

THE WORKERS' CALL.

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

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The Friends of Labor

(This article can be secured in the form of a campaign leaflet, at the office of The Workers' Call. For prices see ad elsewhere.)

Election time is drawing near. Once more Labor will have its fate in its own hands. The ballot box will once again ask the workingmen this simple and direct question: "What would you rather be, FREEMAN OR SLAVES?" Nothing easier than to answer the question, if Labor were aware of this plain issue. But unluckily Labor has too many friends, and it does not yet know the false from the true. Therefore it is asked where it might be ruled: How to vote right! That is the question. No mistake now! Let us look at these friends who are so numerous on the eve of election, but who cannot be found next morning. Here they come, smiling and extending the glad hand. Hold on now! Let us pause and reflect before we grasp it. For one short moment the workingmen see the supreme jury whose verdict the world awaits with anxious suspense. Never are they more in need of a true friend than at such a time. Who is the friend in our need that is a friend indeed? Be sure you know "who's who in America" before you drop your ballot into the box.

Look at these two slick fellows who crowd close to you. They offer you cigars and drinks and money. If you will only vote their ticket. They speak to you of the "dignity of labor." They flatter your vanity and call you a free American citizen. They promise you—what? High wages, short hours, plenty of work, a happy home, independence, protection of your interests, and everlasting prosperity. You know them well. They are democratic and republican politicians. For many years they have made the same promises to you. You have believed them and voted their ticket. Are you any better off now? Just cast one glance at the proofs of "dignity and freedom" which democratic and republican officials have showered on the working class during the past year. Read, and if you like to get more proofs of this kind, continue to vote the democratic and republican tickets.

High wages and short hours are desired by every workman. The union label is generally regarded as a guarantee of these. Yet a friend of labor in the New Jersey Supreme Court decided that municipalities have no right to demand the union label on official printing, and a New York court issued an injunction against a law providing that union conditions must be observed in contracting for government work. The Supreme Court of New York annulled the law fixing the union scale of wages. The authorities of New Haven, Conn., disregarded the law that union labor must be employed on government work. The Circuit Court of Ohio declared the eight-hour law unconstitutional. The Supreme Court of Washington crippled the same law by exempting workmen who are paid by the week, month, or year. The Attorney-General of Connecticut refused to enforce the eight-hour law. So did the Attorney-General of Minnesota. A California court decided that the eight-hour law did not apply to state and municipal work.

Every workman would rather see his wife and children in a happy home. But if they must go to work he wants to see their lives protected. Yet a factory inspector of Illinois declares that laws against female and child labor cannot be enforced. So does a deputy inspector in Ohio. And the Massachusetts Supreme Court refused to enforce the law against bosses who compel women and children to work at night.

The eight-hour law and factory inspection were obtained by trade unions after many years of lobbying in Congress at the expense of sums that would have provided good homes for thousands of families. And now the Illinois trade union legislative committee declares that ALL labor laws have been defeated. Pennsylvania trade unions issue a report to the same effect.

Workingmen have felt to their great disadvantage the power of trusts. Numerous laws were passed against them. Nevertheless the trusts grow amazingly in numbers and strength, and the lawmakers now declare they are powerless against them. The labor unions are formed on the same general principles and under the same necessity as the trusts. And what do we see? A bill is offered in Congress to proceed against labor organizations under the Sherman anti-trust law. And an Iowa court declares that THIS LAW CAN BE ENFORCED AGAINST TRADE UNIONS.

In other words, laws made for the protection of the people against the trusts become weapons in the hands of the trusts against the people. Who gives the trusts this power? The friends of Labor in legislatures and courts. And how do they get it? BY YOUR VOTE.

The trade unions aim to raise the standard of living for their members. Therefore the democratic and republican friends of Labor ought to be deeply interested in furthering these aims. But how have they treated the unions? Fans, Virden, Hazleton, Coeur d'Alene, Homestead, Brooklyn, Chi-

cago, St. Louis, San Francisco are names which democratic and republican bullets have engraved in letters of blood in the memory of every union man. The number of injunctions hurled at unions to restrain them from every imaginable action is legion. The trusts can raise the prices of the goods made for them by labor, and the law, though violated, remains passive. But it is a CONSPIRACY if union men try to RAISE WAGES. The trusts command the services of the police, militia and regular army for the protection of the property which is the result of Labor's toil. But it is unlawful for workmen to act as pickets for the protection of their only commodity, labor power. It is even unlawful for them to call a scab a "scab." It is unlawful for girl strikers to make faces at scabs. It is unlawful for a union striker to say to a scab on the street or in the house: "May I speak to you for a moment?" It is a crime to collect dues or pay benefits during a strike. Carrying a boycott banner is "inciting to riot." To black-list workmen is lawful, but workmen are restrained by injunction from publishing the names of "unfair" bosses.

In spite of this evidence to the contrary here comes another slick friend of Labor and assures you that Capital and Labor are friends. This is the friend of the Gompers type, who holds a fat job in a labor organization and intends to keep it just as long as he can lead the workers by the nose. He is wined and dined by the bosses while the true friend of labor is denounced as an "agitator," jailed as a "nuisance," and fined for speaking in the interest of labor. While your friend, the labor fakir tells you in contradiction to plain facts that there is harmony between Capital and Labor and that the condition of workmen is improving from year to year, we see ever greater numbers of children taking the places of men and women in the factories and shops. In Illinois child labor increased 30 per cent over adult male labor and 23 per cent over adult female labor during the last year, an absolute increase of 39 per cent of child labor over the previous year. And while Gompers and other friends of labor are celebrating harmony forces with the other parasites, your friends in the courts are trying to break up several unions by sentencing them to pay \$25,000 damages and more to the bosses against whom they have been striking. The money saved by the workmen for the purpose of nursing them during sickness or providing for their loved ones in case of death, goes to the men who are the cause of all your misery.

This is the way your republican and democratic friends are keeping their promises. This is the way the labor leaders are defending your interests. Have you no other friends? Oh, yes, lots of them. There is Hull House, the Consumers' League, The Women's Social Economics Club, the Suffrage Club, and however else these clubs may all be named, they are wonderfully charitable and do a great deal toward "improving your condition and raising the standard of living." Yes, they are great souls, but there is just one thing they won't do, they won't improve your conditions permanently by getting off your backs. There are a lot more like them—the lawyers who juggle the law so that you will get the worst of it, the clergy of all denominations who are so anxious to save your souls and fill their own bellies, the professors of every conceivable science who take such good care not to teach you how to free yourselves from them, and innumerable leeches of this sort who live at the expense of you and your families.

No, Capital and Labor are NOT friends. The truth is that Labor is the FATHER of Capital. Labor alone produces Capital, and the Capitalists are your friends only because you work so nicely for them and allow them to take all the capital you produce while you keep nothing but rags and misery.

Turn your backs on these false friends and recognize your true friends. They are there, and have been there all the time, in your own ranks and of your own class. They have been fighting your battles for years. They have suffered oppression, persecution, and death to make you free and happy. You don't know them, because you have believed all the lies your false friends told you about them. And yet you could have recognized them so easily if you had but used your brains a little. The simple fact that the capitalists are fighting and oppressing them should have opened your eyes.

Now it has become plain to even the dullest mind that THE CAPITALISTS ARE FIGHTING THE WORKING CLASS and its true friends. The trade unions have learned or are learning that they have but little power to raise wages, no power to enact and enforce laws for the benefit of Labor, no power to gain any lasting advantage for the working class. That is what their true friends THE SOCIALISTS have been telling them for years.

And there is still another true friend of Labor the strongest of all. The Socialist workingmen have known him for a long time and have learned to trust and follow him. His name is ECONOMIC EVOLUTION. Against him, the capitalists and all your false friends are powerless. He is forcing them to do daily just what is necessary to make your freedom possible. He is making the circle of exploiters ever smaller and his giant blows are driving an ever greater number of human beings into the ranks of the working class, whether they like it or not. The Chicago teachers and Chicago policemen are just now feeling his influence, and it makes them think harder than ever they did before. And he will not let up on them and on you and on the capitalists, until you have all learned your lessons. Neither will the Socialists let up.

