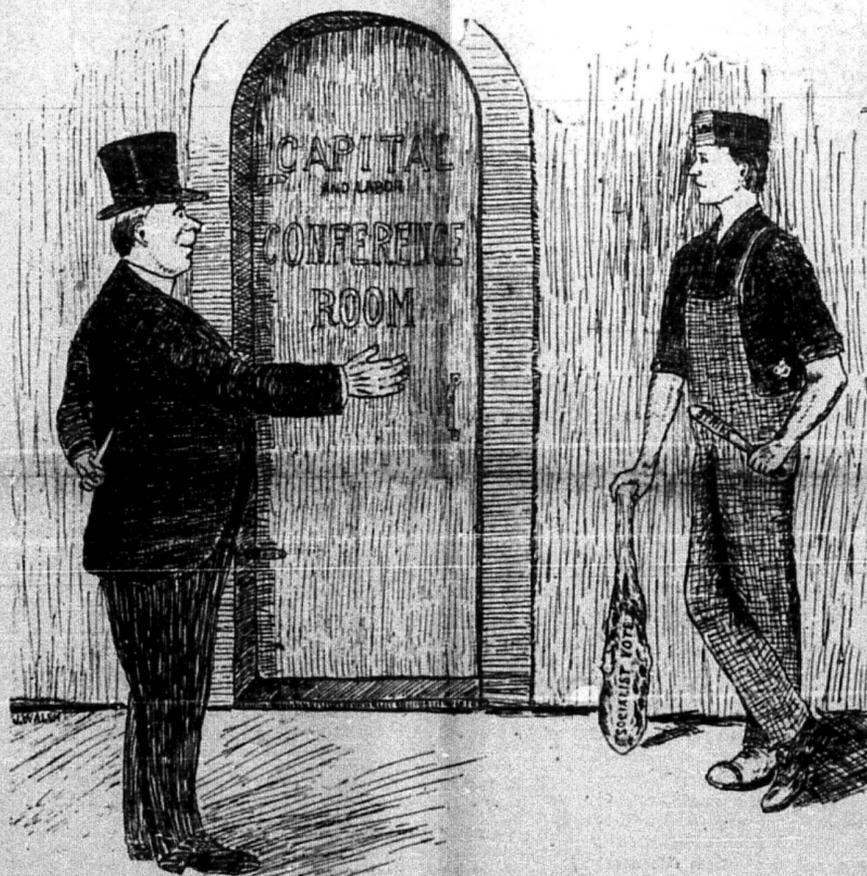
It being the noon hour the chairman then declared meeting adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Committee assembled at 2 p. m. Order of reports, changed by motion and report read from Committee on Local Quorum as follows:

- 1. We recommend that the Local Quorum shall submit to each of the members of the National Committee a weekly statement of the business pending or transacted. 2. Not more than three weeks shall be allowed from the date of sending replies to referendums submitted to the members of the National Committee. 3. No state charter shall be granted until after the expiration of thirty days from date of application. If during such period objections are filed, a statement of the facts involved shall be submitted to the members of the National Committee for action. 4. All applications for state charters shall be accompanied by a copy of the state constitution and platform. 5. Upon the organization of four or more locals in any unorganized state or territory, the Local Quorum shall call a state convention (if agreeable to said locals) for the purpose of perfecting a state organization, and shall notify

(Continued on page 2.)



CAPITALIST: "Come, throw away those dreadful weapons, and let us be friends." WORKINGMAN: "Let me see your other hand first."

ations composed wholly of women, an intelligent observer will find that they never are as successful nor as forceful as organizations composed of both men and women. The women's organizations are involved in continual squabbles which absorb the time and energy of the members to the exclusion of any really beneficial work.

It is claimed that the women's clubs are a powerful factor and have done much good. A powerful factor for what, pray? Their annual meeting of the Federation is simply nothing more than a fine dress parade, and the source of the bitterest rivalries for "positions." They have accomplished absolutely nothing in the way of benefits to the human race. To be sure they have "agitated," but with all the fuss and feathers it would be strange if something or somebody were not "agitated," as the working class any better off for the "agitation" no. If a third of this wasted energy could have been utilized in an intelligent effort to emancipate the working class, we should be much nearer the goal than we now are.

So let us Socialist women not waste any more time in following the example of capitalist women, nor start any more women's clubs or auxiliaries. One lone woman who attends the meetings along with men Socialists is worth more to the cause than a dozen who attend meetings made up of women alone. The women who work with men are better balanced—that is, their emotions do not master their reasoning powers—and they are not so apt to be "muddled." And if there is anything more dangerous than another to our cause: it is a woman whose heart is burning to do something for the unfortunate, but who is so confused in her ideas that she doesn't understand the first thing about it! The place for

to the movement along with them, and if there are others who do not welcome women, attribute it to their ignorance, and be serene in thinking you know more about some things than they do. MRS. MAY W. KEHR.

COULDN'T FOOL THESE IRISH

Dublin Workingmen in Local Election Vote for Socialism in Spite of Hall.

The votes of our Dublin comrades in the municipal elections were as follows: North City Ward: For aldermen—Hennessey (Home Ruler) 75; Stewart (Socialist) 267. For councillor—P. White (Home Ruler), 520; McLaukhlin (Socialist), 311; Allen (Houseowners), 161.

Wood Quay Ward—McCall (Home Ruler), 142; Connolly (Socialist), 431; Beardwood (Houseowners), 191.

The Catholic priest took the field against Comrade Connolly and announced that no Catholic could vote for him, declaring that any man or woman that voted for Connolly would no longer be recognized by the church. The outgoing councillor also managed to have the polling booth held in a school room attached to the Catholic chapel, and thus brought all the voters directly under the eye of the priest while going to vote. The Dublin comrades, therefore, think that to get 431 voters to vote for a Socialist after being told that they would go to hell if they did so, is an achievement to be proud of.—Eir-eannach in London Justice.

Special meeting of the General Committee Saturday eve, Feb. 15 at 103 E. Randolph st.

Will be Here Monday.

Writing from Erie, Pa., Comrade August Klenke asks us to notify the party members that he will be in Chicago on Monday and Tuesday next (February 17th and 18th), on his way to the Coal Miners' convention at Peoria, Ill. He will be at the Temple on Tuesday between 8 and 9 p. m. He reports further that the campaign in Erie is waxing furious and that the Socialist Party are almost sure winners. He also states that "Mother Jones" took the stump for two days, having been eager to assist in the struggle that the workingmen of Erie are making for the emancipation of their class.

Socialist Party in Terre Haute, Ind., has nominated two candidates on the city ticket, both of whom are striking employes of the street railway company, one of them being the motorman whose discharge helped to cause the strike. The nominee for mayor is Comrade S. M. Reynolds, a well-known lawyer, who has long been identified with the Socialist movement.

NOTICE.

A Convention will be held at Ublieh's Hall 27 N. Clark St., on Sunday Feb. 16th at 2:30 p. m. Subject, Discussion of Party Policy in coming Municipal Election. All party members are requested to attend. — All afternoon meetings on Sunday Feb. 16th are called off. Party members attend the Convention at Ublieh's Hall instead.

By order of Gen. Committee JAS. S. SMITH Gen. Sec'y.

THE WORKERS' CALL

Published every Saturday at 26 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Entered as second class...

Subscription rates: One year \$3.00, Six months \$1.80, Three months \$1.00.

Advertisements: 10 lines for 30 days, 20 lines for 60 days, 30 lines for 90 days.

Reformers who are interested in abating the smoke nuisance will no doubt be gratified to hear that a large western railroad company has made a beginning...

Belgian Socialists are agitating strongly for universal suffrage, but although the capitalist press in this country ostensibly believe in it, we haven't noticed that they are giving any encouragement to the Belgian workmen...

Although in favor of extending the franchises of the traction companies, the Municipal Voters' League is very much opposed to the election of certain aldermen popularly dubbed "gray wolves" on the ground that they extort bribes from the said companies in return for their votes...

Commenting indignantly upon the case of the three girls who were deported from Canada to a Chicago house of ill fame last week the Tribune enquires "why should the police tolerate the existence of such establishments?"

Many events which are now occurring should convince gentlemen with cut and dried panaceas for the evils of society, of the futility of their efforts.

It is of course a disagreeable idea to entertain, this idea of conflicting classes. But such is the fact. Wise people accept it as such and act upon it.

