

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. 156.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1902.

PRICE ONE CENT

Answering Ads. for Work.

Experiences of two Bright Girls Seeking Employment in Chicago. Not Work, But a Chance to Sell Something the Object of Many Advertisers. Millinery and Dressmaking Balts for Apprentices. How Bonnets and Dresses are Extracted from Unpaid Labor of Girls Who Hope to Secure Permanent Positions in the Future. Capitalist Press refuses to Expose Frauds Which are Advertised in Its Columns.

This article was originally published in the following Chicago newspapers: Tribune, Inter-Ocean, Chicago American, Daily News, Record-Herald, Journal, Chronicle and Evening Post. It was rejected by every one of them, to the surprise and indignation of the author, who it is needless to say, is not a Socialist. It is in consequence published in these columns, as a testimony to the supremacy of material interests over every other consideration, on the part of the capitalist press. Most of these organs it will be remembered are constantly engaged in besetting their craft and willingness to expose fraud of all sorts. Here it will be seen that there is at least one exception in favor of fraud from which they draw revenue; a striking illustration of the nature of capitalist morality.—E.E.

Two bright girls from another state have been investigating the labor market. The family moved to Chicago. One girl has been a school teacher, the other a music teacher. Both pursued their callings successfully in their own home town, and neither anticipated any particular trouble in getting paying work of some sort in Chicago. Both felt that they would not at all object to a change of occupation. The Sunday papers were full of ads. It really seemed to be hard for city people to get all the help they needed.

The music teacher was an expert in several lines of fancy work, and so was attracted by an ad. reading something like this:

"Light home work; materials furnished; experience unnecessary; write for particulars."

She wrote and received a typewritten letter headed "Money Made in Leisure Hours at Home," stating that the work offered was "Zephyr Embroideries," or making lay robes, sofa pillows, etc., and was very simple. "By following our instructions you can make more in your own home than by working at anything else. Our work varies in price from 15 cents to \$10.00 per piece according to size and work there is on it. Our work is made with the 'Gem Embroidery Needle,' which will be absolutely necessary for you to have. The price of the needle is \$1.50. We then pay you for each piece made according to instructions as you send them in, and keep an account of what we pay you, and when it amounts to \$10.00 we give you \$1.50 extra, the price of your outfit, and still furnish you with work. You see this is giving you your outfit."

This sounded fair enough to my young friend, and she concluded to visit the place, as the address was given. She found it to be a small room on the fifth floor of an office building, containing a counter with a few samples and yarns and two women, one of whom seemed to be using a typewriter. The other woman showed the samples, which were mostly small, with the worsted flowers and leaves embroidered on unbleached cotton. There were a few larger pieces made on cheap satin. She also explained the work, which looked easy and pleasant as described, so my friend invested her money in the outfit and went home to get rich. She spent several hours on her sample, but found that she did not have yarn enough to finish it, so went to the office a second time to get more yarn and see if she was doing the work right. The woman said it was nicely done, and perhaps she could allow her fifteen cents for it when completed. She gave her another sample to do on the unbleached cotton, but did not give her the yarn to finish the first. These unbleached cotton samples she saw were being put up and distributed to other girls as patterns. The work was not at all difficult, but was slow, putting a needle back and forth innumerable times. After spending several hours on the second sample she came to the conclusion that neither she nor any other person would ever be able to make more than one fifteen cent sample per day, even if they gave it their whole and undivided time and attention. There was not yarn enough to complete her second sample, so she took a third trip to the office, making further inquiries in regard to the work and receiving unsatisfactory answers. It was becoming evident that the object of all that advertising was to sell a needle and embroidery frame instead of to get work done.

She had paid one dollar and a half for some pieces of bent steel and some wire, and four little spicks held together by screws—an outfit which when made by the quantity probably did not exceed ten cents in cost. Judging by the wholesale price of children's games I should say that when sold for ten cents there would be a large profit. She had spent two cents postage, thirty cents carfare, and considerable time, with no returns, and no prospect of returns sufficient to buy the potatoes and salt needed to sustain life while doing the work. The music teacher decided that only wealthy people could afford to pay the necessary expenses incident to working for that company. She still looks with suspicion on any ad. which

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Not utterly discouraged by this experience she answered another ad. which called for people to do crocheting of baby caps, tides and dollies. Here also the expenditure of \$1.50 cash was necessary before work could be secured. For the sample to work from 50 cents must be paid, \$1.50 advanced as security for the materials taken away to work with. The price to be paid for crocheting one dozen baby caps was \$1.00, or eight and one-half cents per cap. Inquiry developed the fact that after the fifty cents was paid there was no certainty that the crocheter would be allowed to make many caps of a kind. There was a promise to pay back the dollar when work was stopped, but the money paid for samples was forever gone. Although an experienced crocheter, my friend concluded that the price offered for the work would hardly permit her to indulge in both salt and potatoes the same day, so she withdrew without investing.

An advertisement reading something like this next attracted her attention: "All branches of first class millinery taught. Come now so as to be ready for the fall work."

She had trimmed over her own hats for years and enjoyed it! Why not prepare herself for something for which she had a taste? She found the school and inquired its terms. The entrance fee was five dollars, and tuition one dollar per week, after the first week, and pupils required to furnish needles and shears. It was indicated that five or six weeks would fit the learner for an ordinary position in a millinery department.

"Can I get a position when I have learned?" she asked with some anxiety. "Oh, there will be no difficulty about that," was the smiling reply. "A competent milliner can always get a good position. We have a great many calls. We had more last year than we could supply."

This was encouraging. My friend entered the school, remained six weeks, and found the instruction satisfactory, but also found that the labor market was not in quite the condition represented. She was told by girls of wider experience in the working world that she must not mention the fact that she had attended a school, if she wished to get a position. Nobody would want her if she did. This seemed exceedingly strange to the uninitiated, but her first experience taught her that it was true. It had its amusing side, as it occurred in a not overly important suburban store, and the milliner informed her that she would not think of employing anyone from a school. It would ruin her trade if it was known that she had a hat in her possession that was made by a pupil. The very thought of school seemed to make her angry. My friend replied that fine hats were made in the school, as pretty as she had seen anywhere, and that the girls were getting positions every day.

"You will never get a position if you mention school," persisted the milliner. "You never will," and she walked out the side door saying "You will not!" My friend walked out of the front door saying "But they do every day."

Then began the answering of ads. in the Sunday papers. She started out Monday morning and was told at the first place she reached that they had just hired all the help they wanted. At the next nobody was in except the girls who were working, and after a short wait no information could be obtained. She next spent considerable time walking the street in search of a number which had been printed wrong, and the place was not found until two weeks later after reading another of their ads. She then thought she would try one of the large retail stores and was told that their busy season was over and they would require no more help until after the holidays. The day was gone and no prospects of work at any price. Hopes were not so brilliant, and the thought of immediate self-support was given up.

But with a determination to make a beginning somehow, somewhere, at the bottom if need be, and on any terms, she started out again, and this time succeeded in lining a cheap store as apprentice in a wholesale store, doing the cheaper class of work. The salary offered was one dollar per week which paid carfare and left 40 cents to board. However she was happy in the idea that here she could at least gain experience. At school she had made and trimmed hats, and here she was told that she would be advanced as soon as they found out what she could do. Confident in her own ability she felt that now success was near at hand, even though she was at work as apprentice under another girl.

"You have attended a school, have you?" asked the girl one day after

(Continued on page 3.)

CAMPAIGN IN ERIE, PA.

Local Comrade Sends Glowing Account of the First Great Struggle With Capitalism.