This lesson is simply this: Competition tends toward CO-OPERATION. Competition kills itself and at the same time kills CAPITALISM. Economic Evolution has been trying to teach you this lesson in his own crude way, and the Socialists have been translating his language into human speech. And because the Socialists understood the language of Economic Evolution, they have said and repeat it now: NO REFORM, NO CHARITY, NO FAKE POLITICAL ISSUE will remedy the condition of the working class. Municipal ownership, national ownership, the referendum and all other reforms will not free the working class until one condition is fulfilled—THE ABOLITION OF THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM AND THE INAUGURATION OF A SYSTEM OF CO-OPERATION UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE WORKING CLASS.

How can this be done? You have one weapon left, more effective than trade unions, strikes and boycotts. And it is your only weapon. This weapon is—THE SOCIALIST BALLOT.

THE LOCAL CONVENTION.

Proceedings of Meeting. Resolution on Education Occupies Entire Time of Party Members.

In response to the call for a meeting to discuss the party policy in the coming municipal campaign, between three and four hundred party members assembled last Sunday at Ulich's Hall, 27 North Clark street. The meeting was called to order promptly at 3 p. m. George D. Evans being elected chairman and Peter Sissman secretary. The whole body was constituted a committee on the proceedings, and rules were adopted limiting the time of each speaker to ten minute speeches on each motion that came up for discussion.

A resolution was submitted by E. M. Stangland of the 25th Ward Branch for the endorsement of the Party. It dealt with the question of education and formulated a program of demands upon the subject. After stating the Socialist ideal to be an administration which should secure to all citizens of the nation, both men and women, the free and untrammelled opportunity to pursue any course of study or the investigation of any subject on which they might wish to become informed, the resolution explained that while Socialists felt that this ideal was too high and its realization problematical, under the present unjust system, still the Socialists were justified in demanding that some effort be made to realize it. They therefore presented the following demands with the understanding that they should not be regarded as final.

- 1. Kindergartens for all children from four to six years of age.
- 2. Manual training in all the grades beginning with the lowest grade.
- 3. Teaching of history based upon industrial evolution.
- 4. Vacation schools.
- 5. Night schools for adults.
- 6. Instruction of children as to the protection guaranteed by law.

Changes or additions in the course of study.

- 1. Sufficient teachers to make the classes twenty instead of sixty or seventy.
- 2. Pedagogical training a qualification for teaching.
- 3. Right of teachers to trial before dismissal.
- 4. Pension of teachers when superannuated or disabled.
- 5. Care of children.
 - 1. Free text books.
 - 2. Free meals and clothing.
 - 3. Free medical service, inspection for eyes, ears, mental faculties, contagion.
- 6. Equipment.
 - 1. Adequate buildings, numerous, not too large.
 - 2. Ample playgrounds, with physical instructor in charge.
 - 3. Museums, art galleries, and libraries accessible to all children.
 - 4. Baths, gymnasiums, assembly halls in each school.
 - 5. All school buildings open Sundays and holidays for public meetings.
- 7. Miscellaneous provisions.
 - 1. Children in the poor houses removed to an orphan asylum or other institution.
 - 2. Children, inmates of asylums or other institutions for their care, maintained by public expense in whole or

In part required to attend public school.

This resolution was introduced by the author who gave it as his opinion that it should be adopted as the expression of the party on the subject of public education in the approaching campaign. Motion was made that it be adopted and discussion at once ensued. It was found that upon the question of the adoption of the resolution that the house was about equally divided, a large number of speakers taking the floor on either side.

Speaking broadly, the position taken by the supporters of the motion was that the party could not afford to ignore the questions which are now agitating the public mind. That in order to attract the attention of the voters it was absolutely necessary that the party take a definite stand upon these subjects in their local platform.

On the other hand the opposers of the resolution took the stand that these matters were of comparative unimportance, besides being liable to obscure and confuse the main issue, the abolition of the capitalist mode of production and distribution through the class struggle, and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, which should always be regarded as the central points in Socialist propaganda.

These respective views were urged with much vigor by the various speakers, the close of the meeting leaving the question still undecided. It was resolved to meet again on next Sunday at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue, to continue the discussion, and the meeting was then adjourned.

Hurrah for Erie!

Just as we go to press a comrade in Erie, Pa., sends the following as the result of the recent election in that city.

Total vote 9,000. Republicans got 4,200. Democrats 1,500. Socialist Labor Party 80. SOCIALIST PARTY 3,250.

Socialist party elected one constable and members of election board in nearly every precinct, and carried the first and second wards for the city ticket. The Democrats practically abandoned their ticket 4 days before election and joined hands with the Republicans against the Socialists.

General results. Democratic organization wrecked. S. L. P. knocked off official ballot (vote was 150 last year and is now 80). THE SOCIALIST PARTY gains second place on official ballot. Socialists highly gratified at the results and will push local organization and agitation more vigorously than ever. Hurrah for Erie!

CLASS STRUGGLE IN EUROPE

Symptoms of Revolutionary Activity in Austria, Italy and Belgium During the past week.

Cables from different parts of Europe during the week give abundant evidence of the ferment and unrest which is sapping the foundations of capitalist society. Distorted as these accounts undoubtedly are there is yet enough to show that socialist activity in Belgium, Italy and Austria was never more vigorous than at present.

The long struggle for universal suffrage in Belgium which began eight or nine years ago is again reaching a climax. Socialist demonstrations in favor of this measure have become so numerous and formidable, that the ruling classes have been driven to the dangerous expedient of attempting their suppression by a show of physical force. Unfortunately for the exploiters the military organization of Belgium is so largely permeated with socialism that it cannot be used effectively against the "rioters" and any attempt to so use it would most likely precipitate a revolution.

In Austria a labor dispute in Trieste has culminated in a street fight in which many persons were killed and wounded by the fire of the troops. The workmen on strike, however, seem to have gained their point, and to all appearances peace is again restored. Details, however, are not known, and it is very probable that when the accounts of this incident appear in the Socialist press they will differ materially from those given in the dispatches.

The activity of Italian Socialists has resulted in the Government coming forward with an array of "palliatives" that should certainly satisfy the most extreme advocate of "immediate demands." The list of "public utilities" which the government has introduced a bill to municipalize, are as follows, according to the cable dispatch: "Water, lighting, tramways, buses, baths, warehouses, abattoirs, markets, bakeries, electric power, bill sticking, night refuges for the destitute and most wonderful of all, the conveyance of coffins to the cemeteries." The dispatch states that the Socialists have done much towards "popularizing" the idea of municipalization, but does not say how.

Spain and Russia also show distinct signs of economic unrest, and the outlook in Europe from a capitalist point of view is certainly not reassuring, as it is becoming increasingly evident that the ruling classes are fast being driven to acknowledge by their actions that their dominion rests upon force

rather than the "eternal laws" which their discredited political economists used to insist lay at the foundation of present society.

VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW

President of Chicago Law Institute Makes Some Curious Admissions in His Annual Report.

It may interest our readers to peruse the following extract from the report of Mr. William Brace, president of the Chicago Law Institute, which was submitted to the stockholders on January 25th, 1902. It contains some most significant admissions as to the law-breaking propensities of the so-called upholders of "law and order," and also a few casual remarks which bear out with unmistakable clearness the recognition that "law" is really the instrument of an economic class.

"If I were prescribing a remedy for anarchy, I should say—so administer the law that it shall deserve and command the respect of all.

In the logical mind the opprobrium which rests upon a maladministration of the law attaches to the law itself. Minds not capable of analytical discrimination necessarily conclude that all law must be bad if its administration, so far as it comes within their personal observation, results in wrong and injustice.

The real trouble is that we have forgotten that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Feeling, in our great strength, secure from foreign interference, we have relaxed our vigilance at home, and the "miners and mappers" have been undermining our constitution.

Almost every morning each of us reads, if he carefully scans the newspaper, of some violation of the constitutional rights of some obscure citizen at the hands of those charged with the administration of the law.

The law respecting the right of arrest is practically a dead letter, and in practice the whim of a police officer is substituted. If the newspapers are to be believed, it has become a common thing to issue general orders for wholesale arrests without warrant.