The fight is over the product of labor. The teachers want more salaries just as the workers want more wages—in other words more of the product of labor.

This, in crude outline, is the basis of the class struggle. The capitalists although united can never win a final and permanent victory.

It is no use hanging back. Those gentle souls who feel shocked when the brutal facts of the class struggle are brought to their notice cannot escape its effects by hiding their heads ostrich fashion...

the Socialist movement through the medium of paid spies. One of the most gratifying points in regard to this subject is that it costs the Socialist Party nothing whatever for the information received.

We suggest that one of the strongest points in favor of the referendum lies in the fact that when the capitalist press discovered a few dozen bogus names in the petition advocating it, they immediately turned on the "moral" lap, to throw cold water on the whole business.

CLASS STRUGGLE ILLUSTRATED. No fact insisted on by Socialists is so strenuously opposed by their opponents as the existence of antagonistic economic interests between workers and capitalists.

The latest development in the local tax fight is a striking illustration of this. While the teachers have been uselessly appealing to abstract "public opinion," to what Marx calls "man in general," who belongs to no class, has no reality and therefore exists only in the realms of philosophical phantasy.

The policy of ignoring these matters is quite as ambiguous and unsatisfactory. Those amongst whom our campaign is made, naturally enough accept as issues the questions pronounced to be such by the capitalist press and politicians.

A long series of questions for the consideration of Socialists arises from discussion of this subject. Probably the following are the most apparent. Is any palliative or amelioration of the conditions of the working class possible under capitalism, and if so can it be reasonably expected from capitalist parties?

It is possible to construct a local platform dealing with local issues which shall be completely in accord with the fundamental principles of socialism and impossible of imitation or distortion by capitalist parties?

Under municipal ownership as proposed by the capitalist parties is it certain that better conditions will ensue for the employer engaged in operating these so-called public utilities?

It is admitted that better conditions may be obtained for particular groups of workers, are such benefits obtained at the expense of the rest, or is the average condition raised thereby?

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These and many other questions of similar import at once arise when this subject comes up for consideration. As several correspondents have accepted the invitation given two weeks ago in these columns and sent in their views on this matter for publication, it is perhaps fitting that definite editorial comment on the question should be deferred for the present.

THE PARTY POLICY SITUATION. The Socialist Party in a municipal campaign towards the so-called "issues" of the day. In the approaching election the question of municipal ownership, particularly of public transportation, is certain to be widely discussed.

These are questions which seemingly admit of no very definite answer. With the central point in our platform, viz., the total abolition of the capitalist mode of production and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth in its stead, admitted as the goal of our efforts, our attitude upon local political matters must apparently remain a question always open to discussion and criticism.

This is the Chicago Chronicle calls "class legislation of the most vicious sort," and pretends wonder that Grosvenor who has been one of the most ardent supporters of similar legislation which has made no many multimillionaires, is now to be found opposing the proposed taxation of oleomargarine.

A Washington news item states that "businessmen of the country are apparently taking considerable interest in the affairs of the letter carriers, and are insisting that eight hours per day is enough for these employees and that their present wages is not enough.

The same item contains another statement which may perhaps be of interest to Chicago school teachers, referendum leaguers and others. Referring to the same subject it says: "Merchants of the country are making their influence felt by means of personal letters, many of which are being received here, and not by the ordinary petition, which is generally received with SCORN at the Capitol."

Striking carriage workers in Cincinnati have been "injunctioned" good and plenty by Judge Smith of that city. Their offense consisted in "attempting to persuade the employees of the Anchor Huggery Company to join them in their strike," and the injunction plainly states that such persuasion will not be tolerated.

But the "obscurity" will quickly disappear for the "Jayman" who violates the order. He will not be long learning that the "policy indicated" means that he will be carted off to jail, and the plea of obscurity won't keep him out either.

When the political tools of capitalism "attempt to persuade" the workman to surrender his political power into the hands of a class who return it to him in the shape of injunctions and jail sentences, their words, like Judge Smith's, are obscure. They don't say they advocate "government by injunction" on the contrary they avow opposition to it, but nevertheless that is the "policy indicated" when the working-

man votes power into the hands of the enemies of his class. Government by injunction is now indispensable to capitalist rule, and will become even more so as the class struggle grows distinct and definite.

Had Minister Wu been acquainted with the proceedings of the recent capital and labor harmony conference in New York he would never have referred to Mr. Sam Gompers as a "labor agitator," and thus incurred the displeasure of the capitalist press for his disparaging remark.

The president of the Postal Clerks' Association in New York has reported that the clerks and carriers feel that the ruling of President Roosevelt is an imposition. They have yet to learn that the ruling of the class which Roosevelt represents is a still greater imposition and must be dealt with before any change for the better in their own condition can be brought about.

There are no classes in this country, of course, but still the cry of class legislation comes in handy enough when the beneficiaries of one capitalist industry attempt to strangle a competitor with the assistance of the law.

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The Presbyterian church declares that it will not stand for infant damnation in the other world and has revised its creed accordingly. Perhaps this may be a sign of progress in some way, but how does the Presbyterian church stand on the subject of infant damnation in this world in the hell created by capitalism?

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When the political tools of capitalism "attempt to persuade" the workman to surrender his political power into the hands of a class who return it to him in the shape of injunctions and jail sentences, their words, like Judge Smith's, are obscure. They don't say they advocate "government by injunction" on the contrary they avow opposition to it, but nevertheless that is the "policy indicated" when the working-

man votes power into the hands of the enemies of his class. Government by injunction is now indispensable to capitalist rule, and will become even more so as the class struggle grows distinct and definite.

favor by "descendin'" into the Socialist movement. They fancy they can graft the rotten shoots of bourgeois idealism into the young tree of the proletarian class struggle. It is not the intention, however, to change the socialist philosophy but it is the intention of socialism to radically reverse the deceptive bourgeois sophistry.

UNTIL THEY CEASE TO LOOK AT THE MOVEMENT THROUGH BOURGEOIS SPECTACLES. They like the bourgeois clericalism who declare with a fine modesty that they are joining us for the purpose of "spiritualizing" the movement.

THE MONOLOGUES OF A MILLIONAIRE. Or Mr. Rockhanna's Soliloquies. Soliloquy No. 7. Socialism, and other fads, now really make me tired.

Those Socialists who want the earhand everything in sight. They'd gobble up our captured spoil and every vested right.

They're not content across the sea, in Germany and France. To lead the well bred people there a regular song and dance.

They ask the right to frame all laws to meet the people's needs. They have no use for men of "trust," their doctrines or their creeds.

They think to do away with banks to stop us loaning money. The notions that those people have are really just too funny.

They talk co-operation, too. Denouncing competition. Their theories are strange and new. Opposed to sound tradition.

Obituary Notice. We regret to note in the columns of the Broadhead, Wis., Independent, the obituary of Comrade E. P. Hassinger of that city who died suddenly of heart failure at the age of 63 years.

"The strike in San Francisco and the Pacific Coast is still on, and 2,250 iron workers are yet fighting for a nine hour day and better conditions."

Perhaps your neighbor would vote right if he read the Workers' Call each week. Prescription for drug clerks who want better conditions: Vote for Socialism.

Will the Socialists kindly keep to the back streets when Prince Henry comes to town? It is a wise teacher that knows why the courts fail to force the corporations to pay taxes.

Every Socialist now has a chance to expend his surplus energy getting signatures to the aldermanic petitions. As all of the respectable people have laid down it is now up to the Socialists to beat Johnny Powers for alderman.

The drug clerks are not laborers; they are professional people, but that is what the school teachers used to think. Even if Third Assistant Postmaster Madden should get fired, capitalism could find plenty more just as willing tools.

How the capitalist press did pat the miners on the back for not demanding an increase in their miserable beggarly wages. Milwaukee Socialists threaten to give the capitalists a scare this spring which is very ungentlemanly of them to say the least.

How do you expect the people to become converted to Socialism if you do not help place the party literature before them? The patient school teacher is slowly learning that there are other classes in society besides those she organizes in the school room.

New York comrades are discussing the question of establishing a daily paper. Isn't it about time that the Chicago comrades woke up? President Roosevelt evidently thinks that wage slaves should know their places even if they do work for the publicly owned post office.