Another campaign has closed and another campaign opened by the class conscious wage workers of Erie, enrolled under the banner of the Socialist Party. The election of February 15th marked the first great struggle of the repudiated Democratic party was assigned to the garbage dump, and the equally repudiated S. L. P. relegated to oblivion in municipal politics. In a total vote of 9,091 the Republicans received 4,303; the Socialists 3,164; the Democrats 1,481; and the S. L. P. 163. Enough timid workmen who were afraid we could not win insured defeat by voting the Republican ticket, but this will not occur again. The "best" Democrats voted the Republican ticket also. This we intend shall occur again, but the next time we intend that it shall be done openly, and not masked as it was this time. Thus we shall make clear to the working class the chasm between them and the capitalists. The task is becoming easier every day, and the era of deception is about closed.

cause they were Socialists. And Comrade Mrs. A. M. Simons should not be omitted. She was with us for two weeks and did effective work for the cause besides speaking a number of times. We could not utilize her to the extent she desired because at this stage most of our meetings were held at noon time in the shops, but these two noble women have dispelled the prejudice against "woman agitators" and prepared the field for comrades of their sex. It was a most interesting and successful campaign on the part of the Socialist Party. It was pronounced a masterly effort. She also made a deep impression at a big mass meeting in the second ward.

The campaign closed for Simons with a monster mass meeting on Sunday afternoon, at which he made the sensational speech of the campaign, creating the wildest enthusiasm, and closing with an appeal to end him the news that the wage workers of Erie had broken the chains of industrial slavery on the coming Tuesday. He didn't get that news, but he knows now that the chains are damaged beyond repair, and that the next blow will burst them asunder. For the rest of us another mass meeting remained. On Monday night the largest east side hall was jammed

use of the name Socialist, but failed. To compensate somewhat a second turn down for failure to bring their action in conformity with the law a kindly disposed court found technical justification to allow them a place on the ballot. Their propaganda consisted solely of the customary scurrilous circular distributed on the eve of election. But the people supplemented the judicial proceeding and hereafter the delinquents will have to operate under some other name. They can no longer disgrace the word Socialist by using it as a trade they will go out of business. A number of their adherents are really fine fellows and these we will get. They have been perverted by evil influences but the influence is now destroyed. They have never approved the methods of their "leaders" as anyone else. After a period of penance they will be found in the real Socialist movement, and will prove valuable men. We have already secured a number of their best; we will soon have such of the others as are desirable. Meanwhile the poor old buzz-saw is in

Convention Decides on Policy.

Large Meeting of Party Members at Socialist Temple on last Sunday Defines Attitude of Party in Coming Campaign. Committee on Resolutions Brings in Majority and Minority Reports. After Lengthy Discussion Former is Adopted by Large Majority and Endorsed as the Expression of the Local Chicago Towards Approaching Election. Both Reports are Ordered Printed in Party Organ.

The meeting to discuss the party policy which was opened at Uhlrich's hall last Sunday evening and continued to the next Sunday at the Socialist Temple, met there according to appointment on last Sunday. The same chairman and secretary officiated as at the previous meeting, and called the body to order about 1:30 p. m.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, in which some corrections were made, the time of the speakers was arranged and the meeting proceeded to business.

The resolution offered by E. M. Stangland, which formed the subject of discussion at the previous meeting, was laid on the table by a vote of 59 to 21.

Resolutions were then offered by the following comrades, Kaplan, Stedman, Untermann, Goodspeed, and Washbrough, each being introduced as a substitute for all others preceding it.

It was finally decided that a committee should be elected to examine all the resolutions tendered and submit their finding to the convention. Much time was occupied in discussing parliamentary procedure before the committee was set to work.

It consisted of the following members: Stedman, Untermann, Simons, Hitch, Morris, Kaplan, Brown, Taft, Stangland, Sissman, Smith, Baer, Becker and Lowrie. While the committee were at work the convention was addressed by various party members, who presented different views of the subject under discussion.

The committee reported about 4:30 p. m. Its finding took the form of a majority and minority report, the former of which was read by Kaplan who moved its adoption by the convention. The minority report was then read by Stedman, who moved its adoption by the convention, as a substitute for the report of the majority.

Both reports being ordered printed in the Workers' Call they are herewith presented:

Majority Report.

The Socialist Party of Chicago calls on the workingmen to place their own interests above those of their exploiters and join the movement of their class conscious fellow workers for the purpose of inaugurating a system of collective production under 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, and advocate all improvements in the interest of the working class, especially municipal employment for all unemployed, and the extension of the public school system. Requirements for an effective system of public education we declare to be: sufficient school buildings for all children of school age, provided with modern improvements; sufficient school teachers to take care of all children of school age; free text books, free libraries, manual training; food and clothing furnished to all pupils; kindergartens for children four to six years old; gymnasiums, baths and play grounds; full liberty of scientific investigation and discussion.

Municipal ownership in any form that falls short of control of all industries cannot materially benefit the mass of wage workers. Municipalization of industries can only be classified as Socialism when the workers of such industries are afforded the opportunity of controlling and regulating such industries. Therefore be it resolved, that the Socialist Party of Chicago stand clear of all entangling alliances and hold out as the only solution for economic evils the complete socialization of all industries and the control and regulation of all means of transportation, production, and distribution by the producing class and the installation of a democratized system of administration.

Minority Report.

The Socialist Party of Chicago in mass convention assembled affirms its allegiance to the principles of Socialism and recognizes the fact that the emancipation of the working class lies in obtaining by the power of the government in the City, State and Nation, and in the collective ownership and operation of all the means of production and distribution.

While we realize that all of the powers of government must be controlled by the working class before it can achieve its industrial freedom, we also realize that all measures which will raise the standard of living of the working class, or any part of it, are means to this end.

We recognize that the employees of the public corporations of this city, namely, the gas, telephone and electric light and street railway corporations are both underpaid and overworked; that they meet with constant opposition when they attempt to organize themselves into trade unions, and that they are obliged to work in dangerous and exposed positions.

We recognize the fact that there is a strong and growing sentiment in this city for the municipalization of these industries, and that there is little exploitation of the employees in an industry publicly owned and operated, and we therefore express ourselves in favor of the ownership of street railways, gas, electric light and telephones of this city by the people. We believe, however, that the revenue from such ownership and operation should not inure to the benefit of the exploiters of labor, but should be used to benefit the employees and of the service.

We call attention to the fact that the working class can have little interest in cheaper street car fare or in the dividends and profits arising out of municipally owned industries which are operated for the sole benefit of the exploiters of labor by relieving them of taxes.

We therefore urge and demand that the City of Chicago take steps to acquire the properties of the street railway, gas, electric lighting, and telephone corporations; that when this is done the wages of the men employed shall be raised and the working day of the employees shortened.

We demand that the merit and civil service system be installed, and that a system of old age and disability pensions be put in operation for the benefit of the employees. We demand that employees be given safe and comfortable places to work.

We demand after the foregoing shall have been realized that any surplus which may be left shall be used first for the improvement of the service, and second, for the installment of a system of public works and public industries such as the improvement of the school system, free public hospitals with ample accommodations, municipal coal and wood yards, ice houses and bakeries, and the employment of the unemployed.

Discussion at once was taken up, many speakers for each report participating. Until nearly 8 p. m. the relative merits of each were presented in succession by the ablest advocates on either side. Finally the vote was taken with the result that the minority report received 30 votes, the number voting against; not being counted, as it was clearly between four and five times as great.

The majority report was then adopted, the vote being so overwhelmingly in its favor that as in the previous case no count was deemed necessary.

It was then endorsed as the expression of Local Chicago of the Socialist Party, and the convention adjourned.

Lost and Found.