We have a constitutional provision that no man shall be compelled to testify against himself, yet we read every day that some one under arrest, but under the law presumed to be innocent had been subjected to the "awakening" process. I presume that this means a searching cross examination, and have been so often the use of violence to force desired answers is not uncommon. So-called "confessions" thus obtained are doubtless given in evidence before juries, but the manner in which they are obtained is, of course, concealed.

Thus the constitutional provision is easily nullified.

It is not hard to read from time to time and with apparent equanimity, of devices resorted to by public officials to defeat that greatest of all writs the writ of habeas corpus. We also read of various schemes and devices to balk the execution of the constitutional privilege of bail.

It may be said that these violations of our organic law occur only when the rights of the criminal CLASS are involved; that CITIZENS OF WEALTH, STANDING AND REPUTATION ARE NEVER SUBJECTED TO SUCH OUTRAGES.

Nevertheless the question arises, can we afford to have laws which in their reputation and spirit are for the protection of all, but which in their execution are restricted to CLASSES.

If the administrators of the law are to be permitted to suspend its force and effect when dealing with a despised CLASS, then where is such power to end? Human nature is of peculiar construction; in times of public excitement it is not conspicuous for its fairness or sense of justice. The despised CLASS today may become the despised CLASS of tomorrow.

Those charged with the execution of the law having become inured to the idea that constitutional guarantees are flexible, and laws not of universal application, it is an easy matter for them to go further and select the individuals or CLASSES who are to be protected, and those which are to be placed beyond the pale of the law. Politics, religion and personal likes and dislikes must, of necessity, eventually play most important parts.

Mr. Brace's remedy is to so administer the law that it shall deserve and command the respect of all. He and others like him attempt to attain this end by electing to office men from a class whose material interests would be injured by enforcing the law, and who therefore make every effort to break the law in order to protect their material interests. Our remedy is to elect men to office from a class whose material interests would be benefitted by enforcing the law, and who would therefore make every effort to enforce the law in order to protect their material interests. The labor class is not interested in breaking the laws. They have to suffer dearly for it. As Mr. Brace says it is the special privilege of the capitalist class only, i. e., of "citizens of wealth, standing and reputation" to break the laws with impunity. This is necessary to keep the system going. A strict enforcement of the laws would bring capitalism to a speedy end.

The Convention on Party Policy will meet on Sunday Feb. 23d at 1 P. M. at the Socialist Temple 120 S. Western Ave. All Party Members are urgently invited to attend.

A report of Rev. Father McGrady's speech in the North Side Turner Hall, Feb. 19, will appear in next week's issue.

Don't fail to nail up the Diamonds and let our friends know about the good time we have prepared for them at the Festival.

Discussion on Party Tactics

Seymour Stedman and Ernest Untermann.

Our Convention.

On the 15th day of February, in the second year of the twentieth century, there assembled a mass convention in Ulich's Hall of Socialists. They met in a city of over two million inhabitants and nearly four hundred thousand voters; a city in which a Socialist party had been in existence for nearly thirty years, and in the year 1878 polled twelve thousand votes for a socialist majority candidate, Dr. Schmidt, and the party has grown to such proportions that it now polls less than 50 per cent. of that vote.

The mass convention was of huge proportions. It consisted of nearly two hundred and twenty-five members; about twenty more than the delegate municipal convention recently held in Milwaukee.

In the mass convention there was a resolution introduced stating the position of the Socialists upon the public school question, urging their improvement, the care and maintenance of children and the freest possible opportunities for the education of minors and adults.

There were some socialists who upon this subject declared themselves absolutely opposed to the school system until after we have the co-operative commonwealth. It goes without saying that these were clear cut, scientific and revolutionary socialists. They opposed it for several reasons, among them the following:

First: Because the teachers were not socialists, which is a good ground. We should not ride on street cars or railroad trains until the conductors and engineers are class conscious.

Second: That the capitalists used the school system to drill the minds of children into the capitalist mode of thought.

This contention was made by Untermann, but in the issue of the "Call" for February 9, Untermann says: "Of 612,371 children of school age in Cook County, only 295,500 attended school. 15,761 were crowded into rented rooms unfit for school purposes and 11,155 were limited to one-half day sessions, and the teachers have to care for an average of 60." Untermann in the "Call" is a contradiction of Untermann on the convention floor.

The statement furthermore was made in the convention that those who advocate the resolution for the improvement of the school system were sent in by capitalists to thwart socialism, which received considerable applause. It is strange that capitalists who are doing all they can to undermine and destroy the public school system, to plead for its improvement, should subsidize men in the socialist movement.

The socialist movement may be known to some extent among capitalists, but they have not yet grown alarmed over the six thousand votes which in 30 years' time the socialists of Chicago have registered in their cause.

The best servant of capitalism in ancient times was the man that told the slave that he should support his masters, and that when God had closed his eyes in eternal sleep, he would pass into everlasting paradise, to receive his recompense for earthly suffering, and he would now tell the socialists into dream-land by telling them that they should oppose improvement under present conditions in the hope of a millennium soon to break forth.

The argument of those in favor of taking the children from the factories and placing them in schools and giving them the best opportunities to develop is by no means answered by the Jesuitical attitude, referring to the occupation of one or two of those who may support the measure. Propositions are either true or false and good or bad to the socialist party, irrespective of the avocations of those who may advance a reason in support of them.

There were some comrades who were logical and believe that the public schools should be closed; others in a more modified form believed they should be ignored or abolished until we have a co-operative commonwealth.

Marx made three or four predictions, and Engels and Bebel. They set the date "when it was going to happen." The last day set was that fixed by Bebel, which was about eight or ten days ago; since that time he has discontinued prophesying.

Those in Chicago who voted for Dr. Schmidt and who thought they beheld the dawn are now not less than 45 years of age and a similar period of time may go by before we have the conditions under which the socialist school can be inaugurated.

One comrade suggested that they favor public schools in Europe only to antagonize the parochial schools. He is very much mistaken and knows little about the school system of Europe, but even admitting the point, in this City the parochial schools are gaining ground, and in their catechism they teach the children day by day to be obedient to their employers, masters and political power; that it is according to the laws of God and consistency to the Church; requires their loyalty to the established order, and the so-

cialists know very well that it is more difficult to make socialists among the extremely ignorant and bigoted than among the liberal and better educated proletariat, and notwithstanding this, a considerable proportion in mass convention in the City of Chicago pronounced itself against the school system and the IMPROVEMENT OF IT.

The quibbling over the word demand, might easily be done away with by request, urge, position, attitude, policy and a thousand and one different words or phrases which would express the same thought.

All the world moves and is constantly going through various changes; in the eyes of some, socialism stands still, now a day's forever, world without end, Amen.

Let us all join hands, abolish the public libraries and the parks, the fire department and run them with private enterprise, the postal system and the police department, let us run them by private enterprise.

Pinkertonism is just the thing. Then when we get the co-operative commonwealth, we will nationalize all these industries.

I hope this is class conscious, revolutionary and scientific.

SEYMOUR STEDMAN.

Aggressiveness vs. Diffidence.

Space forbids a detailed refutation of comrade Stedman's allegations. They are his individual interpretations of the attitude of the opposition in general and of my statements in particular. Only this and nothing more. As arguments in support of his position, they are welcome to all the public approval which they may command. Before stating my position, I only wish to make the following corrections:

1. The Chicago movement of 1878 was such a failure, because it believed in the tactics which comrade Stedman now advocates, and because capitalism was insufficiently developed. Where are the campaign documents of that "wonderful" movement?

2. I and many of my comrades opposed THE RESOLUTION on the school system but I don't know a single speaker who was opposed to the SCHOOL SYSTEM. What struck me in all the references to this point was that we were charged with being opposed to education, while we were simply opposing the resolution dealing with it. The first intimation to this effect made a ludicrous impression on me, the second caused mild surprise, the third indignation. The idea is either an amazing evidence of backward reasoning or a lawyer's trick to evade the main point of issue, the formation of a clear and precise campaign document in favor of a mild and vague resolution. This whole attitude, as does comrade Stedman's article, bears the plain stamp of bourgeois environment and is—I repeat my "Jesuitical" words—typical of the professionals who father that resolution. Many of them have joined the party very recently and at once assumed the role of teachers before they have grasped the rudiments of socialist science and philosophy. Their attitude and comrade Stedman's article utterly disregard the importance of economic determinism.