Aristocratic women in France are denying themselves new spring hats to help the anti-Socialist campaign fund. They must see their finish. None of the Socialist candidates for alderman will be specially heartbroken over it if the Municipal Voters' League does not place on him its O. K.

If the Interstate Commerce Commission attempts to annoy the railroad magnates, the latter may abolish the thing, and cut off the salaries of the commissioners. The Chicago daily press is unanimous in the opinion that Chicago will not stand for a Tammany organization, but why not, in view of the things Chicago stands for now?

People who are obliged to move in the spring might be very favorably impressed with a platform declaring in favor of the municipal ownership of the big red moving van. A cheap type setting machine has been placed on the market and now hundreds of the country printers will not have to work. Strange to say they do not regard it as a blessing.

You never can sell a Workers' Call card if you do not try. It is now up to the party members to push the sale of the festival tickets.

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In the State Legislature.

Work of the Socialist Representatives Carey and MacCartney in the Massachusetts Legislature. Dubious Attitude of Trade Union Legislators in the Assembly. Oppose or Neglect Bills Brought up by Socialist Representatives. Bill Changing Name to Socialist Party Adopted. Teamsters' Strike Drags on, the Delay Favoring the Employers. Socialist Hold Caucus and Agree upon Future Policy

It has come to pass during the legislative experience of the two Socialist representatives in Massachusetts that they have not only the open antagonism of the capitalist members to combat while trying to have ameliorative legislation enacted for the working class, but also at many times the silent opposition of those people known as the legislative agents of the trade unions. These gentlemen are supposed to instruct the labor members on labor measures, to appear before committees in support of labor bills, and in other ways influence members towards the enactment of labor laws. These agents are paid by the trade unions for this purpose. Their salaries come from the working class. They are supposed to be men of experience, knowledge and fact and to be on hand at all times to represent their constituents in all matters pending in the legislature affecting the welfare of the working class.

The trades union movement has for many years kept these paid agents at the various state legislatures and the National Congress, and whatever legislation has been magnanimously enacted by capitalist legislators has been ascribed by trade union leaders as due to the arduous and faithful labors of legislative agents and committees. Inasmuch as the Socialist members of the Massachusetts legislature never need to be pushed, instructed or influenced as to how to vote and act upon labor bills, it is probable that a great many gentlemen who now pose as mentors for the trades union movement would find their occupation gone, should the working class decide to send Socialist workmen to the legislature instead of capitalists, capitalist henchmen or so-called labor representatives elected through the Democratic or Republican parties. Whether this is the reason why the Socialists have had to contend against the indifference or covert opposition of these legislative agents, it is not within our knowledge to say. We can only report the facts and let the workingmen interested judge for themselves.

Heretofore, for various reasons, Socialist representatives have not seen fit to report the added difficulties encountered through the inaction and action of the legislative committees or agents that represent the trade unions of Massachusetts at the state legislature. But at this time it may be well to say something about what has occurred along this line during the past week; it may serve to show trades unionists the folly of paying and supporting men to act as their representatives at the legislature and congress when they could much more easily with the proper use of the ballot, send representatives who would not need instructors and teachers to accompany them in order that they might be able to differentiate capitalist legislation from working class legislation.

During the past week committee meetings were held on a number of the Socialist members' bills, namely Carey's bills for the adoption by the National government and by the various states of a uniform eight hour law, and providing for the appointment of a committee to urge such legislation upon the legislatures of other states; to prevent advertising for employes during a strike without mentioning that a strike is in progress; for eight hours for state and county employes; for raising the age of employes in factories to 16; for constitutional amendments providing for the initiative and referendum and for the referendum on statutory legislation; on MacCartney's bills providing for a state highway emergency fund for the unemployed and for the repeal of the Sunday fishing and game laws.

The hearing on the first three mentioned bills of Carey was held before the committee on Labor on Tuesday. Besides Carey there was present Frank K. Foster, representing the state branch of the American Federation of Labor and the legislative agent of that body. The eight-hour bill came first. Carey spoke in its favor and showed that this was the most scientific method of bringing about a universal eight-hour day in the United States. He knew that the trades unions for years had been trying to get an amendment to the National constitution empowering Congress to regulate the hours of labor, but this could not be adopted without being ratified by two-thirds of the state; even then the agitation for an eight-hour bill would just begin, for the constitutional amendment only gave Congress power to regulate and it would be within the province of Congress to make the hours whatever it pleased. Under his plan the legislatures of the different states could enact eight-hour laws without waiting for Congress and thus bring about the universal eight-hour day much more quickly with more economy of time and money than under the other plan. Mr. Foster followed. His support of the bill might be said to be in the nature of damning it with faint praise. He said he was only partly in favor of the bill and that the American Federation of Labor was in favor of local option in this matter and suggested that Carey's bill interfered with that.

Carey replied that his bill in no wise interfered with the right of Massachusetts to enact an eight-hour law, that he had already introduced a bill providing for that and his bill was an attempt to encourage the concerted action of all the states without interfering with the right of any state to enact legislation regulating hours within its own borders. In answer to a question from one of the committee, Foster said the State Federation of Labor had not endorsed the bill, and he did not know that it would do.

Next followed the bill on advertisements for workmen during strikes. Carey presented his argument and by citing numerous instances showed how workmen were deceived and drawn into strike localities in ignorance of existing conditions and showed the necessity for such a measure. "This bill has created much favorable comment among trades unionists, but to Carey's astonishment, Mr. Foster assumed an attitude toward the bill more of opposition than approval. He said it was a good idea, but "it is a question in my mind whether it does not interfere with the right of contract," which evidently meant that employers had the right to hire men under any circumstances they chose without regard to the conditions of employment. Mr. Foster thus gratuitously supplied the committee with an objection to the bill which they would probably not have thought of really a very consistent position for a trades unionist to occupy.

Naturally when the child labor bill came up, Carey expected Foster to speak in its favor. Instead of that this is what happened: Foster asked Carey if he thought the child labor bill would come up. Carey replied that he did not know; he would wait and see. Without saying anything further, Foster disappeared, leaving Carey the sole speaker in favor of the bill when the time arrived.

On Thursday the Committee on Constitutional Amendments gave a hearing on Carey's two bills providing for the initiative and referendum and for the referendum on statutory legislation. Before this hearing a Senate bill providing for the initiative and referendum was also given a hearing by the committee, and Foster spoke in its favor. Carey's two bills provide a complete scheme of initiative and referendum, while the Senate bill only partially covers the ground; nevertheless, Foster left again before Carey's bills came up. Those who appeared before the committee for Carey's bill were Henry D. Lloyd, who made a brilliant argument in its favor, J. F. Campbell of Boston, and Levi Turner of Quincy.

Immediately after this hearing, Carey went before the Labor Committee to attend a hearing on his bill for eight hours for state and county employes. In this connection it may be said that there are two bills before the Legislature dealing with this subject; the other bill was introduced by Hagberg of Worcester. It provides that eight hours shall be a day's work for all laborers and other workmen employed by the Commonwealth, while Carey's bill includes the county employes and all those employed by contractors performing work for the state. It will be seen that Carey's bill is much the more important and far reaching, but this did not insure Mr. Foster's appearing in its favor. He spoke however in favor of the Hagberg bill, which, by the way, Mr. Hagberg said he did not want confused with Carey's bill.

On Tuesday the committee on games and fishing held a hearing on the three bills of Representative MacCartney seeking to abolish the Sunday fisheries and game laws, thus leaving it free for workmen to hunt and fish on Sunday. MacCartney said that the present stringent laws originated from two classes: first, the Sabbath protectionists; secondly, from the organized sportsmen's clubs, which was composed of the leisure class, and who denied the workmen on Sunday the privilege enjoyed by themselves throughout the week. The bills were opposed by representatives of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, of the W. C. T. U., the Sabbath Protective League, and other similar organizations. As some people may wonder what the temperance societies had against the bill, it should be stated that its representatives were afraid it would encourage the consumption of liquor among the working people!

On the hearing of MacCartney's bill providing for a state highway emergency fund for the unemployed none of the labor representatives nor Mr. Foster, the legislative agent, appeared in its support. This bill is not intended by MacCartney as a finality, but only as the beginning of a general plan for the employment of the unemployed in times of exceptional distress. The bill is only the entering wedge for more legislation of the same character, which accounts for the sum provided for (\$100,000) being so small.