Robert Louis of Toledo, O., has LOST his job. Robert USED TO operate a small drill in a bicycle factory for which he was paid \$1.75 per day. Robert's daughter has FOUND a job. She NOW operates a small drill in a bicycle factory and is paid \$5 per week for her services. It happens to be the same factory in which her father worked, and the drill is the identical one which he operated. Robert came to Chicago, but finding that other men's daughters were operating drills here also, went to labor headquarters and told his story. The labor men listened to his tale of woe and expressed their astonishment accordingly. They had never heard of anything like it before. And yet Robert had only told them what they had heard hundreds of times from Socialist workmen within their own unions, and probably Robert himself has also heard it quite as often. It is not the coincidence but the fact that Robert was displaced by cheaper labor that is significant. Had it been any other man's daughter that took his place the result would have been similar. That drill is producing Socialism to Robert and telling him that his class must collectively own the machinery of production or starve. May be Robert can't hear it, but it says so just the same.



THE OWNER MAKES A CHANGE.

The campaign for municipal control assumed definite shape on December 12th, when a convention to which nearly every trades union in the city sent two delegates, placed in nomination a full list of Socialist trades union candidates on a clear cut class conscious Declaration of working class principles. At the head of this ticket was George N. Warde, of the Carriers' Union No. 107; James Wilson, Jr., of the Pattern-makers; and H. C. Gould, of the Printers, 77. These with the assessors constituted the city ticket. For assessors there were Julius Ernstfeld of Machinists; T. H. Mosher of Carpenters; and G. F. Hibeck of Molders, all active, intelligent and popular. The ward and precinct tickets were of like character but lack of space precludes mention of them all, there being over 120.

The campaign was waged entirely on educational lines. Meetings were held every night and in nearly every union hall of the city, and the addresses of the candidates and other speakers were of the straight uncompromising socialist order. The efforts of the local comrades were most effectively supplemented by Comrades Nie Geiger, A. M. Simons, August Klenke, and Mother Jones. We had "Comrade" Ben Tillett for two nights, but he did us more harm than good with his muddled and ill-advised harangues—and charged us like a true exploiter for the entertainment we gave him. Geiger was with us for ten days, Simons a week and Klenke two weeks. Mother Jones stopped over with us three days, insisted on paying all her own expenses, and made two of her characteristic speeches which were of incalculable value to the movement, one at the labor carnival and the other at the C. L. U. hall. The services of these comrades cost us nothing—be-

to the doors for another hearing of the revolutionary class doctrines by the candidates, and the "iron bound Dutchman," as Klenke was affectionately dubbed. And they got it.

The result has been announced. The effect is dumbfounding. Capitalist press and politicians are amazed. The press is trying to strangle the baby and the politician is trying to straddle it, but neither will succeed. The baby is a giant in mind and body. The efforts of these worthies are really rich. The rep-dem press agree that the republican wage workers played a low-down game on the democratic wage worker, the purpose of this clearly being to pick the democrat back into his old pen, but the man whose intelligence indicated his vote for class interest simply smiles at the puerility of such charges. Then the democratic organ declares that the men who voted the Socialist ticket are only "radical" democrats and that they will get what they want in the democratic party—and the men smile again. And the democratic politicians proffer the olive branch and suggest "union" to beat the republicans, and the Socialists just give them the laugh; they haven't anything to unite with—except the republican party.

The concerted effort of the capitalist press to make it appear that the republican wage workers flunked the Socialist ticket and voted the republican ticket is made ridiculous by an analysis of the returns which clearly establishes the fact that republican success was made possible by the "conservative" and "best" democrats, and since the election these same democrats admit it.

the shop for repairs; it is toothless at best, now it is off the shaft entirely. They may get it back on to wheeze a little in the fall campaign, but it will never again make any sawdust.

Still another result of the clear presentation of Socialist philosophy in the campaign just closed is found in the eagerness to join the Local manifested by the class-conscious union men who did such splendid work for their class, and in the increased power of our paper, the Erie People, which aided so materially in securing the splendid victory. We will soon have the largest and best organization in the state.

Comrade August Klenke is now in Pittsburg on an organizing tour. He left here last Saturday, where he had been campaigning for two weeks, stopping at New Castle to study the situation there and discuss plans for the fall campaign. He will put in two weeks or so in Allegheny county, dis-infect the place of stunk odor, and establish a strong healthy organization. Then he will probably return to Erie where the comrades want to use him as organizer until the November elections. The Erie boys are nothing if not ambitious. They have definitely announced the election of their city assemblymen and are out for a congressman, to say nothing of all the county officers.

Meeting of General Committee, Saturday Eve., 103 Randolph St.

J. P. Morgan & Co. attended to the DISTRIBUTION of \$10,000,000 of profits to shareholders of the Steel Trust last week. The PRODUCTION of this amount—but that's another story.

THE WORKERS' CALL

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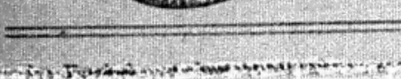
Subscription Rates: One year, \$3.00; Six months, \$1.80; Three months, \$1.00. Single copies, 10c. Foreign postage, per annum, \$4.00.

Advertisements: A limited number of acceptable advertisements will be accepted. Rates will be made known upon application.

Editorial Announcements: To secure the return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed. Communications must reach the office by Monday evening preceding the issue in which they are to appear.

Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

Phone R and Olm 222



right for an army rifle which will enable a marksman to bring down his enemy every time. It is described as a small sheet of semi-opaque glass upon which a cross is engraved. On looking through the sheet the shooter sees this cross projected on the object aimed at, and then lets go. The cross is to be illuminated at night time so as to render the darkness no bar to the slaughtering industry. Onward, Christian soldiers!

Victor Emanuel, king of Italy, "has practically thrown himself into the arms of the Socialists," says a cable dispatch. He is "prepared to go far in conceding their demands," etc. He ought to have prepared himself to go the whole length before throwing himself into their arms, but no doubt he thought the Socialists would not be so hard on him.

Perhaps you may have noticed that there is no opposition expressed in the capitalist papers to General Weyler getting a "free hand" in Barcelona, though it was altogether different in Cuba. And yet he was only preserving "law and order" in both places. But then the Cuban workmen were not fighting for their own interests as were the Barcelona wage slaves. That explains fully the silence of the press as regards Weyler in the latter case.

Once again a supreme court gives evidence of its ownership. The suit of the City of St. Louis against the State Board of Equalization to compel the assessment of the franchises of twenty-one corporations so that an additional revenue of \$300,000 would accrue to the city therefrom, has been knocked out by the Supreme Court of Missouri, all the judges concurring in the decision and all declining to explain their reasons therefor. Now if the "City of St. Louis" really wishes to know why, we suggest that an application to the local Socialist Party would bring out the desired information.

One Smalley, the Washington correspondent of the London Times, has been "denounced" as a "toady" because he supplied the paper which employed him with the sort of stuff which the "public" demanded and paid for. Smalley, it seems has been sending copy in which American politicians and statesmen were represented in very questionable light and held up to the ridicule and contempt of the Times readers. This conduct is said to be more despicable because Smalley, it seems, is an American. Such denunciation seems unspeakably silly in view of the fact that the man is merely an employe whose work must be satisfactory to his employers. Like every other capitalist press writer he has to get out the kind of stuff demanded or give place to one who will. He may or may not believe a word he writes, but that is a matter of indifference to his employers, and the people who are "denouncing" him know all this just as well as he does.

It is said that it is now a common practice among Chicago beggars to mutilate or blister their limbs with acids in order to excite the pity of passers-by, and that several of these self-torturers have acquired snug fortunes by these methods. Two of these men were recently fined by Justice Sabath, after admitting that they had tortured themselves for years to excite public sympathy. The judge declared that it was an imposition on the public and should be suppressed. Very good. But what

about the fellows who acquire money by torturing other people in unsanitary sweatshops, factories and plants where dangerous machinery is left unguarded, where rotten steam boilers and defective blast furnaces almost daily maim and torture scores of people who do useful work? Is it an imposition on the public when these fellows represent themselves as undergoing far more torture and hardship than their victims, in the effort to find employment for the latter? Why not suppress these counterfeit woes of the wealthy also?