3. I was NOT the speaker who said: "That the capitalists used the school system to drill the minds of children into the capitalist mode of thought." Neither did I oppose the resolution because "the teachers were not socialists." Some comrades preceding me may have made similar remarks. But I did not hear any of them make such sweeping assertions. I understood them to say that under the capitalist system the capitalist spirit dominated the schools. It does. At any rate, not being the author of those remarks, I cannot be guilty of the contradiction imputed to me. And I confess that I cannot see any contradiction. For the capitalist spirit dominates children outside of the school as well as inside. That the schools cannot dominate those who do not attend needs no explanation for ordinary mortals.

4. I am anxious to learn where Marx and Engels made predictions setting the date "when it was going to happen." The reference to Bebel without any modification is unfair to that comrade and misleading.

5. Comrade R. A. Morris was perfectly correct in stating that public schools in Europe were a weapon against the schools of the Catholic clergy. Italy, Spain, France and Belgium are still actively engaged in the fight against clericalism in schools.

I opposed the resolution of comrade Stangland for the following principal reasons:

1. The convention met for the purpose of defining the policy of the party in the coming campaign. There are many other questions as important as the school question. If we were to adopt a longwinded resolution for every one of them, we should need a moving

(Continued on page 2.)

THE WORKERS' CALL

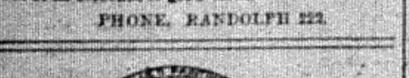
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A new steel trust with a capitalization of \$40,000,000, was incorporated last week at Albany, N. Y., under the name of the Lackawanna Steel Co.

The request of the Chicago Police-men's Protective Association for an injunction restraining the Mayor and Chief of Police from discharging any member of the Association was refused.

News comes from London that extreme indulgence in the game of "ping pong" injures the eyes in a peculiar manner. However, it is not probable that the disease will ever reach a stage where the players will be unable to distinguish their class interests.

Several working girls who claim to have been swindled by an advertising concern which promised remunerative employment upon condition of purchasing an "outfit" supplied by the advertiser, have caused the arrest of the swindlers who operated under the name of the "Paris Dressing Co."

Major Blount, commandant of the Rock Island Arsenal, it is said, will likely be transferred to another post, as the employees claim that he is so prejudiced against labor organizations as to render their positions most unsatisfactory.

Once again we are permitted to see the manufacture of that fetid "public opinion" in the discussion that has arisen regarding the attitude of England, or rather the ruling classes of that country, towards the United States just before the outbreak of the war with Spain.

The radicals would confiscate the property of others: Freeze on to tools and real estate, Left by our sires and mothers.

When you stop pointing up above; And unload stolen treasure.

Your gifts of homes beyond the skies To humble pious sinners; If they'll relinquish earthly ties; And live on cheaper dinners;

When for the lack of argument We find we're up a stump; Our hard and sound enunciation, Will always start the pump.

It is said, where ignorance is bliss, 'Twere folly to be wise; If workmen would think of this, And kindly close their eyes;

When for the lack of argument We find we're up a stump; Our hard and sound enunciation, Will always start the pump.

At Washington, last week, the House Committee on Labor was interviewed upon the subject of the eight hour day for those employed on government work.

Judge Battle of the Orange County (N. Y.) Court, last week "handed down" a decision in the case of the People vs. the Orange Construction Co., in which he declared the eight hour labor law to be unconstitutional.

though, are rather difficult to wake. People who are eternally occupied with dead men's bones can hardly be expected to recognize the significance of a live truth even when they accidentally stumble over it.

For some time no doubt the columns of this paper will be liberally used by the party members for the purpose of giving the respective sides of the discussion now proceeding in regard to the party policy in the coming local campaign.

We will strive, however, to have at least one article from each side every week as in the present issue. These articles will be presented side by side, so that the respective merits of each may be more easily judged.

An address made by the State Food Commissioner before the Retail Merchants' Association, at Aurora, Ill., contained the usual "startling disclosures" which the subject of food adulteration always brings forth.

Putrid fish, flour adulterated with mineral barytes, impure vinegar, etc., were pouring into the state and there was no protection for the consumer.

The Chicago dailies exploited these "sensational charges" for a day or two in their columns, a few indignant denials appeared in personal letters and the whole subject has now apparently dropped out of sight to make room for new "sensations."

Major Blount, commandant of the Rock Island Arsenal, it is said, will likely be transferred to another post, as the employees claim that he is so prejudiced against labor organizations as to render their positions most unsatisfactory.

Once again we are permitted to see the manufacture of that fetid "public opinion" in the discussion that has arisen regarding the attitude of England, or rather the ruling classes of that country, towards the United States just before the outbreak of the war with Spain.

The radicals would confiscate the property of others: Freeze on to tools and real estate, Left by our sires and mothers.

When you stop pointing up above; And unload stolen treasure.

Your gifts of homes beyond the skies To humble pious sinners; If they'll relinquish earthly ties; And live on cheaper dinners;

When for the lack of argument We find we're up a stump; Our hard and sound enunciation, Will always start the pump.

It is said, where ignorance is bliss, 'Twere folly to be wise; If workmen would think of this, And kindly close their eyes;

When for the lack of argument We find we're up a stump; Our hard and sound enunciation, Will always start the pump.

At Washington, last week, the House Committee on Labor was interviewed upon the subject of the eight hour day for those employed on government work.

Judge Battle of the Orange County (N. Y.) Court, last week "handed down" a decision in the case of the People vs. the Orange Construction Co., in which he declared the eight hour labor law to be unconstitutional.

fully and sedulously fostered by the gentry for commercial and political purposes, the traditional distrust and hatred of England by the Irish people still forming a political factor which on more than one occasion has been used to the advantage of the capitalist class.

Plans for intervention made by Boer delegates have fallen upon deaf ears. The sympathy of the Dutch and Germans, the hostility of the Irish expressed in floods of oratory at mass meetings and "demonstrations" have been utterly unheeded.

It is a deplorable state of affairs truly! The decay of "professional ethics" has resulted in decreasing the profits of the company upwards of a million dollars. A proper sense of what their profession demands should have reconciled these attorneys and physicians to starve quietly rather than take a pluck at the swag which this corporation has extracted from labor.

A Denver man who has been "wrestling with the problem" of the age limit for workmen, has evolved as a result of his wrestling, a remedy in the shape of a lapel button to be worn by the discarded workman and bearing the legend, "I am ready to die, I am 45."

Discussion of the age limit at the last meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor brought several white haired workmen to their feet testifying to its feasibility by recounting their own personal experiences in futile searching for work.

In reply to the soft, sloppy, philanthropic, reform, so-called Socialism of Philip S. Brown in the Call of February 1st, which he condemns as "entirely untrue," the writer who is well acquainted with factory life has often witnessed occurrences exactly as described in that cartoon.

These society ladies who waste so many crocodile tears over the woes of the workers, are living luxuriously on the product of the toilers (our own class) of both sexes, and of all ages, and I question very much if their consciences are in any way affected as to the age or sex of the producers of the wealth which they enjoy.

Should they succeed in enacting a law of this kind, the child of 14 to 15 will be fit the day after the law is passed. Conditions will not change with the passing of said law.

The condition of the parents remains the same as it has for years, and their children at a tender age to mill, factory or sweatshop, except through dire necessity, and such conditions are the inevitable outcome of capitalism.

This is the wage workers' fight, and every class conscious wage worker recognizes it as such. They have no time to pay attention to the crocodile tears of bourgeois philanthropists, who uselessly busy themselves in attempting to remove an effect which is leaving the cause untouched.

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SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE

Last year the receipts of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were reduced by \$971,967, which was paid on personal injury claims, legal expenses swelling the total to \$1,142,962, or nearly ten per cent of the gross receipts.

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CORRESPONDENCE

Editor Workers' Call: I am glad to see the subject of speaker's fees in the Socialist press. Out of it all may great good come.