Governor Crane on Tuesday last signed the bill changing the party name to Socialist Party, and the name Democratic Social Party passed into history.

The hearing of the temporary injunction against the Teamsters' Union drags along in the Superior Court with no sign of a decision being reached before the latter part of next week. Meanwhile, the union waited by, unable to conduct the strike; and the Brine Company is increasing its force of teamsters every day. The Company claims that

94 per cent of its former business has been recovered and the strike has absolutely lost effect. The Union leaders have had all they could do to prevent an outbreak among the other workmen who come in contact with the Brine teams and handle the goods hauled by the non-union men. On Wednesday the freight handlers employed in one of the N. Y. N. H. & H. freight houses refused to go on the Brine drays, and the brewery workmen refused to load the Brine wagons with beer. It was only by strenuous efforts that these men were persuaded to return to work and have the loading of a drayful strike averted. Everything seems to depend upon the court decision and pending that no one can conjecture what will grow out of the present situation.

As reported last week, Mr. Ralph Easley of the Industrial Peace Commission, obeying the orders of his superior, Mr. Hanna, came to Boston, and after being a conspicuous figure in the press for two or three days and a dignified investigator of the trouble, he left town again, leaving the information that no further action should be taken until the Court decision was announced. Thus again does the Company gain more time, and the teamsters are left in a state of suspended animation. Just what will happen if the Court decision is unfavorable to the strikers nobody knows, but it is likely that the Industrial Peace Commission may have something to do if it is really seeking "to establish peace between labor and capital."

The Socialist party in the Legislature held a caucus during the week. The Socialist members considered it necessary in view of the circumstances obtaining at the present time. It came about in this way: The Democratic members held a caucus to "get together" on legislative matters, and as usual nearly came so close together that a free fight was narrowly prevented. The next day the Republican members held a caucus also for the purpose of "getting together," and this ended by their getting further apart, and only adjournment prevented unpleasant revelations. The Socialist members decided to caucus also, and set the others an example. They thereupon notified the Sergeant-at-Arms who performed his customary duty by solemnly announcing, after Thursday's session that the members of the Socialist party would hold their caucus in the large room used for that purpose. The announcement had the effect of making some of the other members look sheepish and others, who saw the joke, to laugh outright.

The caucus was held. After roll call, the caucus went into grave consideration of weighty matters of state. An agreement was reached without much difficulty and after re-affirming belief in the socialist principles, the caucus adjourned, the two members thereof leaving the caucus arm in arm, the only united party in the Massachusetts Legislature.

WILLIAM MAILLY,
Boston, Mass., Feb. 8, 1902.

A PEORIA LOCKOUT.

Workers' Call Requested to Take a Hand in the Fight, Does so With Great Pleasure.

We have received a communication from the secretary of the Peoria Trades Assembly to the effect that 122 girls employed as garment workers in the overall house of J. N. Ward & Co. of that city have been locked out, and that in consequence the house has been declared "unfair" by the local Trades Assembly.

The girls organized to protect themselves on account of several reductions of wages that had been put into effect by the firm. When Mr. Ward heard of this he notified the girls who favored the union that there was no place for them in his factory. He didn't propose to tolerate a union amongst them in any shape or form.

The girls set forth their grievances as follows:

One hundred and twenty-two have been discharged for reasons as above stated.

They had each to pay to Ward & Co. a sum of five cents per day for power used out of their meagre wages, and ten cents per week for the privilege of leaving their bicycles in the building while at work.

Their wages have been reduced from fifteen to fifty per cent.

New girls have been charged five cents per dozen on garments for a period of six months to a year.

They want to induce local and other merchants not to handle the product of the firm until the trouble is settled.

And the secretary of the Trades Assembly asks the Workers' Call to give Ward a "good drubbing" in its columns.

We could not doubt "roast" Mr. Ward very liberally in print; we could not doubt heap reproaches upon him for what our correspondent seemingly thinks reprehensible conduct; but the trouble is that Mr. Ward probably wouldn't know he was being "drubbed," and even if he did know he certainly wouldn't care; and further, even if he admitted that he did care sufficient to answer our strictures upon his conduct we confess we do not see why he could not give as good as he received.

Mr. Ward is in the overall business for PROFIT. He needs it quite as much as the girls need wages; he needs to increase it quite as much as his employes need increased wages. If these two necessities do not coincide it is not his fault. If both are not possible at the same time, he as an individual is not responsible, but he must look after his part of the business first, which is the

making of PROFITS. He can make more by reducing the wages of the girls, but if he increases them he will not get so much—and he is not in business for that purpose. Besides he can reach the girls to his own needs.

We might say he was greedy, but could he not retort with equal force upon the girls who seek to increase their wages at the expense of his profits? We might refer to him as unscrupulous, but he could reply that the ethics of business demand that he buy labor as cheaply as possible and sell its product for as much as possible. He might justify himself by asserting that as the girls try to sell their labor as high as possible, it is therefore a fair stand-off between them.

We might call him oppressor, tyrant, sweater, labor skinner, and exhaust an entire vocabulary of such adjectives upon him, but of what avail would that be? Could he not refer us to his standing as a business man of integrity and reputation? Could he not bring respectable testimony to show that he is respectable, influential and well thought of in the community where he resides? Most people who own factories are of that sort, and it would once more be a stand-off between us.

No doubt it may be said that his employes and the members of the Trades Assembly do not hold this high opinion of him. But then they are not the "community," so far as he is concerned. Their opinion is not "public opinion." "Public opinion" to Mr. Ward consists of the opinion of those who own factories, stores, railroads, mills, etc. "Public opinion" to him means the opinions of those who like himself buy the labor power of others and appropriate the product of that labor. "Public opinion" to Mr. Ward in short means the opinion of his CLASS. The others don't count. We are of these others. Therefore Mr. Ward cares little what we say about him. Our attempt to "drub" him, if brought to his notice, would merely make him laugh, if he did not regard it with absolute indifference. He knows we cannot hold "public opinion" against him because we are not in control of it, and his class is—that is, the only "public opinion" that really counts.

But we can do this. We can call the attention of the 122 young women and the Peoria Trades Assembly to the fact that the system under which Mr. Ward runs his factory is exactly the same as that under which every other industry is operated. That it is to the existence of this system that the want, and misery and suffering of ALL the working class, including Mr. Ward's 122 girls, is due. That until this system is removed it is useless to attempt the "drubbing" of any individual who profits by it. That if the girls of Peoria want better conditions they must work for the abolition of the system that produces bad ones. The workmen of Peoria have votes—they can use them for that purpose. They can assist in removing the cause of these evils by voting for the interest of their own CLASS—not Mr. Ward's—in short, by voting for Socialism.

We know only too well what sort of life the sweatshop victims lead. We know that the evils they complain of are real and tangible. But it would be just as useless to waste space in assuring these girls of our "sympathy," and "deploring" the conditions under which they live, as it would be to hold Mr. Ward individually responsible for these conditions, and attempt to administer to him a "good drubbing" on that account, as our correspondent suggests. The writer of this is a union workman, whose own children will be confronted with the sweatshop, the factory or the department store, just as soon as profit can be extracted from them by this system under which the Peoria girls work. No need to "deplete" and "sympathize." There has been altogether too much of that ridiculous and unmeaning phraseology. Let us get together and remove the system. There are more of us than the others, and we can do it when we can get sufficient sense to know where our own interests lie, and that it is a condition, not a theory, which confronts us.

You girls of Peoria! You exploited, impoverished, locked-out hundred and twenty-two! Let the merchants alone there is no help there. They are interested in buying overalls as cheap as possible. Close your ears to these people who talk mere "sympathy." Ward himself and his class can do that as well as your Trades Assembly members—but nothing ever came of it nor ever will—and you want better conditions as quickly as possible. Listen. This is what you shall do.

Get after those Peoria union men—those fellows who year after year by their votes sell you into the hideous slavery of the sweat-shop and factory—get after them good and hard. The trouble lies not with Mr. Ward but with them. You have fathers, brothers, sweethearts, possibly future husbands, among them. In the course of time you will be rearing children for the same conditions against which you are now in revolt. Wake up those sleepy, stupid male relatives of yours and show them that it is through the spiteful, indifference and stupidity of their class that you as well as themselves suffer. Give them no rest until you make them see the folly of complaining of social conditions for which they voted, and the uselessness of "sympathizing" with the victims of their own deliberate actions. Pound it into them that they owe it to you and the future children you expect to rear, to see that these horrible, brutal, degrading conditions are forever abolished, and a decent, happy, healthy, humane system of society established in its place. Don't let up on them until they get into the ranks of the Socialist Party and do

their share in helping to bring about the emancipation of their class. Mr. Ward's ear you cannot get, but you can reach theirs.