VALEDICTORY.

After completing three full years as the organ of the Socialist movement in Chicago, THE WORKERS' CALL goes out of existence with this issue and gives place to its successor, THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST. Three years ago when the first copy of this paper was published its policy was definitely outlined in a salutatory editorial. It was established for the purpose of expounding the doctrines of Socialism upon the lines laid down by the class conscious Socialists of the world. The keynote of its position was stated to be the recognition of social progress as the outcome of antagonisms existing between economic classes, and its purpose the arousing of the working class to a perception of their distinct economic interests as a class. This policy will not be affected by the change of name. The declaration of principles contained in the initial number of THE WORKERS' CALL will also serve for THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST. Nothing has occurred with the past three years which would necessitate a change in this respect. The basic principles of International Socialism have not changed, therefore THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST will continue the policy of its predecessor.

How that policy was upheld by the Workers' Call our readers must judge for themselves. That the three years of its existence were replete with all the trials and difficulties which are common to a journal of the social revolution, every active party member knows only too well. In addition to the opposition of hostile or indifferent masses outside the movement, the paper almost from its birth had to contend with grave internal dissensions within the party itself. Nevertheless we may state without boasting that the principles and policy announced with the birth of the paper have never been deviated from one hair's breadth.

Measured by bourgeois standards, the Workers' Call was not a success. That we freely admit. That it also had many faults and shortcomings is equally undeniable. That it made many enemies is also beyond dispute. The financial burdens connected with its publication, though borne faithfully and patiently by its active supporters, to some extent also detracted from its literary merit and perhaps its usefulness. But the recognition of those facts merely serves to emphasize our statements as to the clearness of the position taken.

But from the Socialist point of view the aspect is more encouraging. Started when there were rather less than 250 organized Socialists in the city the three years of propaganda have seen this number increased more than six fold, local ward branches and educational clubs have grown from eighteen to upwards of sixty, while the vote has risen from a little over 1,200 to nearly 7,000 in the last election. The line of battle has been widely extended, the Socialist working nucleus become clearer, more coherent, and more effective. In effecting this change it will be readily admitted that the Workers' Call bore no insignificant part.

With the struggles of these three years the Workers' Call will always be prominently identified, and though there may, perhaps, be some regret in parting with a name so closely connected with the local Socialist movement, the loss is only apparent, not real. Its successor, THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST, will carry on the struggle, at least with equal energy, and it rests with the party members themselves to extend its influence in the Socialist movement far beyond that of its predecessor.

In presenting this, the last number of the Workers' Call, to our readers, contributors, subscribers and party members, we take the opportunity of acknowledging the value of their support, and services during its existence, and in view of the fact that the battle for the emancipation of the working class has yet to be won, to request that the same energy in the cause of economic freedom be transferred to its successor, THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE

Dr. Felix Adler advocates a new attitude towards the production of wealth, which he denominates "Functionalism," or "Vocationalism," and says it should take the place of Socialism. The idea seems to be that "public opinion" should be set in motion to induce the rich to donate their vast wealth (a la Carnegie) for the "good of the community." "Public opinion" the doctor calls an "irresistible force" and holds that if "the rich" don't bow before it they will come to be regarded as "churls." So let us drop Socialism and take up "Functionalism." The exploiting classes will fork out liberally if threatened with the "irresistible force" of an accusation of churlishness.

Newspaper reports state that the German Socialists of Chicago are wrangling over the question as to whether "Die Wacht am Rhein" or "Heil der im Siegerkranz" shall be rendered as a chorus at the reception of Prince Henry. Some of our German comrades should sell Henry a ticket to the Commune Festival so that he might come and see for himself that there is a very considerable number of German singers in Chicago who are not particularly concerned with either alternative.

A Socialist named James O'Connor addressed the Federation of Labor last week on the "age limit" question. He pleaded eloquently for the old men, denounced the employment of "rascals" by "unscrupulous" contractors and ended by declaring that "man's inhumanity to man is at the bottom of the trouble." This view of the situation should not be contemptuously brushed aside. It may perhaps be unworthy of consideration, but then it should be remembered that Mr. O'Connor is blind, and can be consistently excused.

Last week in one of the Eastern manufacturing cities several children insufficiently clothed and shod were provided in that respect by the local relief association. It turned out on inquiry that the father of one of these children was employed in a rubber factory from which the latest New York fad is being supplied, viz., rubber shoes for dogs at \$7.45 per set.

Official reports from London announce an increase of 3,726 papers this year over the corresponding figures for 1901, the highest total in twenty-nine years. However, that is not a "burning issue" in London at present. The real question now agitating the "public mind" over there is how Ed. shall be greased down or "appointed" as they call it, at the coronation ceremony. At least that is the impression which might be gathered from the cable dispatches which give a few words to the paper question and a column or so to the other.

Illinois coal miners at their Peoria convention refused point blank to contribute to the McKinley memorial fund. A storm of hisses greeted the mover of the resolution, according to the press report of the affair. This was unworthy of the occasion. A man possessed of sufficient gall and assurance to introduce such a proposition is at least entitled to a recognition of his audacity in the form of a roar of laughter. The whole incident proves that the miners are such serious folk as to have little sense of the humorous left.

Chicago post office employes have secured the eight hour day, but there must be no mail left unsorted overnight. This is about as good as the numerous decisions of judges who did not go so far as to declare the eight hour law "unconstitutional," but held that it did not apply to men working by the day, week or month. Otherwise it was good law and would be enforced.

Our readers will remember that the inquiry into the recent railroad accident known as the "tunnel horror" in New York city resulted in the "censuring" of the officials and the acquittal of the engineer, Wisker, from all blame in the matter. There is the next development. Wisker has been fired bodily, and is now looking for a job, in spite of the promise of the counsel for the road, who asserted at the inquiry that he would be given a situation for life by the company at easy work.

Nearly two hundred harness makers employed by the local firm of I. Kiper & Sons, Congress and Peoria streets, went on strike last week because their demand of an increase of ten per cent in wages was not granted. There being three grades of workmen employed by the firm, whose wages were respectively \$15, \$11 and \$8 per week, the firm generously offered to cut the wages of the high priced men and raise that of the low priced ones. This offer was refused, the employes not understanding the benefit of paying Paul by robbing Peter, so the Peters and Pauls (25 non-union men among them) walked out, thus destroying for the time being the harmony which should exist, etc., etc.

F. S. Egloff—Have no definite information regarding the concern you mention. It would be well, however, to proceed with extreme caution before doing business with them. Extra vagrant promises are usually made to attract suckers, and their preparation as set forth in prospectuses etc., have already become a special industry. The art of concealing the book with the bait has been brought to great perfection nowadays.

BOOK REVIEW.

THE AMERICAN FARMER, by A. M. Simons, editor of the International Socialist Review. Standard Socialist Series. Cloth 25c. Price 50 cents. Charles H. Kerr and Co., 16 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

It will be readily admitted by Socialists themselves that in this country at least a comprehensive knowledge of the problems of agriculture has rarely been an attribute of even the best informed Socialist writers, who through environment were generally compelled to make a special study of the industrial wage worker and view all social problems from that standpoint. As a consequence most of the literature that has appeared upon this subject from such writers has necessarily been fragmentary, and the conclusions drawn frequently incorrect through lack of sufficient data. The work before us is an attempt to sketch an outline of the entire field, and it may be said that the author enjoys the advantage of being, through personal experience, somewhat better equipped for the task than most of his Socialist contemporaries.