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Report of State Committee

Table with columns for location and amount. Includes Alton, Bloomington, Chicago, etc.

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This financial report is presented in accordance with a vote passed by the State Executive committee of the Socialist Party of Illinois at its regular convention in September last.

The present executive committee consisting of Comrades Brown, Collins, Evans, Kerr, Knox, Richter and Smith, was elected by the Unity State convention in September last to serve until permanent committee could be formed as provided by the constitution by the election of a member from each senatorial district.

Our first task was to get in touch with the few live locals and many dead ones throughout the state, and get their application for new charters.

The one disappointment thus far has been in the amount of money received from Local Chicago. There are only 1,500 Socialists in the city who within the last two years have given in their names as dues paying members, but the amount of money received for four months indicates less than 500.

As to the expenditures reported, it should be noted that the change of name to Socialist Party made it necessary to print at the start a supply of membership cards, letter heads, charter application blanks, individual application blanks, etc.

We have therefore only just reached the point where an organizer can be employed. As Comrade Klenke has left the state to fill engagements made in the east some time ago, we have sent out Comrade Saunders, and we hope to be able on Klenke's return to keep both in the field.

The Scientific American gives a description of a portable coal loading machine now being operated in a Philadelphia coal yard. It can move by its own motive power to any particular coal pile and fill two wagons at one time, at the rate of one ton per minute.

Socialist Pointers

Is the Municipal Voters' League going to do your thinking this spring? Child labor cannot be abolished by the law as long as the capitalists enforce the law.

Capitalism is too busy satisfying its own immediate demands to give ours more than passing notice. It would be just as easy to make society over as to patch it up and the job would be much more satisfactory.

The motto of capitalist schools is to be "Millions for colleges and a few stray pennies for common schools." Cuba may be assured that it will get justice at our hands as soon as it is any money in our pockets to give it justice.

Workingmen who think they would be happier under a Sherman machine than under a Yates machine are easily satisfied. Now that Schwab is back from Europe, will it be the turn of the ore shovellers to take a few weeks vacation on full pay?

Emperor William would be tickled to death if he could just pull off an election some fine day when the socialists were not looking. If all the workmen would vote the Socialist ticket when they are young, they could go fishing after they had reached the age of 45.

As the dinner for Prince Henry is to cost \$100 a plate he will probably wonder who in the world eats at all these 15 cent restaurants. Under socialism we would not need so many policemen. Here is a hint to the city council which is figuring on how to cut down the force.

As holdups are very much in style it would be a bright idea to hold up all of your neighbors for the price of a ticket to the Commune festival. As Prince Henry will land in this country on Washington's birthday it would be no more than polite to celebrate the day softly so as not to annoy him.

Those builders who are trying to get a ground lease for two centuries must be laboring under the mistaken impression that capitalism is to stay forever. It would never do to let any city get ahead of Chicago in its socialist vote.

You will notice that the millionaire does not go about tearing his hair and declaring that the times are out of joint if he does not happen to strike a job of work. The Workers' Call neglected to send a special correspondent to accompany Prince Henry. If our readers will forgive the oversight, we will try not to have it occur again.

Postal clerks must not ask Congress to increase their pay. We have a surplus so large that we don't know what to do with it but it would never do to reduce it by increasing the pay of common laborers. While the capitalists are sending representatives to the King's coronation, the Socialists are sending delegates to the International Socialist Congress. Ours will count for the most some day.

In the State Legislature.

Work of the Socialist Representatives Carey and MacCartney in the Massachusetts Legislature. Traditions and Obsolete Customs a Boon to Capitalist Politicians in Their Fight Against Progress. Opposition to MacCartney's Bill for the Repeal of the Sunday Fishing Law. Hypocritical and Ridiculous Arguments of Ministers and Politicians. Sitout on Teamsters' Strike Unchanged. Special Police Being Armed and Drilled. Bill Introduced to Establish an "Industrial Court" Creates Discussion.

Among other legacies left to us by the founders of the Republic are a number of traditions which have been found of incalculable value to those who set their faces against progress and who attempt to perpetuate hoary prejudices and time-worn customs. Whenever the opponents of progress become impoverished for arguments, they had these traditions out of their closet, all the creaking points, brush off the dust, and clothe them in fulsome verbiage to do service for the hour, afterwards to be returned to their hiding places for use on other occasions. Just what our modern statesmen would do without a set of traditions to fall back upon is hard to say; but they should reverence their forefathers if for nothing else than having bequeathed such a necessary adjunct in the game of fooling the people.

Some traditions sacred to the fossilized members of the Massachusetts Legislature got a pretty severe handling in the House on Tuesday last, and they emerged in a badly battered condition. Many more experiences like that, and said traditions will have to be laid away forever. It all came about in the debate on Representative MacCartney's bill to repeal the Sunday fishing law, which would permit fishing on that day. The Committee on Fisheries and Game reported leave to withdraw on MacCartney's bill, and he moved to substitute his bill for the committee's report. The debate that followed extended for two hours and was full of amusing and interesting features. MacCartney opened the debate by reading from the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, showing that Sunday was to be maintained as a day of rest and recreation, that it was a civic holiday, and that the State had no right to legislate upon it as a religious day. He cited the attempts of the Pilgrim Fathers to regulate religion by law and showed that the intention of the framers of the State and National Constitutions was to divorce the State from the Church. He defined in a clear and concise manner the attitude of the State toward religion, and denounced the attempt to dictate in what manner the people should spend the seventh day of the week. He said that the present law was class legislation and had been resuscitated in 1899 by the wealthy sportsmen of Massachusetts, who sought monopoly in recreation as in everything else. He said that all through the State, workmen were protesting against the law, which prohibited them from seeking congenial recreation after the arduous labors of the week.

He told how workmen formerly had fishing camps scattered along the river banks throughout the State to which they resorted on Saturday evening and where they spent the Sabbath in getting close to nature. These men could not do this now without danger of being arrested as common criminals, fined, or sent to jail. He made an eloquent plea for the workmen and said while members of the House might consider it a small and unimportant thing, yet it meant a great deal to men confined in factories for six days and with but one day to refresh themselves. The law was not enforced in a great many instances, and its constant violation was a source of evil inasmuch as it conducted to a contempt for all law. He cited the case of one Judge who went fishing on Sunday and on the next day tried two workmen who were arrested for doing what he himself had done the day before. He created a little sensation by reporting that one of the leading members of the committee had said he feared to advocate the repeal of the law because he was afraid it might lead to agitation for enforcement of the law. That was the quintessence of statesmanship! What could be expected of men who were afraid to express their opinions in committee report for fear of running contrary to the prejudice existing among a certain class?

MacCartney was followed by Callender of Boston who made a remarkable speech in its way. He favored MacCartney's bill and expressed surprise at the opposition coming from men whose religion was founded by fishermen. In the distress following the crucifixion of the Lord, the disciples sought relief in fishing. He traced the history of the Puritan Sunday and invited them to go back 300 years when it was an offense to do the simplest thing on that day. He condemned the present fishing laws as prejudicial to the enjoyment of the workmen of the State, and in a beautiful peroration appealed to the members to throw aside their prejudices and wipe the obnoxious laws off the statute books.

Mr. Kinney of Boston opposed the bill and said the preservation of the Sabbath was necessary to the maintenance of the State. Mr. Kinney achieved notoriety last year through being confronted in his opposition to the same bill by the fact that he had attended a baseball game on Sunday.

Mr. Story of Somerville, a reverend gentleman with a narrow forehead and a retreating chin, hauled out the State traditions and besought the members not to sully the memory of their forefathers. Massachusetts had always been known as the state which revered the day of worship; and he warned the members if fishing were permitted we would soon have buying

ing prepared for any emergency that may arise in case a gigantic strike may ensue. It is said that 500 special policemen have already been engaged and armed and are being drilled semi-weekly. These are known as "emergency men," and they are to be distributed among police divisions of the city and to be used in conjunction with the regular members of the Peace Department to "reserve order." Further than this, nothing new can be reported, everything depending on the action of the Allied Transportation Trades when the court decision is rendered.