That's all we have to say. There is a "drubbing" somewhere in this. Who it is for, and whether it is a "good" one we leave you to decide.

Rickaby snuffed out.
It is not usual to employ a cannon for the purpose of shooting a sparrow, but this is what Father McGrady has done in a forty-four page pamphlet entitled "A Voice from England." The bird at whom he levels his ponderous artillery is the Rev. Jos. Rickaby, author of the ridiculous pamphlet entitled "Socialism, the Crying Evil of the Age," which was or perhaps still is being circulated by the "Catholic Truth Society" of this city. After the discharge there is nothing whatever left of Rickaby that can be identified, but an exceedingly good pamphlet remains which can be put to effective use in demolishing the foolish though common objections to Socialism which form the stock in trade of those individuals who are too indolent or too cowardly to think for themselves. It may be said, however, that while Rickaby as an economist is beneath contempt, his position as a Jesuit priest justifies the pains that Father McGrady has taken to make his demolition complete. Single copies of the pamphlet may be obtained from the Standard Publishing Company of Terre Haute, Ind., at 10 cents each, three for 25 cents, eight for 50 cents, twenty for one dollar, or 100 for \$4.00, all prepaid.

Wilshire's Magazine.
It is no exaggeration to say that the February number of Wilshire's Magazine, which has just come to hand, is even more attractive than the preceding issues. A larger quota of the contents than usual is the work of the "egotist" himself, and is written in his own peculiar inimitable style. Especially worthy of notice is an article on the situation in Cuba in regard to the sugar industry, and a curious glimpse of a post office blackmail scheme which may perhaps throw some light on the recent manoeuvres of Madden in connection with second class mail matters. A correspondence with Mr. Jacob A. Riss, "professional reformer," and the editor's comment thereon, will furnish both amusement and instruction to the readers of the magazine. Amongst other meritorious contributions may be mentioned "Madden's Soliloquy," a clever piece of blank verse by A. Ber' Bynon, a letter from S. G. Hobson, a distinguished English economic writer, and an article entitled "Extrication or Permeation—Which?" by Rev. W. T. Brown of Rochester, N. Y. Editorial comment, a department on "The Trend of Events," several miscellaneous articles and a page or two of selected and original cartoons go to make up the remaining seventy-six pages contained in the magazine, which we venture to say will be thoroughly appreciated by its readers and subscribers.

DUDE AND SUBDUED.
By Wm. R. Fox.
See the dude! an idler still,
Never works and never will,
Yet he always gets his fill.

Right and left he scatters cash,
Gold and diamonds for his mash,
Many waiters serve his hash.

In a palace large he dwells;
Round him throng a thousand swells;
Toadies, gamblers, with their spella.

Pugs and races set him bite;
Fete and watering place invite.
Cash he scatters left and right.

Yachting, golfing, dog and gun;
Dining, winning, lots of fun—
Not a lick of work is done.

To the little man so nice,
Every folly, every vice,
Sends a bill. He pays the price.

Nothing cares he. Every day
Royal treasure comes his way.
He can spend it. Others pay.

He tells never. Others tell,
Lo, they sweat in mire and mull,
And they hand him up the spoil.

Thousands, millions, give they him;
Heap his coffers to the brim,
Money for his every whim.

Tribute large that never ends
Up to him the toiler sends—
Profit, interest, dividends.

Toller! dear angelic chump!
See him hustle, see him hump,
Carting treasure to that dump!

While his near ones, dear ones, moan
For the very treasure thrown
Thus to pamper that dull drone!

That weak thing of struts and smirks,
Boasting that it never works—
Born to be a prince of shirks!

Happy dude, whom the subdued
Treat in such magnanimous mood!
Suck it to 'em, lovely dude!

Still, as to the manor born,
For their giving give them scorn.
Shear them as the sheep are shorn!

Happy, then, they may commence
To get sufficient common sense
To parse you in a has-been tense:

Keeping what they earn themselves
And putting you and such like elves
With fables on archaic shelves!

Isn't it a disgraceful condition of affairs
That England cannot deal out
"Justice" to the Boers without being
swindled by her own rascally contractors during the process? And yet we are told there is honor among thieves!

It is much pleasanter to be president of the United States than to be holding a \$9 job in a factory if your boy gets sick. In the latter case if you go to his bedside and watch with him your pay stops and you lose your job.

LOCAL PARTY NOTES

(Continued from page 1.)

SOUTH SIDE.
At the last meeting of the Organization Committee it was decided by unanimous vote to give up the present headquarters at 763 W. 63d street by the first of March, the advertised series of lectures concluding by that time. W. E. McDermutt will be the speaker Saturday, February 15th, and Geo. D. Evans speaks on Sunday, February 16th, 8 p. m.

The agitation meetings held under the auspices of the Town of Lake campaign committee have been very successful. In spite of the severe cold every seat was occupied in Lundquist's hall at the opening meeting. As the regular speakers did not appear the local comrades were given an opportunity and were ably assisted by Comrade Brecken. Comrades Ambros, Granberg and Sims spoke, and Comrade Finsterbach's songs brought forth round after round of applause.

Comrades Sims, Granberg and Berlyn spoke on February 9th at 51st and Wentworth avenue. After the meeting a branch was organized with Comrade Sims as organizer and Comrade Imhoff as secretary. The next meeting will be held Sunday, February 16th, 2:30 p. m., at Quon's Hall, 64th and Ashland ave. Comrades McDermutt, L. M. Forberg, R. T. Sims, P. J. Glauber, J. A. Am broz and W. G. Wehrwein being the speakers.

The Bohemian comrades in the 29th ward will give a Commune Festival on March 15th.

A RASMUSSEN.

NORTH SIDE.
The fact that time passes and election day draws near shows the need of more activity in getting signatures, so that we may get on the official ballot.

Also you must dispose of the tickets for the Commune Festival. They must be sold as the party needs the money. The stickers to advertise the Festival are on hand and the comrades must put them up. The program of this entertainment is arranged for women and children. Tickets are 15 cents each. Socialist talks occur at the end of the program.

Secure the stickers from your ward branch or from the Division committee. The speakers and discussion club will meet hereafter every Wednesday evenings at 363 Sedgwick street, instead of Tuesdays. Comrades, please take notice and attend. You are not asked to pay one cent for tuition.

Don't forget the 25th Ward club entertainment Saturday, February 15th, at 1745 Diversey boulevard, near Clark street.

The Sunday night meetings held at 523 Sedgwick street began with a small but appreciative audience who listened to an address by Comrade John Collins. A discussion followed. A meeting will be held at the same place next Sunday at 8 p. m.

WEST SIDE.

The West Side Organizers meeting held regular session together with the Campaign Committee on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

Nearly all the wards hold regular agitation meetings and mass meetings to be held at different points are being arranged for. At our last meeting it was decided to ask all branches to hold weekly business meetings to facilitate the detail work of the organizers.

Money for the campaign fund is needed at once, and branches are requested to send in money secured for this purpose as soon as collected.

Below will be found financial statements:
Receipts Jan. 19 to Feb. 2:
12th Ward, Stamps.....\$1.35
13th Ward, Stamps..... 1.35
17th Ward, Stamps..... 1.35
18th Ward, Stamps..... 1.35
11th Ward, Call Cards..... 1.11
15th Ward, Call Cards..... 1.88
18th Ward, Call Cards..... .25
28th Ward, Call Cards..... .53
Collection..... 4.12
\$14.41

February 2-9:
13th Ward, Stamps.....\$2.10
14th Ward, Stamps..... 1.50
15th Ward, Stamps..... 2.75
25th Ward, No. 4 Stamps..... 1.95
18th Ward, Call Cards..... .36
17th Ward, Call Cards..... 1.50
18th Ward, Campaign Fund..... 1.00
\$11.46
Paid to Workers' Call.....\$ 1.25
Paid to Treasurer..... 9.11
Paid to Gen. Com. Stamp etc. 12.70
Cash on hand..... 26.97
E. M. STANGLAND,
Organizer.