We cannot pretend to give a review of the work in the form of a criticism of its contents, not being sufficiently acquainted with the subject. However, the attention of many who are more conversant with agricultural questions than ourselves, it may perhaps be more useful to give a short synopsis of its contents instead.

The work is divided into three parts: First, Historical; second, Agricultural Economics; third, The Coming Change. In introducing the subject the author points out the impossibility of judging the problem of American agriculture by comparison with European, the American farmer being a distinct and peculiar social factor, while European agriculture is based to a very large extent upon the survivals and remnants of feudalism. Besides, the question in the United States involves such vast differences of soil and climate, which in turn produces different types of farmers and farming, that comparison with European becomes still more out of the question.

The first section deals with the agriculture of the New England States, the South, the Middle West, the Great Plains, the Far West and the arid belt, the historical development of each section being briefly traced down to the present day. In this connection, the questions of slavery, the exodus from Eastern States, discovery of gold in the Far West, extension of railroads, irrigation, and other matters connected with the development and settlement of these vast areas are discussed in due order. Some notice is also given of the political phenomena such as the Grange and Populist movements which marked the development of the Middle Western States.

Agricultural Economics are dealt with in the second part, the following subjects coming under this head: The movement towards the cities, disappearance of farm industries and their reappearance in the capitalist factory system, specialization of agriculture, improvements of agricultural machinery, and the transformation of the farmer from a producer for direct use to a producer for the world market. This chapter also contains what is perhaps the most important part of the whole, an "analysis of concentration, in agriculture" which occupies an entire chapter.

The author denies that concentration necessarily means an increase in the size of the industrial unit, and defines it as "a movement tending to give a continually diminishing minority of the persons engaged in any industry a constantly increasing control over the essential, and a continually increasing share of the total values of the returns of that industry."

From this view of concentration, which is worked out in detail and illustrated by numerous examples, the author comes to the conclusion that the actual farmer not being in possession of the predominant machinery of production, such as railroads, elevators, cold storage warehouses, etc., is in an analogous position to the city carpenter who possesses a saw and hammer, or the coal miner who owns a pick and shovel; the control of the essentials of production being in other hands thus reducing him to the economic status of a wage worker, while the possession of the land merely tends to confirm him in the illusion that he is really a capitalist property holder.

The third and last part deals with the future evolution of the farmer; exposes the fallacious idea of hostility between the farmer and city wage worker, and treats of Socialism and its relation to agricultural communities. Space is also devoted to a consideration of the possibilities of irrigation, forestry, sewage farming, etc., under a Socialist regime, the whole leading up to the conclusion that the realization of economic freedom for the farmers must begin with political union between them and the city wage workers for control of the governmental power and the consequent abolition of the capitalist system of production and distribution.

We may say in conclusion that the book is a distinct contribution to Socialist literature upon this subject, and may reasonably be expected to attract the attention and broaden the views of the particular community of producers for whom it was primarily intended. We would fain believe that it will be the precursor of many similar works, the necessity of which is becoming more apparent now that the farmer shows signs of turning towards Socialism as a weapon wherewith to combat the merciless exploitation to which he is common with the city wage worker is subjected.

THE MONOLOGUES OF A MILLIONAIRE.

By Mr. Rockham's Soliloquies. Soliloquy No. 9.

The Socialist is such a bore In walking up the masses; He puts his finger on our sore— Divides us into classes.

Against the proletariat He sets the men of riches; He tells exactly where we're at, Points where the blame thing itches.

He shows our system's weakest spots Goes down in dirty ditches, And hob nob with the Sans Culottes. (Those chaps that have no breeches.

He wants the commonwealth to own The railroad and the trolley, The telegraph and telephone— And every other folly.

He says that capital and toil Can never be united; As well make water mix with oil, Or grow a tree that's blighted.

The men who write the foolish books On bringing them together, Have no more sense, though wise their looks, Than any plain bellweather.

He holds that when you give a man A dollar he'll try to form a plan, By which to make a billion.

And when the billion has been got— Not by the one who's got it, But by the ones who've filled the pot To let the sharper split it—

He then proceeds to fix things right, Consulting judges, preachers; They loosen where it seems too tight, And hampers working creatures.

Co-operative Commonwealth The Socialist now teaches, He does not do it for his health, But for the plums and peaches.

He is not like the Democrats, Who want no combinations, Yet dine with us aristocrats, On wines and fancy rations.

Free trade, free silver and free play Will hit us out of trouble, The Democratic bosses say, 'Twill prick the swelling bubble.

They hold that we can never make Of earth a paradise, That theft or saint must always stake His neighbors' goods at dice.

They want to make things cheap and free; Then let us fight it out; The one who has the weakest knee Will then go up the spout.

FRANK FINSTERBACH.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Wants Further Discussion. To the editor of the Workers' Call: The municipal platform adopted by Local Chicago at the convention held February 23d, 1902, does not meet my approval. But as we are in the midst of a campaign, an extended discussion of the matter must now be postponed until after the election. But I wish right here to enter my protest and to give notice that unless this election results in the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, I shall take occasion after the election is over, to discuss the subject at length.

I object to the action of the convention for the following reasons: 1. Because it amounts to a repudiation of our national platform which was adopted at Indianapolis, and which is more binding on me than any platform adopted by Local Chicago. 2. Because it is unscientific, unstraightforward, evasive and destructive of the political growth of the party, and would necessarily be repudiated by any candidates that we might accidentally elect. It is good only for a sham campaign where it is not expected or desired to elect anybody. 3. Because of various other reasons too numerous to specify here in detail. MARCUS HITCH. Me, too!—S. Stedman.

FATHER M'GRADY'S SPEECH.

Catholic Priest Makes Eloquent Socialist Address at North Side Turner Hall.

Six hundred Chicago people met on February 19th in the North Side Turner Hall to see and hear what to the best of our knowledge has never been seen and heard before in this city—a priest of the Roman Catholic Church standing on the Socialist platform and advocating the principles of Socialism in a lengthy and eloquent address.

Rev. Father T. McGrady of Bellevue, Ky., was the speaker, who furnished this unique spectacle. The quarter of the city in which he spoke is said to be the favorite stamping ground of a Catholic anti-Socialist organization. Like all anti-Socialists, however, they were conspicuous on this occasion either by their silence or their absence. Like the other opponents of Socialism they doubtless felt safer in attacking the usual stuffed figure labeled "Socialism" which is always an indispensable "stage property" of such organizations. Anyhow they let Comrade McGrady severely alone. Discretion is sometimes at any rate the better part of valor.

The meeting was opened by Chairman Franklin T. Wentworth who, before introducing the speaker, called the attention of the audience to the work that Socialists are doing in Chicago towards the erection of a central meeting place. He then made an appeal for funds to assist in establishing the Socialist Temple, which was liberally responded to, after which the speaker of the evening took the center of the stage.