A bill that is liable to cause some discussion in the legislature is one to establish an industrial court. The main purposes are announced to be: "First, to promote industrial justice; second, to secure industrial peace and to avert strikes and lock-outs; and, finally, to increase the general prosperity of the State by increasing the production and thereby increasing the annual product, and by assisting in a fair division of the product between labor and capital."

The bill has attracted increased attention during the week through the opposition expressed by Samuel Gompers, who believes "it would rob workmen of their liberty." This opinion is combated by those who had the bill introduced, and it is probable the debate will be a lively one when the bill comes up, and one in which the Socialist representatives may be expected to share.

HYPNOTIZED!

By Wm. R. Fox.

A candidate to one in rags Spoke much of gold and stary flags; And he in rags, with heart elate Then voted for the candidate. But more his rags grew; less he got; The one elected knew him not; Or him remembered but with scorn, Till came again election morn.

RUNNING COMMENT.

Prosperity Even for Cats. The Example of Roosevelt's Signs of Degeneracy.

The workmen and citizens of Chicago are delightedly prosperous. There are no poor living under the sidewalks or in nauseating hovels. The workmen receive such high wages that most of them can now be found at Pass Christian, bathing in the Gulf Stream, or with their feet cocked on the mantels blowing the smoke from perfectos into a parlor of the gorgeous hotel, Ponce de Leon. In fact we have so much wealth and have become so altruistic that we look after the health of cats.

The Tribune of December 19th recited the account of how Mrs. I. Giles Lewis has just left for points in Mississippi for the health of two cats. A special permit was issued by the Illinois Central to permit the cats to ride in the parlor car, while Weary Willie was delighted with the refreshing breeze of the brake-beam. Last year Mrs. Lewis took her cats South for their health, and Catherine (cat) came back greatly improved, but during the summer the poor thing died of gastritis, so Catherine L., daughter of the dead one, has gone South this winter.

When the poor and very simple trade unionists and the consumptive counter jumpers read this news they should feel "chesty," and proud we can afford parlor cars for cats. We are so different from the monarchial countries of Europe, we have no aristocracy, and every man and cat has an equal opportunity. The American men and women have become such pusillanimous sycophants that they ape with avidity the degenerate trappings of royalty, and the children born in this country, who are supposed to have noble ideals are commencing the same humiliating spectacle.

The President's son, a crazy fool, runs around in cold weather without his hat, and a lot of boys to prove that they could be equally as idiotic, did the same, and Dame Nature came along and filled them full of pneumonia, scarlet fever, and other pleasant gifts which she bestows graciously upon block heads. When children who under natural conditions feel an independence and a real democracy of spirit commence to ape, one because he is the President's son, it indicates more than the forma of despotism. In view of the coronation, Miss Roosevelt at the Court of St. James, we may with eagerness look for a Grachi, a few Riensies and here and there a Brutus.

SEYMOUR STEDMAN.

A Bird's-Eye View.

Did you ever notice how the defenders of capitalism, when hard pressed by Socialist logic, insist that the present system of society is, with all its faults, the best possible? You did! Well, now it will perhaps be refreshing to hear what they have to say upon the same subject when material interests demand that they change their tune.

Here is a circular being published by a Chicago firm which makes a specialty of assisting its clients to purchase goods cheaply, and has formed an association for that purpose. Here is the picture of society as they draw it, for the purpose of inducing patronage. Read it, and then ask yourself if the Socialists ever put the case more strongly.

"Now climb to some house top and look down upon yourself. You see yourself struggling in a wild commercial riot. Every man's hand is against you and you stand alone against the field. You are larger than some and some are larger than you. You are better armed than some and some are better armed than you. You have opponents on every side; you are completely surrounded. While you rub the one in front, you stand alone against the back by some one behind. You about face to return the thrust and the one in front recovers and again attacks you in company with others. You are in the midst of turmoil and excitement. You see the, it is a perpetual strife. You are some one and you are not. You have no comrades as all the gladiators of old, who fought back to back in order to meet attacks on all sides. Look again. You are fighting des-

perately. You see yourself gradually gaining against heavy odds, but new recruits arrive among the enemy. You make a brave fight, but how long will your strength last? You have laid low some opponents, but the number in the field against you appalling, and new ones appearing.

"Do you realize the utter uncertainty in the war for commercial supremacy as at present conducted? You hear that 'competition is the life of trade,' but you see it is also the commercial death of many individuals. Do you realize the hopelessness of this 'every-one-for-himself' conflict? You know that other men of business in other cities and other lands are fighting against competition similar to your own.

"You hear that 'in union there is strength.' Is this not a pointer for you? Do you not see the advantage of a compact union, combination or association with others in a similar position?

"Do you not see that such an Association would present so solid a front to the vicious assault of your competitors as to make success easy. Do you not see the advantages of co-operative buying," etc., etc.

Coming directly to the point, workman reader, to use the language of these capitalist advertisers, can you not see the advantage of co-operative buying?

Aggressiveness vs. Diffidence.

(Continued from page 1.)

van to bring our position before the public. The resolution touched the question of "immediate demands," without offering a solution. These demands, as now embodied in our national platform, are an anachronistic survival of the Communist Manifesto. They are illogical and their realization involves us in endless complications leading to compromise and co-operation with parties whom we must oppose politically and economically. Our movement will be just as revolutionary as we make it. If we teach opportunism, we make opportunists. If we teach clear socialism, we make revolutionary socialists. The more revolutionary our movement is, the harder will it press on the capitalist parties. I gladly admit that socialism must come step by step. But these steps are mainly made by the capitalists, not by us. They will be made so much quicker by the pressure of revolutionary socialism. No one realizes how far capitalism has undermined its own economic basis, and how nearly the broad fundamentals of the co-operative commonwealth have been completed by the trusts, until he studies certain capitalist documents which are jealously guarded against the profane eyes of the proletariat. Tactics that were proper in Europe as much as ten years ago, are no longer in keeping with the exigencies of the present economic situation in the United States, when capitalist parties are winning elections on municipal ownership and referendum platforms and agitating in all earnest for nationalization of certain industries. There are only two planks in our platform which no capitalist parties dare touch: the class struggle and the abolition of the capitalist system. Planks that are being stolen or can be accepted by capitalist parties have no value for socialist propaganda. The realization of such measures as municipal ownership, referendum, etc., by capitalist parties has a reactionary effect on the working class. And it is very doubtful if a municipal victory of the socialists would result in any appreciable improvement of the conditions of the working class at a time when government by injunction has become firmly established and every measure that affects the pockets of the capitalists would be squelched by the Supreme Courts. Now, if ever, is the time to emphasize the essential planks in our platform. They are just as easily explained as the complicated imma-

date demands, and they will not place us in the ambiguous position of being compelled to explain after election why we don't keep the promises made before election, or why we did not tell all we knew.

For these reasons I offered to the convention the following declaration of principles as a substitute for comrade Stangland's resolution. It may, of course, be enlarged and perfected, but it covers all essential points as it stands. Incidentally it shows, as does also my article from which comrade Stedman has quoted, how much I am opposed to the school system.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The Socialist Party of Chicago calls on the working men to place their own interests over those of their exploiters and join the movement of their class conscious fellow workers for the purpose of inaugurating a system of collective production, where the control of the working class in place of the present system of production for private profit. The march of industrial evolution has brought the principal industries under the management of a few great capitalists who thus control the lives of the entire population. As soon as a majority of the working class will rally to the support of the Socialist Party, the transfer of these industries from the hands of the private owners to those of the working class is only a matter of form and need not stop production for a single day. Municipal ownership, nationalization of industries and other reforms which the capitalist parties will be forced to introduce between the pressure of economic development and of the socialist movement will bring no lasting relief to the working class, until these industries pass into the control of the working class.

Our candidates, if elected, will promote the interests of the working class to the exclusion of all other interests. As long as they are in a minority, they will uncompromisingly oppose all measures that favor other classes at the expense of the working class, expose corruption in every form, and advocate the extension and improvement of the public school system, municipal employ, for all unemployed, and other improvements which their constituents may demand. If they obtain the majority in the municipality, they will place the working class in control of all industries which the economic conditions and the strength of the national working class movement will permit. Workingmen, vote for yourselves! As I suggested on the convention floor, it might be appropriate to insert after "public school system" the words: "by the employment of sufficient teachers and the building of sufficient school houses to accommodate all children of school age," etc., as expressed by my open letter to the teachers.