17th Ward Branch.
The 17th Ward Branch held its regular meeting, and B. Berlyn who was to address us being absent, the club called upon Comrade Wigness, who is a member of the 17th Ward, to make the address, and after defining the class struggle he delved into his early sea-faring life, which proved an interesting topic from a Socialist point of view. After the speaking we held a business meeting and all came to the same conclusion that the first grand ball given by the 17th Ward Branch shall be a success. Hoping to see all readers of the Workers' Call at our regular Sunday meeting is the desire of the branch.

TEMPLE NOTES.
Saturday, February 15th, 8 p. m., the Dramatic Club will present that strong Socialist drama, entitled "Too Leaves from the Book of Life." Fine new vaudeville features. Admission, adults, 10 cents, children under 15 years 5 cents. Sunday evening, February 16th, Comrade Smiley will speak.
Monday—School of economy, by Mrs.

(Continued on page 4.)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(Continued from page 1.)

such locals to nominate temporary chairman and time and place for holding said convention. The temporary chairman shall be furnished with a list of the respective locals and of the members in good standing in same, as shown by the records of the National Secretary.

6. The dues for the current month shall accompany all applications for state charters.

Report of the Committee on Local Quorum was considered seriatim and adopted according to the foregoing letter changes had been made.

Communication read from People's Fund and Welfare Association inviting the Committee to assign speakers to deliver addresses at the Association's headquarters on Sunday evening at 7:30 p. m.

On motion communication was received and referred to the consideration of the individual members of the Committee. The Committee on Agitation and Organization reported as follows:

1. That a list of speakers for the interstate lectures be selected by the National Committee and supplied to the states on application; and where such arrangements cannot be made then with the locals that may desire.

2. That the Local Quorum be instructed to raise funds by popular subscription for the purpose of prosecuting general propaganda.

3. That the secretary of the National Committee prepare a uniform system of stationery for party use, together with blanks upon which local workers can make reports to their locals; and the locals may make monthly reports to the state committees; and the state committees to the National Committee; the National Secretary to submit a summary of those reports to the Socialist press.

4. The National Committee shall furnish uniform stamps. It shall also furnish uniform dues cards, application blanks, etc., the same to be sold at not more than ten per cent above cost.

5. The National Secretary shall prepare a constitution and bylaws (supplementary to the national constitution), for the use of locals in unorganized states, the same subject to amendment by the locals adopting them.

Report of Committee considered seriatim. Elder offered amendment providing for travelling card. Amendment rejected. Report of Committee on Agitation and Organization adopted.

The noon hour having arrived, motion made to adjourn. Lost.

Committee on National Secretary's report made report as follows:

We fully endorse the action of the National Secretary and Local Quorum in communicating the fraternal greetings of our party to the various conventions of labor. We deem this policy a necessary one, not only because of misunderstandings in the past, which are at last being cleared up, but also for the reason that the Socialist Party is the political expression of the awakened workers of this country, and is largely composed of men and women who are also united industrially, while over and above all the fact stands out clear and bold that our interests, hopes and aspirations are identical. Therefore, constituting as we do the department of the grand army of labor that is struggling to obtain control of the governing power in nation, state and municipality, for the purpose of abolishing the wage system, and in which the workers shall receive the whole instead of a part of the wealth they produce; and being but recently organized to accomplish this end, it is our natural duty to acquaint our fellow workers who are conscientiously or unconsciously aiming to achieve this same noble purpose, with the principles and methods of the Socialist Party and to welcome their support and good will. Your committee is of the opinion that the National Secretary and Local Quorum are entirely in accord with the resolutions adopted by the Unity convention in Indianapolis regarding the attitude of the Socialist Party on the trade union question.

Report of committee adopted.
Motion adopted that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 8 a. m. Motion that Geo. E. Boomer be instructed to go to Utah for space of sixty days if necessary to carry out intention of the Committee so far adopted, Quorum having power to extend time if necessary; same to be at expense of National Committee and locals of the state of Utah. Adopted.

The Committee then adjourned.
SUNDAY MORNING SESSION.
Meeting called to order at 10 a. m. Turner elected chairman. Roll call and reading of minutes dispensed with. Communication read from Local Louisville, Ky., indorsing request of Local Troy, N. Y., for referendum on amendment to constitution. Referred to Local Quorum.

Finance Committee made report which was considered seriatim and after some changes adopted as follows:

1. We recommend that the national dues stamp, shall be the evidence of membership in the party, and that every state and territorial organization and local organizations in unorganized states and territories shall purchase their stamps and supplies from the National Secretary.

2. That each and every organized state represented by delegates to the Indianapolis convention shall pay dues from that date upon all the members within their borders to the National Committee, except those states which thereafter paid dues to the Chicago N. E. B. and that such states shall pay dues to the National Committee from and after the time they ceased paying dues to the N. E. B., according to the number of votes represented at Indianapolis.

(Continued on page 4.)

3. That the National Committee charge ten cents dues to members in unorganized states and territories, instead of five cents. Adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Committee called to order at 1:40 p. m. Roche offered the following resolution: "No member, speaker or other representative of the National Committee shall receive a salary more than \$500 per day and expenses. Amended by Harriman to read \$100 instead of \$500. Motion was adopted.

Harriman offered the following resolution: "That the Local Quorum place in the hands of Organizer Boomer stamps to the amount of expenses incurred by one of the contesting delegates, the same to be turned over to the state committee elected in Utah, and to be equally divided between both contesting delegates provided unity is secured in the above state; and further, we recommend that the party members of Utah pay the balance of fifty per cent of contesting delegates' expenses equally between both. Resolution was adopted."

Berger offered the following resolution: "That the National Committee hereby disapprove the action of the Local Quorum in placing a boycott upon the World's Fair in St. Louis. Further, the National Committee hereby disapproves of any action of the Local Quorum that would tend to make the national or international movement subservient or party to any local trade union squabble. Harriman offered following substitute: "Resolved that the Socialist Party is in thorough accord with the trade unions of St. Louis in their struggle against the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; and be it furthermore

Resolved, that upon the enforcement of a boycott against said Exposition by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the National Committee of the Socialist Party will cordially co-operate by giving national and international support. Substitute adopted.

Roche offered the following which was adopted: "Resolved, that the Local Quorum shall not endorse or commit the party to the endorsement of any boycott or strike that is not national or international in its scope and that has not been sanctioned by the national or international executive committee of the organization involved. Adjourned."

Committee called to order at 7:30 p. m. Dunn being absent Putnam was elected temporary secretary. Roll call. Roche brought up the Vallejo battle ship affair, reading resolutions voted by Hildebrand in the Central Trades and Labor Union, and the resolutions passed by Local St. Louis, and in order to obtain sense of National Committee on the question offered the following:

Resolved, that the National Committee disapprove of the action of Hildebrand in voting for the Vallejo resolution. Resolution tabled.

Harriman moved the following: "Resolved, that all government work be done under the direct supervision of the Government, and that no such work of whatever nature be done under the contract labor system." Carried.

Turner having to leave the city, Carney was thereupon elected chairman. Communication read from Nebraska State Committee opposing Socialists receiving office at the hands of the capitalist class. Received and filed.

Communication read from G. Weston Wrigley, provincial secretary Ontario Socialist League, inviting Socialist Party to send fraternal delegate to the National Canadian convention to be held in September, 1932. Moved and carried that we send a fraternal delegate to Canada. Quorum was instructed to call for nominations.

Communication read from Paul Dethke, secretary German branch, Local Philadelphia, Pa., requesting National Committee to send German speaker on a general election tour. Received and referred to Quorum.

Harriman offered the following: "No member of the Socialist Party shall receive an appointment to office in the gift of a capitalist party. This shall not include appointive offices to which the Socialist Party is logically entitled by reason of its votes." Adopted and recommended to the party as an amendment to the national constitution.

Ufert offered the following: "No member of this party shall accept the nomination or endorsement of any other political party, nor allow such nomination or endorsement to stand without public protest." Adopted.

Auditing Committee made report as follows: "Comrades Boomer, Ufert and Roche, the Auditing Committee elected by your body to examine the books and accounts of the National Secretary beg to report that a most thorough investigation justifies us in stating that said books and accounts are correct in every particular up to January 31, 1932, with a balance on hand on that date of \$20.55." Report adopted as read.