The Socialist priest is a man of great physical proportions and a correspondingly powerful voice. For over two hours he held the closest attention of the audience with a masterly exposition of the structure of society, and an analysis of the present mode of production, the whole interspersed with brilliant flashes of Celtic wit and lofty flights of

Socialist Pointers

Ernie made a good fight. Now let us show the world what Chicago can do. The success or failure of the Commune Festival is now up to the comrades. Possibly Socialism may come in our day if we all hustle. Strange things sometimes happen. You never can tell whether your neighbor would buy a Call card or not if you do not ask him. Child labor laws do not work miracles when enforced by those who make a profit by disobeying them. At any rate Socialism will be here before Carter Harrison will municipalize the street railways. While we are hurrahing for "the Chicago Socialist" let us remember that hurrahs will not pay the bills. It may be hard to make converts for Socialism, but after they have been well made they never need watching. Owners of working people at the stockyards are going to the expense of having the latter vaccinated. School teachers hate to admit that they are in the working class but the capitalists are rapidly showing them. The time for filling nomination petitions is drawing near. The help of every worker is needed to get signers. Apparently some people would die happy if they could first kiss King Edward's toe. Everybody is his taste. Democratic simplicity will oblige the managers by going away back and taking a seat while the Prince is here. How long do you suppose "Bathhouse" John would last if the property owners of the First ward did not want him? We can manage to worry along without princes and kings in this country as long as we have captains of industry. Think of \$100 a plate for dinner for a common ordinary prince, while the great American king is thankful for a 30-cent dinner. How long would a postal employe hold his job if he were to fall back on his constitutional right of petition and violate the president's order? Bishop Quigley of Buffalo has placed Socialism "under the ban." Bishop Potter will have to hustle to hold his job as factotum to Pierpont Morgan if this sort of competition keeps up. General Weyler has taken a long step towards rehabilitating himself in American "public opinion" by the willingness he displayed in trying to get a "free hand" to shoot down the striking Barcelona workmen. If the careful reader will only substitute the words "starving wage slaves" in place of "rioters," whenever the word appears in the capitalist press accounts of the trouble in Barcelona, Spain, he will get a much clearer conception of what actually occurred.

Suppressed Documents.

The following chapter from American history will not be immortalized by Macley's pen, and no official text book on history will contain it. The New York Evening Post produces documentary evidence that the late President McKinley was in possession of the following official documents when his message of April 11th, 1898, induced Congress to declare war against Spain: 1. A note of the Spanish government received March 31st, 1898, stating "That the reconcentrado decree for the western provinces of Cuba had been revoked." 2. A note of the American ambassador in Spain received on the same day confirming this, and adding that a credit of three million pesetas had been assigned to General Blanco for the purpose of reinstating the reconcentrados on their farms. 3. A note from the same American ambassador, received April 5th, stating "that the Queen Regent offered to stop all hostilities in Cuba at once and unconditionally until October 5th, 1898. These documents were suppressed and Congress deceived about the true nature of Spain's note by the "noblest man in America" for whom a gorgeous memorial is now to be erected by the nation whose children he recklessly sacrificed to the greed of the capitalists whose tool he was. In view of this deep behind the scenes of "manifest destiny," it is pertinent before remembering the Maine, to ask, "Who blew up the Maine?" Toledo, O., Socialists have planned a series of three lectures for Comrade Charles H. Vail, the national organizer of the party. Lectures will be held in the Memorial Hall Annex on March 5th, 7th and 8th. Subjects, "Economic Evolution," "The Socialist Movement," and "The Solution of Modern Social and Industrial Problems."

In Three Chapters.

Chapter 1. Feb. 21.—Attorney-General Knox says that he will, under the direction of the president, test the validity of the proposed "merger" of the Northern Securities Company. Wall Street gets a shock, stocks fall, and J.J. Hill has nothing to say. Morgan is also silent.

Chapter 2. Feb. 22.—Roosevelt gets a visit from prominent capitalists, including Morgan, who has something to say and says it.

Chapter 3. Feb. 24.—United States Supreme Court refuses to take jurisdiction on the Northern Securities merger case, and rejects claim of Minnesota to file a bill of complaint against that corporation. Van Sant not inclined not to express any view on the matter—ditto Hill and Morgan.

The latest "octopus" to wriggle out upon the economic stage is called the Interstate Trust Company and was recently incorporated in New Jersey. Its object is to merge under one management a chain of twenty-five banks extending from the extreme East to the Middle West.

In the State Legislature.

Work of the Socialist Representatives Carey and MacCartney in the Massachusetts Legislature. Socialists Corner Reformers on the Investigation of Corruption—MacCartney Bill Being Rejected. Gives Socialist Representatives an Opportunity to State Their Position. Bill Raising the Age Limit for Child Labor is Introduced by Carey and Discussed. Capitalist Press Falsifies Reports of Speeches of Socialist Members.

It is sometimes difficult to make clear to the "man in the street" the real difference between the average reformer and the Socialist. The reformer is usually so profuse in his profession that the failure to strike at the root of existing evils is obscured, and the people are deceived accordingly. On the other hand, the Socialist is thrust into the background, because he deals with causes rather than effects. An incident in the Legislature in the past week brought out this difference clearly enough for any one to see who cared to see.

Representative Callender is a Republican but a reformer withal. He holds rather a unique position in his party because he is honest enough to stand out as an exception to the general rule. A few weeks ago he introduced a bill to prohibit members of the legislature from soliciting positions for constituents from public service corporations. The bill was looked upon as a radical one, especially as Mr. Callender in the hearing before the Judiciary Committee made some sensational statements relative to the influence exercised by corporations upon legislators. One of the statements was to the effect that a solicitor for the N. E. & N. E. Railway had issued in one year \$40,000 worth of passes to members of the legislature, and on their request, Mr. Callender said many legislators were unable to attend properly to their work because their time was taken up in placing their constituents. He believed that corporations used a form of bribery by employing more men than they needed at certain times, notably just before election.

This was too good an opportunity to expose existing corruption to be lost upon the Socialist members. So upon last Monday Representative Carey offered an order authorizing the Judiciary Committee to send for persons and papers relative to Callender's bill and directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to furnish the committee with the names and addresses of all persons registered as legislative counsel and agents and all corporations or others employing legislative counsel or agents in the years 1911 and 1912.

Inasmuch as the order provided the only means by which to arrive at the truth of the allegations of Representative Callender relative to the conditions surrounding members, its introduction caused quite a stir among the political jobbers and hangers on. The order came up on Tuesday and, as the Socialist expected, was opposed by the majority of the members, including Mr. Callender himself. The effect of Carey's order may be estimated by the anxiety displayed by the members to avoid investigation; it more than substantiated the charges of prevailing corruption. Some of the members questioned the propriety of the order, but Mr. Callender was honest enough to "acknowledge the corn" and admit his own culpability in the past; evidently, however, he wished to save his fellow members the humiliation of exposure.

He said Carey's order had no relation to the bill. The question before the committee was not one of discovery but one of equity. "The facts are well known," said he, "the facts are common property. The hearing on the bill has been held and closed, and why is it now proposed to interfere with the matter in the hands of the committee? Why is it necessary to overhaul the papers of the Boston Elevated Railway to ascertain what members have written letters asking employment for constituents? You would find fifty to one hundred of mine there, and the committee already has that evidence. I made that confession to the committee. It is because I do not want to write letters asking employment for my constituents I presented the bill. There have been but three Lord's days in the past year that I have not had requests for help to get applicants employment on the Boston Elevated Railway. I contend that the order before me has nothing to do with the bill."

Mr. Taft, of Worcester, said the order was unnecessary, a remark that might be construed as an admission that the charges of corruption were true.

Carey said he was glad to say that if there were an overhauling of the papers of the Boston Elevated Railway Company or those of any other corporation, no letters of his or his colleague, MacCartney, would be found. He thought the order should be adopted so that the whole hideousness of the situation might be revealed to the people of the state. The members could not act intelligently on the bill unless substantial reasons were given for its enactment; and if the charges made were untrue then those who were guilty had nothing to lose by voting for an investigation. He wanted to show how the capitalist class, by its ownership of industries perpetuated its power through corrupt methods and thus subverted its own interests against the interests of the remainder of society. He believed an exposure would show clearly how capitalists were using the economic necessities of the working class as a means of corruption in governmental affairs and to prolong the dependence of the working class upon the capitalists for an opportunity to labor and exist.