After "will permit," it might be useful to insert: "They will endeavor to reduce the hours of labor, increase wages, use the public power on the side of the working class during strikes," and whatever may be deemed necessary. The economic development of the United States being far in advance of European, our platform should give more evidence of this fact. We should discard precedents established by the European comrades and take the lead in formulating independent documents which are in keeping with the times and tend to push ahead instead of pulling us backward. I am not afraid of muddlemo. The conservative socialists have no other choice but to follow the skirmish line of the aggressive socialists into the thick of the fight or to desert us.

ERNEST UNTERMANN.

It's a Great Game.

An English "nobleman" has discovered a novel method of amusing himself and the Chicago Tribune gives the details of the new pastime. A great pit into which the sweepings of his castle chimneys have for years been dumped, forms the playground. The noble lord doesn't play the game himself, however, but having gathered his guests around the soot pit, he sends for a dozen "yokels"—that is, workmen, and after throwing a handful of silver coins into the pit, the aforesaid "yokels" dive head foremost into the soot to scramble for the money. The sight of these "yokels" groping, spluttering, choking and gasping amongst the soot in search of the coins affords such an excellent sport that it will be adopted as a permanent feature in the season's merry-making at the castle.

Get Your Campaign Leaflets.

All comrades who have collected funds on the list are urged to turn in the money as soon as possible to their respective town campaign committees, as the leaflets are now on sale at this office. Leaflet No. 1 is a strong appeal to wage workers to support the Socialist ticket, and as a blank space has been left on it for the advertising of meetings, it can be used both as a campaign document and as a dodger. Appropriate some money for a few thousand of them and get to work. The price of the leaflets is 85 cents per 1000. It is just as cheap as a hand bill so don't waste your money when you can do two things at the same time. Get a rubber stamp and stamp your meeting place on the blank space of the leaflet, and hand them out everywhere and at all times. Let the workmen of Chicago know what we are doing and what we stand for.

Put a few Festival tickets in your pockets as you will soon be asked for some by your shopmates.

If you are a Socialist and willing to help the cause, come to the Commune Festival and say so.

LOCAL PARTY NOTES

NORTH SIDE.

The second meeting at our new hall on the North Side at 363 Sedgwick St. on Sunday evening was very well attended. Comrade R. Morris made the address. The entertainment held at the headquarters of the 25th Ward Branch on Saturday evening, was a complete success. The place was over-crowded. A good programme was given. Comrades Kepr and Knox made socialist talks and then there was dancing. All went home happy and well pleased. The comrades are requested to get their petitions for aldermanic and town filled as quick as they can. ELECTION DAY IS NEAR.

Hostile your comrade, W. J. Bartels, 124 1/2 W. 12th St. The speaker and Discussion club meets every Wednesday at 363 Sedgwick street. All North Side Comrades should attend.

Next Sunday at 8 P. M., at 363 Sedgwick street, R. T. Sims will speak. A discussion will follow.

WEST SIDE.

The campaign on the West Side is well under way and the comrades are doing splendid work as the statement below shows. Remember the petitions, comrades, and let every branch take up the matter of collecting money for the campaign fund at once. All the members of the campaign committee are requested to be present at the Temple tomorrow morning.

Statement for week ending February 16th:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand	\$ 4.01
9th, 10th, 13th wards, stamps	4.35
12th ward, Call cards	4.55
12th ward, stamps	3.00
12th ward, campaign fund	1.00
14th ward, stamps	3.00
15th ward, Call cards	.50
17th ward, stamps	1.55
17th ward, Call cards	.50
23rd ward, stamps	2.85
24th ward, stamps	1.05
Liebknecht club	1.50
Total	\$29.74

DISBURSEMENTS.	
To Workers' Call	\$ 12.50
To Com. Richter, stamp acct.	16.80
Cash on hand	.44
Total	\$29.74

SOUTH SIDE.

The comrades residing in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th wards, opened their headquarters at 2513 Wentworth Ave., Sunday, February 16th. Comrade Joe Wanhope delivered one of his usual clear cut addresses which, as usual, at all socialist meetings, was followed by a general discussion.

The Comrades proposed holding agitation meetings every Wednesday and Sunday evenings, at 8 o'clock. The reading room will be opened every evening for the convenience of members and their friends. A large variety of papers will be there for your perusal. It's up to you. Make this headquarters a success.

South Town headquarters, 2513 Wentworth Ave. Open every evening. Agitation meetings Wednesday and Sunday, 8 P. M. Rice Wabrough, Secretary, 1756 East 22nd street.

1st and 2nd Ward Branch meets every Friday, 8 P. M., 2513 Wentworth avenue. Rice Wabrough, Secretary, 1756 East 22nd street; H. A. Harrison, 1467 Michigan avenue, organizer 1st Ward; S. Klendienst, 2255 South Park avenue, Organizer 2nd Ward.

25th Ward Branch

The 25th Ward held a mass meeting, Feb. 12th, to consider the School Question from a socialist standpoint. A good sized audience was present and close attention was paid. Comrade Wanhope, editor of the "Workers' Call" was the principal speaker, and judging from the liberal applause his remarks were well received.

He pointed out clearly the futility of the school teachers trying to effect legislation without first connecting themselves with the class to which they belong, viz., the working class.

Comrades Collins and Evans followed comrade Wanhope with a few pointed remarks, concluding with a short address by J. W. Bartels, aldermanic candidate of the 25th Ward, showing how the Democratic and Republican parties have always been introducing reform legislation which availed nothing, except to divert the minds of the working class from the real cause of their trouble, which was the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. That in order to be a free people the ownership of the means of subsistence is a necessity.

Sunday evening, Feb. 16th, Comrade W. I. Goodspeed spoke a short time, and gave an account of the afternoon meeting at Ullrich's Hall. A discussion followed in which quite a number took part, which made the meeting very interesting.

The campaign committee ordered 5,000 leaflets, and will begin to distribute as soon as received.

TEMPLE NOTES.

Saturday, February 22d, will be a free night. The Co-operative will be speakers for the first part of the evening, to be followed by Prof. Greenfield, the noted magician, and many stage specialties. Everybody come and come early. Sunday, February 23d, 8 p. m., A. M. Sims will speak. Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock a great mass meeting will be held, the continuation of last Sunday's Ullrich's Hall meeting.

Thursday the regular mid-week lecture.

Saturday, March 1st, the Dramatic club will give the most difficult production this season, a comedy entitled "Uncle Rube."

Illinois State Notes.

Readers of The Call who are in the habit of observing the list of State Locals on the last page will see that there are additions this week, namely, Dundee, Kangley and Raymond. Two of these Locals are due to the good work of Comrade Saunders, our State Organizer, while the one at Raymond was the result of correspondence from headquarters. We now have 33 Locals in the State.

Comrade Saunders has been putting in a busy week. He organized a Local at Dundee, Kane County, on the 12th, and then visited Aurora, a large town from which we have never yet been able to get any answer to the many letters sent, urging the workmen there to organize. He succeeded in finding several socialists who are willing to work but the time was too short to arrange without previous notice for enough of a meeting to organize a Local. At his next visit we may safely count on an organization there.

From Aurora Comrade Saunders went to Streator and found the comrades there in rather a discouraged condition. He held a good meeting and reports prospects of renewed activity.

From Streator, he went to Kangley, a small mining town six miles distant and organized a Local there. His next appointment is at Peoria where a State Convention of miners is to be held. This will give him the opportunity of meeting workmen from many different places which are ripe for organization, and he will undoubtedly be able to map out a route which will result in the starting of a number of new Locals in the course of the next few weeks.

The comrades at Canton, Fulton Co., expect to hold a big meeting on the 27th and promise a large increase of membership. They have already paid dues for 40 members although they have been organized less than a month. Comrades in both organized and unorganized towns who desire a visit from Comrade Saunders should notify the State Secretary as long in advance as possible.