Moved that the National Secretary notify all National Committeemen to make nominations for official speakers as soon as possible, the entire list of names of which are to be submitted to vote of the committee as a whole. Carried.

Moved to proceed to elect the Local Quorum. Carried. Moved that the four now acting continue. Carried. Moved that William H. Brandt be elected member Local Quorum. Carried. Harriman moved that Leon Greensbaum be elected National Secretary. Carried. Motion by Harriman that action of Local Quorum in appointing contract with Charles H. Vall until April 30, 1932, be approved. Carried. Moved that referendum be taken on party emblem, as between the following designs: 1. A red flag (in the

exact shape of a flag) bearing words "Socialist Party"; 2. A globe with clasped hands across, surrounded by the words "Socialist Party." Roche introduced following for Boomer who was not present: "Resolved, that the Local Quorum subject to endorsement by the whole committee, shall devise and formulate some plan whereby the Quorum may secure or publish leaflets, pamphlets, books, and other Socialist literature, the same to be furnished at cost to all state and local organizations or the members thereof." Tabled.

Berlyn moved "that on or about July 1st, 1932, the Quorum call upon Socialists throughout the country, noted for their literary ability, to write and submit two campaign leaflets not to exceed one thousand words each, to be published by Quorum and furnished to state and local organizations at low rates." Carried.

Moved that Quorum ascertain cost of printing convention report and submit estimates and plan for publication to referendum of National Committee. Carried.

The National Committee then adjourned.

PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from page 3.)

May Wood Simons. This date has been changed from Friday.

Wednesday, February 19th, no meeting on account of the McGrady lecture. Thursday, February 23rd, regular Women's Auxiliary night, and good speakers.

Saturday, February 25th, the Socialist Co-operative have a free night. Everybody come and tell everybody else. Two good speakers will talk on Co-operation. We shall have a number of stage specialties. Every Socialist come and bring your families to our free night.

Temple Building Fund.

The following sums have been received up to Feb. 11, 1932. Previously acknowledged, \$301.00. J. H. Sverdrup, Pasadena, Cal., 1.50. Morris Burness, 1.00. Alex. Kominsky, 1.00. A. Seymour Fleet, Seattle, Wash., 5.00. Cash, 5.00. A. L. Grove, Tombstone, Arizona, 3.10. Dr. J. W. Dennis, Cincinnati, O., 1.00. A Comrade, 28.00. E. Scholz, 5.00. F. J. Haskin, Fullerton, Cal., 1.00.

Total, \$350.50. CHARLES H. KERR, Financial Secretary.

NOTICE.

All comrades and friends in the first, second, third, fourth and fifth wards should make it their special business to attend the mass meeting Sunday, February 16th, at new headquarters, 5512 Wentworth avenue. Bring your friends. Good speakers.

Reward!

One hundred dollars reward for any one seeing a millionaire and a tramp walking together at the first grand ball given by the Eighth Ward Socialist club at the Calumet Theater Hall, 924 and South Chicago avenue, Saturday, February 15th, 1932.

Mass Meeting.

The new South Town headquarters at 2512 Wentworth avenue, will be formally opened with a mass meeting on Sunday evening, February 16th. All comrades living on the South Side are invited to be present.

It is intended to keep this headquarters open every evening and as much as possible during the day as a reading and club room. A large assortment of literature and games will be provided for the entertainment of those who come here to spend their idle time.

Hall Meetings.

W. G. Wehrwein. At 702 W. 63d street, Saturday, February 15th, 8 p. m., W. E. McDermott will speak on "Competition vs. Co-operation."

At 702 W. 63d street on Sunday, February 16th, 8 p. m., Geo. D. Evans will speak on "Labor Politics vs. Capitalist Politics."

Mozart Hall, corner Armitage avenue and Mozart street, Sunday, February 16th, speaker W. I. Goodspeed, Sunday school 11 a. m., Wednesday, February 19th, speaker F. W. Knox.

We will see you at the first grand ball given by the 17th Ward Branch of the Socialist Party in Nora Hall, 81 West Ohio street, corner Green, Saturday, February 25th, 1932. Admission 15 cents. Ladies free.

Executive Committee notifies ward branches that a strong campaign leaflet dealing with matters relating to the election will be ready for circulation on Feb. 27th. Send in your orders at once.

Hereafter all copy intended for publication must reach this office not later than the Tuesday of the week in which the paper is issued. The editor cannot be held responsible for the non-appearance of matter in the current issue which is received at a later date than this.

School of Social Economy will meet on Monday Feb. 16 instead of Feb. 21. Mrs. May Wood Simons.

Keep your eye on your subscription number.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO. Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, South Side—Sec. Paul Pierce, 6407 Rhodes Ave. Division Org. Arnold Baumann, 514 Loomis Street.

THE NORTH DIVISION ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 353 Sedgwick st., F. W. Knox secretary, 25 N. Clark st.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor, Schiller Bldg., 300 Randolph street, M. H. Taft, secretary, 26 N. Clark street.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—Meet every Friday, 8th p. m., at 2114 Wabash (Geary). Secretary, Rice Waebrough, 175 East 22nd street. Organizer, Peter Raat, 170 Wabash av.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 2355 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeomans, 3369 State street. Organizer, Louis Dalgaard, 3705 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night at 2525 S. Halsted. Luxembourgier Hall. Sec. Joe Trent, 25 E. Twenty-second Place. Organizer, H. Driesvoigt, 3119 Halsted str.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Monday at 3539 Archer ave. Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. A. M. Finstaber, 3039 Archer Av.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Monday nights at 410 E. 43d street. Secretary, M. Kleininger, 414 L. Ave. Organizer, A. J. Nicks, 345-E. 43rd street.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, at 662 E. 63rd street. Secy., D. M. Smith, 616 Drexel Avenue. Organizer, Paul Pierce, 6407 Rhodes Ave.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every second and fourth Sunday at V. Wellen Hall, 88th st. and Houston ave. Secretary, P. Rudzinski, 9247 Buffalo av.

NINTH, TENTH AND NINETEENTH WARDS—Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday at Porges' Hall, Jefferson and Maxwell streets. Secretary, Louis Demonski, 256 Blue Island avenue.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday at Jewett Hall, 100 E. 31st street and Paulina street. Secy., P. A. Zahlar, 127 W. 23rd st.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH meets every Tuesday, having business and discussion meetings alternately. A. J. Sindelar, 1128 Albany ave., secretary. Henry Schulz, 205 W. Wellington st.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Friday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. Secy. Mrs. D. H. Daly, 461 S. Western Av. Organizer, J. Gillispie, 313 Warren Av. Phone Secy. 552.

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

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every Friday at 656 North Rockwell street. Secretary, Albert L. Ogus, 419 W. Division st.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday, Shonhofen's hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Aves.; Secretary, C. Beselack, 516 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every Sunday at Scandia Hall, Ohio st. and Milwaukee av. Secretary, A. Mark, 481 N. Wood st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third Friday at 420 E. 10th st. Secretary, H. J. Mueller, 180 W. Madison st. Organizer, F. Haack, -- N. Elizabeth st.

TWENTIETH WARD business meeting every Thursday at the Temple. Secretary, J. R. Anderson, 51 Seelye avenue; organizer, William H. Lettingwell, 743 W. Taylor street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., 353 Sedgwick st. Secretary, R. Morris, 35 N. Clark st.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every first and third Thursday in the month at 353 Sedgwick st. Secretary, Chas. Sand, 343 Wells st.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Meets first and third Tuesday 8 p. m., at 353 Sedgwick st. Secretary, R. Hothaus, Jr., 295 Cleveland av.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Fridhem Hall, 1748 Diversey Boulevard. Secretary, Ruth Dick Hall, 1444 Cornelia avenue.

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

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, NO. 1—AVONDALE—Meetings every first and third Friday at 173 N. Kedzie Ave., corner Berry Ave. Secretary, Henry Schulz, 305 W. Wellington St.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 2—Irving Park—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday evening at 715 Irving Park Boulevard, O. P. Gellmark, Secretary, 2505 Monticello Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, NO. 3—CRAGIN—Every first and third Tuesday, Linstrom's Hall, 1918 N. 51st Av. Secretary, George Jansen, 224 St. Paul Av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 4—Meets every 1st and 3d Monday, at Meier Hall, cor. Kedzie and Armitage avenu. Secretary, J. Genid 423 McLean avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 5—SWEDISH SETTLEMENT—Meets every 1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 1123 N. Francisco av. Secretary, Fred Whammood, 212 N. Whipple v.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 6—HERMOSA—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at 942 N. 41st ave. Secretary, E. W. Stewart, 1046 N. 42d ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 7—HANSEN PARK—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 233 Grand Ave. Wm. Klemm, Secretary, 1123 N. 5th Ave.