Mr. Callender interrupted and asked why Carey did not appear before the

Committee on Judiciary to speak in favor of the bill.

"Because," retorted Carey, "I had no confession to make."

Mr. Callender subsided amid loud laughter. MacCartney contended that if the order were rejected, it would give an opportunity to the Judiciary Committee to report adversely on Callender's bill by claiming insufficient evidence. Yet if the members of the committee voted against the order in the House they were bound to report favorably on the bill. It was not sufficient that the shameful facts were known to the members of the House, they should be known to the people of the state.

The order was voted down without even a division being taken.

On Friday MacCartney's bill providing that in the purchase of existing gas and electric light plants by cities and towns that only the cost of duplication and nothing for goodwill or based upon future earnings should be paid, proved an interesting discussion. The committee reported unfavorably, and MacCartney, after moving to substitute his bill for the committee's report, made an argument for it. He values that SHRDLU MFV fl-abntif pointed out that society created all values, that it was the use by society of these utilities that made the plants valuable beyond the cost of duplication. It was not because the capitalists owned the plants that their value increased, but because they were operated by labor and the product was used and consumed by the people. He showed that when municipalities had decided to assume ownership of gas or electric light plants, the owners had increased the capitalization to an extent far beyond the cost of the plant or its earning capacity. He believed that when a municipality had reached the stage of intelligence where it preferred to operate any of its utilities for use rather than allow capitalists to absorb the profits therefrom, the way for assuming ownership should be made as easy as possible. The capitalists had never created any value, the plant itself had been erected out of the unearned increment taken from the working class, and it was neither equitable nor reasonable that the demands of capitalists should be considered before the rights and desired advancement of the people.

Mr. Remis, of Foxborough, with a fine show of indignation, repudiated the purposes of the bill. He said, "We are told Socialism is inevitable, but we have to rid ourselves of the innate selfishness of man before it will be realized. Man is fallible and because individuals consider they have certain rights, they seek to preserve those rights and when violated seek recompense therefor." He believed individuals had the right to own and operate gas and electric lighting plants, and it was unjust to seek to despoil them of those rights, especially when only the successful plants were to be appropriated. We ought to call this by its right name, he said: it is nothing more or less than confiscation; and the bill should be labeled as one to promote nothing short of confiscation.

Carey answered Remis by saying that the gentleman from Foxborough attempted to frighten the members by crying confiscation! He wished to remind him that the history of America was a series of confiscations. The first white settlers confiscated the land from the Aborigines. The founders of the Republic confiscated the government from George III and gave nothing in return except a few black eyes; and this government in turn confiscated the property of the chattel slave owners and shed rivers of blood in the act. And today, the present industrial system, has its source in confiscation. Every hour of its existence the capitalists are confiscating the surplus value of the working class. History does not furnish a parallel for the confiscation which ceaselessly and ruthlessly despoils the working class of the greater portion of its product to enrich and strengthen the capitalist class. In view of this it was highly inconsistent for a supporter of that system of confiscation to draw down his face and shriek confiscation at this bill. He would remind him that municipal ownership was not Socialism; that it was only an incident in the transitional period from capitalism to Socialism; that under the present system municipal ownership could not be more than an intended form of class ownership used as a means to prevent one set of capitalists from being exploited by another. Socialists only favored it because it accelerated transition from capitalism to complete collective ownership.

Mr. Homans of Boston attacked the bill because it did not seek to repay the capitalists for the risks involved while operating the plants. He called it robbery. MacCartney answered and cited the specific case of the Bay State Gas Company, which was capitalized at \$7,864,000, whereas its plant could be duplicated at \$750,000; and after the legislative investigation of '19 by special act the capitalization was reduced to \$2,900,000. He would ask the gentleman from Boston what was that if it was not robbery?

The bill was rejected on a roll call by 72 to 84. During the week hearings were given on two of Carey's bills. One seeks to

change the time for which children are required to attend public school from 14 to 16, and was heard by the committee on Education. In the report of the hearing Carey was reported in the press as saying: "There is only one condition in which a corporation is justified in employing children, and that is where a concern cannot produce a sufficient amount of goods through employing adults but can produce them if they employ children at a lower rate of wages, and as an economic necessity he favored the measure."

As this report received a wide circulation it may be necessary to state that Carey said nothing of the kind. This is what he did say: "There is only one condition under which child labor is justifiable, and that is when adult labor is unable to produce sufficient commodities to meet the social needs; but such is not the case and probably never will be. With a growing army of unemployed child labor is entirely unnecessary."

The other hearing was on the bill regulating the number of brakemen on freight trains, and will come up in the house on Wednesday. This bill was reported unfavorably by the committee on Thursday.

A noticeable feature of the committee hearing on the school age bill was the appearance of Frank K. Foster, legislative agent of the State Federation of Labor, in its support. Enough said.

WILLIAM MAILLY, Boston, Mass., Feb. 22, 1920.

WITH SOME EXCEPTIONS.

John Bull— "Love all my fellow men? Why, yes, certainly I do! I am a Briton, sir! What need I answer more? As earnest of our love we have dyed the wide Karee. Red, with blood of many a Brother Boer."

Uncle Sam— "Love all our fellow men? Why, sure we do, old fellow!— Of course we must be careful to preserve the line Which excludes all whose skins are black, red, brown or yellow. And so co-operate with Providence divine!"

In Chorus— "Love all our fellow men? Why, no one COULD love them more! Than we, provided that it can be done with ease; But it's mighty hard to love a nigger or a Boer. And you really CANNOT love yellow skinned Chinese!"

J. SPARGO.

VALUE OF CHILDREN.

Conditions of Juvenile Factory Workers in the South Shows Low Estimate.

A newspaper in Chicago with artistic proclivity has devoted considerable space to the fact that Mrs. Carlyle would not sell a child of hers, Leo Carlyle, for the sum of five thousand dollars to Mrs. Walter Peck. The fact that such a thing should be thought of or commented upon shows the cold heartless commercialism under which we live, and Mrs. Peck is borne out in her ideas of the commercial value of children from conditions in the factories throughout this country.

Mrs. Aahy in reporting upon the condition of seven hundred cotton mills throughout the South, especially those of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, said that the families in order to secure a house in the villages where the textile factories are erected, must sign a contract agreeing to work so many children in the factories; that from six to ten per cent of the operators are below the age of ten years; that in the Whitney Mills it was stated that 25 per cent were children.

In these factories the air is full of gray lint, the machinery makes a tremendous noise, their work consisting for twelve hours, their work consisting of twisting the cotton where it breaks in the process of spinning. The wages are about ten cents per day and in many instances the hands of the children are mutilated, thumbs and fingers being torn off; that ten per cent of these babes in the course of five years in one factory had consumption. They are uneducated and have no opportunities to earn to read or write. This work is ruinous to the eyesight, many of them being unable to see distinctly for more than five or six feet, and their brains of course are accordingly developed.

When parents are forced to sell their children to textile industries, and people permit such a condition to exist, insidious propositions to mothers, although well intended, will continue. When the working class has sufficient intelligence and moral courage to stand together on election day and support the cause of Socialism, then and not till then will we recognize that capital and luxury were made for men, women and children, and that capital should not be used as a weapon through which capitalists may barter and destroy the lives of infants.

REYMOUR STEDMAN.

Hall Meetings.

Sunday, 8 p. m., 303 Sedgwick street, B. Berlyn, speaker. Fifteenth Ward Branch, 555 N. Rockwell street. G. D. Evans will speak 3 p. m. Sunday March 2d. Comrades of the Seventeenth Ward branch wish to thank all those who assisted in making their recent ball, the remarkable success that it was, and hope to see them again and renew the acquaintance. All readers of the Workers' Call who reside in the ward are cordially invited to attend the regular branch meetings at Scandia Hall, Ohio street and Milwaukee avenue, every Sunday at 3 p. m. A. Mori, secretary.