The enrolled membership in the State outside of Chicago is now upwards of 600. If the socialists of Chicago would only organize at the rate the country comrades are doing, we should have a membership of 5,000 in the State before the end of the year.

Hall Meetings.

Sunday, 3 P. M., 363 Sedgwick St.—R. T. Sims, speaker. Mozart hall, corner Armitage avenue and Mozart street, Sunday, February 23d, speaker M. E. Stangland. Wednesday, February 25th, speaker L. A. Mitchell. Socialist Sunday school every Sunday 11 a. m. Children's orchestra every Saturday 6 p. m. Siles Hunt, director. Sunday, February 23d, 2513 Wentworth avenue. Wednesday, February 25th, 2513 Wentworth avenue.

For Propaganda Fund.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party. Comrades—At the meeting of the National Committee in this city on January 14th, 25th and 26th, 1932, the work that has thus far been accomplished by the National Organization and the means of continuing same were taken under advisement, and after due consideration we decided to issue this appeal to the state and local organizations and all of the comrades of our party for such amounts as each may be able to contribute as donations to a "National Propaganda Fund."

The purposes of this fund are to enable us to continue the great and far reaching task already begun, of giving the greatest possible degree of general publicity to the aims and methods of the Socialist Party; to extend the influence of our party as a vital political factor, especially in the various economic organizations of the working class. To be the means of communicating advice to and co-operating with comrades in their efforts to agitate, organize and educate the proletariat; and to assist the local and state organizations and the Socialist press in general in extending the scope of their respective activities.

Official records show that 470,000 pieces of printed supplies, especially intended for party organization, have been used throughout the country since the Unity convention, designed by (and supplied through the agency of) the National Committee. The National Secretary's report, showing an increase of membership in good standing of 50 per cent, since the Unity convention, is eloquent evidence of the splendid accomplishments of our comrades in the townships, cities, counties, states and territories.

During the past six months the demands of all kinds upon your National Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our resources and we have been repeatedly handicapped by lack of funds. At this writing, while the business of the Party is increasing heavily from day to day our financial receipts are not sufficient to enable us to meet the most important requirements of the party work and it is urgently necessary that the comrades render immediate financial aid to the national organization. As a means to this end we again call the attention of the comrades to the "National Propaganda Fund". Donations to this fund should be sent to the National secretary and will be acknowledged in the Socialist press. Sending to each and every corner of the Party of hope for Socialism in our time, we remain, Faithfully yours, LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary.

By order National Committee Socialist Party. Put a few Festival tickets in your pockets as you will soon be asked for some by your shopmates.

Socialist Party Platform.

The Socialist Party of America in National Convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the working class and those in sympathy with it, and those in sympathy with it, and those in sympathy with it.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the S. P. to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

AS SUCH MEANS WE ADVOCATE:

1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied to the improvement of the lot of the workers, to the shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.
2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the workers in the product of labor.
3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class.
4. The inauguration of a system of public education, to be controlled and used for that purpose, in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.
5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.
6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in making these demands as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and in the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we would warn the people against the public ownership demands made by capitalist political parties which always result in perpetuating the capitalist system through the compromise or defeat of the Socialist revolution.

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SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, South Side—Sec. Paul Pierce, 6467 Rhodes Ave. Division Org. Arnold Rasmussen, 674 Logan Street.

THE NORTH DIVISION ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 253 Sedgwick St., E. W. Knox, secretary, 38 N. Clark St.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor, Schiller Bldg., 183 E. Randolph street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 38 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 published in the first issue of the "Socialist" of the following month.

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—Meet every Friday, 8 p. m., at 214 Wabash ave. (store). Secretary, Rico Washburn, 175 East 23rd street. Organizer, Peter Raat, 1705 Wabash av.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 3355 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeoman, 3361 State street. Organizer, Louis Dalgaard, 2706 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night at 225 Halesburg, Luxembourg Hall, Sec. Joe Trent, 35 E. Twenty-second Place. Organizer, H. Driesvigt, 310 Halsted st.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Monday at 3639 Archer Ave. Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. A. M. Finsterboch, 3639 Archer Av.

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

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 3 o'clock, at 652 E. 43rd street. Secy., E. W. Knox, 6112 Dorsey avenue. Organizer, Paul Pierce, 6467 Rhodes Ave.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every second and fourth Sunday at Wallace Hall, 88th st. and Houston ave. Secretary, F. Rudzinski, 827 Buffalo av.

NINTH TENTH AND ELEVENTH WARDS—Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday at Porges' Hall, Jefferson and Maxwell streets; secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 592 W. Taylor street.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday at Jusewitsch Hall, cor. 1st street and Paulina street. Secy., P. A. Zahlar, 132 W. 22nd st.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH meets every second Saturday at Jankowski's hall, 84 W. 21st street, near Oakley avenue. Secretary, G. J. Sindelar, 1195 Albany avenue.

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 W. E. Kellogg, 533 S. Western avenue. Phone Seely 525.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Miles' 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 555 North Rockwell street. Secretary, Albert L. Ogun, 419 W. Division st.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday, Ebonoma's Hall, 1st and 3rd Milwaukee Ave.; secretary, O. Beselick, 546 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every Sunday at Scandia Hall, Ohio st. and Milwaukee ave. Secretary, A. Mork, 451 N. Wood st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third Friday at 429 Fulton st. Secretary, H. J. Moeller, 180 W. Madison st. Organizer F. Haackert, -- N. Elizabeth st.

TWENTY WARD—Secretary, J. R. Anderson, 31 Seely ave.; organizer, William H. Leffingwell, 749 W. Taylor street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., 363 Sedgwick st. Secretary, R. Morris, 36 N. Clark st.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every first and third Thursday in the month at 263 Sedgwick st. Secretary, Chas. Sand, 243 Wells st.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Meets first and third Tuesday 8 p. m., at 363 Sedgwick st. Secretary, H. Holthusen, Jr., 235 Cleveland av.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Fridhem Hall, 1749 Diversey Boulevard. Secretary, Ruth Dick Hall, 1444 Corcoran.

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

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—AVONDALE—Meets every First and Third Friday at 175 N. Kedzie Ave., corner Berry Ave. Secretary, Henry Schulz, 265 W. Wellington St.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 2—Irving Park—Meets every 1st and 3rd Saturday evening at 715 Irving Park Boulevard. O. F. Geilmar, Secretary, 2965 Monticello Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—CRAGIN—Every first and third Tuesday, Lincoln's Hall, 1018 N. 51st Av. Secretary, George Jansen, 224 St. Paul Av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 4—Meets every 1st and 3d Monday, at Mies' Hall, cor. Kedzie and Armitage aves. Secretary, J. Gould 423 McLean avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 5—SWEDESBY SETTLEMENT—Meets every 1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 213 N. Francisco ave. Secretary, Fred Whammont, 2132 N. Whipple st.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 6—HERMOSA—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at 342 N. 1st 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 3381 Grand Ave. Wm. Klemmer, Secretary, 113 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 544 Ashland ave. Organizer, Wm. S. Ellis, 547 Ashland av.

THIRTIETH WARD—Meets every Sunday 10 a. m. at N. W. Cor. 21st and Wentworth av. Organizer R. T. Sims, 568 Wentworth ave. Sec. Herman Imhof.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday at Lundquist's Hall, 420 N. Mohr Street, Secretary, Chas. Wistrand, 616 Aberdeen St. Organizer, John Newman, 6714 Loomis Street.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday 8 p. m., at 762 53rd St. Secretary, Little M. Forberg, 6410 Halsted St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 713 Mineral Av.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every first and second Wednesday evening at 11th street and Michigan avenue; secy. W. J. Cassidy, 2444-11th st. Organizer, A. DeBoer, 442 West 10th 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 Chabucey av. Sec. John T. Caulfield, 1133-75th st.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD No. 3, West Pullman, meets first and second Saturday at 12th & Halsted streets. Organizer, Christ Peterson, 1229 Union avenue. Secy. Thomas P. Green, 1153 Princeton ave.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday at 225 Harrison Street. Sec. M. S. Lowater, 225 Harrison Street.

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