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

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Meets on call at 414 Ashland ave. Organizer, Wm. S. Ellis, 547 Ashland av.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday at Lundquist's Hall, 61st and Morgan streets. Secretary, Chas. Wistrand, 6146 Aberdeen St. Organizer, John Newman, 674 Loomis Street.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets 1st and third Friday, 8 p. m., at 763 52nd St. Secretary, Lillie M. Forberg, 6119 Halsted St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 7152 Emerald Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every first and second Wednesday evening at 1128 1/2 street and Michigan avenue; secy., W. J. Cassidy, 244-112th st. Organizer, H. DeLoose, 642 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, 1846 Chauncey av. Secy. John T. Caulfield, 1125-75th st.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD NO. 3, West Pullman, meets first and second Saturday at 120th & Halsted streets. Organizer, Christ Peterson, 1223 Union avenue. Secy. Thomas F. Green, 1153 Princeton ave.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at 2249 Harrison St. Sec. E. C. Lowater, 2249 Harrison Street.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No 1—Secretary, H. Houborg, 2903 W. Chicago av. THIRTY-FIFTH, No 1, Public lecture and entertainment the first and third Thursday each month at Linstrom's Hall, 48th Ave. and Lake St. John M. Cook, Secy., 196 N. 52nd Ave.

2—Meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 1204 West Ohio St. James Wright, Organizer, 635 W. Ohio St. Geo. L. Simons, Secretary, 140 N. Central Park Avenue.

GERMAN BRANCHES.

KARL MARX CLUB—Every first and third Monday evenings at 288 Larrabee st, near North av. Secretary, John Vogt, 280 Larrabee st.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 24 E. Chicago street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 30 N. Clark street.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st Monday of month at 1718 W. 61st St. and every rd Monday at 4065 Archer Ave. Secretary, J. Slevens, 3512 W. 66th St.

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.

POLISH BRANCHES.

POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 484 Noble street, secretary, F. Ciendara, 484 Noble street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 484 Noble street; secretary, M. Piech, 484 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Wallace Hall, 88th street, cor. Houston ave., secretary, F. Rudzinski, 9247 Buffalo ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Pulaski's Hall, 18th street and Ashland avenue; secretary, K. Kosturaki, 617 W. 29th street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evening, Kosciuszki Hall, 48th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday, 3 p. m., at Wallace Hall, 88th street, cor. Houston ave., secretary, F. Rudzinski, 9247 Buffalo ave.

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

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN BRANCH, No. 2 (Wilhelm Liebknecht Club)—Secretary, R. Pusch, 734 W. 18th st.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

THE NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB meets every Tuesday evening at 123 N. Clark St. Basement, at 8 p. m. All North Side Comrades should attend.

NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB No. 2 meets every Wednesday evening at 343 Sedgwick street at 8 p. m. All North Side Comrades should attend.

LASALLE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lecture and reading rooms at 484 Noble street; meetings every Friday night.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave.; F. P. Farber, Secy., 1094 W. Superior St.

LADIES' AUXILIARY—meets every Thursday at the Socialist Temple, 120 South 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, 120 S. Western ave. Good speakers, lectures and discussions. Secretary, Guy Marshall; Treasurer John Mulroney.

STATE LOCALS.

Secretary, Charles H. Kerr, 56 Fifth ave., Chicago, Ill. ALTON—Aug. Schipper, 409 E. 8th st. BLOOMINGTON—Dr. J. F. Sanders. CANTON—H. C. McKelsey. CENTRALIA—Chas. W. Brumfield, 624 N. Locust st. CHICAGO—James S. Smith, 26 N. Clark st.

CHICAGO HEIGHTS—James B. Kendall, 25 McElldowney st. COAL CITY—Dominik Vysokil. DANVILLE—James S. Williams, 219 E. Main st. DECATUR—Norman E. Martin. EAST PEORIA—George Davis, 110 Silver st. ELGIN—Peter Kennedy, 267 Jay st. EVANSTON—Wm. H. Kays, 1627 Ben-salem ave.

GALESBURG—John C. Sjodin. GREEN CARBON—Charles Demmrich. GLEN ELLYN—May Walden Kerr. HERRIN—Peyton Besswell. HINSDALE—Wm. Stockdale. JOLIET—N. M. Orring, 198 Cedar Slip. JACKSONVILLE—H. Hering, 787 E. Box 107. KEWANEE—Fred Underhill. MIDDLE GROVE—F. W. Moore. MOLINE—J. H. Weizenbach, P. O. Box 124. MOUNT OLIVE—A. F. Germer, P. O. Box 121.

NASHVILLE—L. T. Phillips. PANA—Hugh Fagan. PEORIA—R. F. Ordway, 225 Haacock st. PEQUIN—Charles Klenast, 617 N. 10th street. ROCK ISLAND—Henry Wieland, 1259 Fifth av. ROCKFORD—Ed. Olson, 411 E. 6th st. SANDOVAL—Richard Evans. SPRINGFIELD—Carl Sperl, 1223 E. Carpenter st. SPRING VALLEY—J. P. Malcor. ST. ANTON—Charles Schroeder, 124 La Salle st. TROY—Samuel Cartwright. VARNA—A. B. Conklin. WESTVILLE—Victor Herman.

Dr. H. A. Frankel, DENTIST 203 W. 12th St. - 1086 Milwaukee Ave. CHICAGO.

M. H. TAFT, Attorney at Law, Suite 507, 100 Washington St. Residence 66 Evergreen Ave. CHICAGO.

Cigarette Smokers! Ask for Levins "Special" and other brands manufactured by D. Levin, 495 S. Halsted St.

SOCIALIST PARTY logo with text: BUTTONS, the glass and design shown in cut, red, white and gold, at cents a dozen postpaid. Booklets, 25 pages, giving Socialist view of the world, platform, resolutions and organization of the Socialist Party, new to organize Socialist local, being read in schools, etc. 15 cents a dozen postpaid. Sample button and booklet mailed for 10c. CHARLES H. KERR & CO., Co-operative, 80 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

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Peter Sissman Attorney at Law Telephone Central 1375. Suite 507, 100 Washington St. Residence 66 Evergreen Ave. CHICAGO.

THOMAS J. MORGAN, LAWYER. We obtain PATENTS and are engaged in the General Practice of Law. We invite correspondence. 79 Dearborn St., rooms 323-330, CHICAGO.

LOOKING BACKWARD (unabridged) by Bellamy. This book costs 50 cents in U. S. A. You can have it delivered to your address by sending to Henry B. Ashplant, London, Ont., Canada. Single copies 15c., 2 copies 25c., dozen \$1.25, 50 copies \$3.00, U. S. A. stamps or P. O. order.

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Socialist Temple 120 S. Western Ave. Phone 553 Seelye Business Agent, J. P. Larsen, 547 W. Erie Street. Jas. Lambert, 1187 Wilcox Avenue. Library Agent.

A large and varied assortment of Socialist literature on hand. Number of current copies of the "Comrade" for sale at wholesale prices. Subscription cards sold and subscriptions taken for all publications, domestic or foreign.

We are after you again! What for? Why to come to the Dramatic Entertainment At The TEMPLE Saturday February 15th 8 p. m. Will present a Socialist Play entitled, Two Faces from the Book of LIFE. A good list of specialties will be presented Admission 10 cents. Children 5 cents. Watch this space every week.

ENTERTAINMENT given by 25th Ward Branch S. P. at FRIDHEIM HALL 1748 Diversey Blvd., near Clark Street. Saturday, Feb. 15th 1932, 8 p. m. MUSIC, SHORT TALKS, REFRESHMENTS FREE - TICKETS 10c.

Special Notice To all Machinists living on the North Side to attend the meetings of Lake View Lodge which meets every 2d and 4th Thursday night at Lincoln Turner Hall, 1351 Diversey Blvd cor Sheffield

Dr. H. A. Frankel, DENTIST 203 W. 12th St. - 1086 Milwaukee Ave. CHICAGO.

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