Answering Ads for Work.

(Continued from page 1.)

Watching my friend's deft fingers and easy ways of managing her work.

"Yes." "So have I, but it does no good to mention it to the authorities. I can always tell when a girl has been in a school. They do their work so much easier and quicker."

"Did they get you a position when you were through?"

"No, they never keep their promises about that. They can't. The stores won't hire girls from the schools, because they want to get them as apprentices for nothing. The milliners won't either. They don't want to pay wages. They want to get help for nothing, too. And it is the same way if you try to learn dress making. That is the way they all do. And they won't teach you any faster than they do here. They don't want you to learn. The most of the cheap work in the city is done by girls who are working without pay. That is why cheap hats and cheap dresses are so cheap."

"But what becomes of all the girls who are trying to learn, if the stores won't hire them after—they have

"Oh, some of them go into the country, and some start little stores of their own, when they have got money or friends to help them."

"And the others—the poor ones who have no money or friends—what do they do?"

"Work in one place as apprentices as long as their patience lasts, then when they find they won't be hired, try another, and keep doing that until after a long time a few get a chance as copiers, and the rest go to clerking or doing something else, and the firms keep right on advertising for fresh apprentices to take their places. And plenty come!"

"So that is the way they do it?"

"That is exactly the way they do. Here they pay a dollar a week but in the most of places they don't even do that! You have to pay your board and carfare and work for absolutely nothing!"

"And then not learn much?"

"No; school is the place to learn. In the stores they keep you lining hats and making bands and hemming and gathering, and won't let you trim a hat for months."

"And then if you ask to be advanced they tell you, 'Why, you can't trim a hat!' That is what they told me. But at the school I did everything. We even made out bills for the cost of every item connected with the hat."

"But if you mention school they won't take you at all—so there you are! They want girls who don't understand, and so are willing to work for nothing, thinking they will get a position by and by. That is where the girls are fooled. If all the apprentices were hired, Chicago could make hats for the world."

"And it is the same way with dress-making," remarked a third girl. "If all the apprentices were hired Chicago could make dresses for the world." "It is the same way in everything. There are more girls wanting positions than there are positions wanting girls. There are not places enough to go around. Somebody has to get left."

This girl said she had paid \$25 tuition in the school which she had attended. She was now doing piece work, and was making many hats for five cents each. For some she was receiving fifteen and twenty and occasionally thirty cents, although that extravagant price was not often reached. When pay day came and my friend received her dollar, this girl who was paid for all the hats they had both made, received as the result of their united efforts only about five dollars for the week's work. This had a somewhat depressing effect upon my friend's enthusiasm. She was learning nothing. At the beginning of the second week she found that her work was to be an exact repetition of the first week's work—mostly on five cent hats. She asked to be advanced to the position of copier—she was already doing that work, the other girl was receiving the pay—and was told that there were apprentices in the shop who had been working six weeks and had not advanced. "They couldn't think of doing it." It was a waste of time to remind them of their promises. She was beginning to understand the situation. She saw by her own experience and that of the other girls that even should she remain an indefinite number of weeks or months, and gain promotion to the high and important position of copier, with another girl working at a dollar a week as her apprentice, she would still be unable to earn more than about five dollars a week. With board and carfare deducted, five dollars leaves a small margin for a girl's clothes and other expenses.

We all know that to live as they should, girls must pay nearly five dollars for board alone. The music teacher concluded not to devote her time and strength to the advancement of that firm's financial prosperity any longer, on the meager salary of a dollar a week, and stopped work. She answered another advertisement. The promises were good. They would pay by the week, but were unable to say how much, until they knew what kind of work she could do.

"Come and work a day. We will pay you all you are worth when we hire you. Give us a day's work, so we can judge as to your ability."

My friend made them a hat which was praised, but at the end of the day was told that they were soon to move and wouldn't need her now, but would take her name and address and in case they desired her services would send for her! Their ad. for girls still remains in the paper, but they have so

sent for her. She heard the woman making arrangements with other girls who answered the ad. to come on different days. My friend was gaining wisdom. Evidently one ad. in Sunday's papers brought girls enough to keep her supplied during the week. It looked as if the business was run by persuading each would-be milliner in the city of Chicago to give a day's work. This was a small price.

After these varied experiences in answering ads, my friend thought she would go directly to another of the well known reliable firms and see what the chances were. They told her it was not their busy season and some of the girls were at home. When they hired again it would be their old girls and they probably would not need any one else. If she came it would have to be as an apprentice and entirely without wages.

"Do you hire the girls after they have served the apprenticeship?" inquired my friend, who was gaining wisdom.

"Oh, we make that all right with the girls," was the evasive answer after a moment's hesitation.

The school teacher preferred office work, or copying, or something literary or educational, so she answered a different ad. The number of firms advertising that paying work for people to do at home would be sent anywhere. Some required stamps and some self-addressed envelopes, so as to forward instructions in regard to the work. She answered four of the most promising, two from Toledo, one from Philadelphia, and one in Chicago, and waited with greatest anxiety for her "instructions." When received she found them to be about the same in each case. She was to enclose fifty cents in a little envelope and send it to them in payment for an article about which she was to write. The work she was assured would be agreeable, and the earning according to her industry. The circulars and letters were so similar that it almost seemed as if they must have originated in one brain, and a suspicion was aroused that they might be issued from the same printing office. The article to be sent was something which everyone should have, and was furnished at too cheap a rate, being worth much more than fifty cents, but the object was to get it before the public. One company stated that if on further investigation it was decided not to work for the company, still the correspondent would never regret having bought the article. In three cases the name of the valuable article to be sent was not mentioned.

The ad of the Chicago firm read: "12 weekly, copying letters at home; either sex; inclose two stamps with application."

Their "instructions" were the same to send 50 cents—and they also gave the correspondent a choice of three articles, one of which was a fountain pen, and another a drawing utensil. No mention of the \$12 salary in the ad was made in the letter. Quality of penmanship immaterial. The last answer received was from a "Novelty Co.," but by that time the novelty had all worn off. The Chicago firm deems it necessary to assure its patrons that its business is conducted legally and meets the approval of both press and pulpit. How about the approval of the anxious girls who are counting their last dollar for board, and are induced by such ads to waste their time, stationery and stamps in a useless effort to obtain honest work, only to find themselves invited to buy at a cheap rate an unknown but invaluable article? The "instructions" as to work were still minus quantity, and it required more faith than my friend possessed to believe that they would ever put in a satisfactory appearance. Profiting by her sister's experience with the "Gem Embroidery Needle," she concluded it was safer to keep her two dollars.

It would seem from the experiences of these friends of mine, and of others, that every city contains a number of men and women who are making a living by advertising work—which they do not want done—and selling to the inexperienced at extravagant prices outfits to do that work. Each girl who applies thinks "If other people make a living at it I can." The truth is that no one is making a living at it, and no one possibly could at the rates offered for work. They might be able to supply themselves with salt, but potatoes or any other food to go with it would be out of the question. Even the workers have not yet learned how to live on salt alone.

All seems lovely at the first visit when the outfit is to be procured. But a change is exceedingly apparent when the worker goes back for more materials to finish her task—enough to do the work is not furnished.

I have also known a number of country people who have attempted to do work, drawing, painting, knitting, and embroidery, to be furnished through the mails. Their experience is the same. An outfit must be purchased, in some cases an expensive one, but the work never suits, and is returned for charges until at last the worker learns the lesson that it is not work that is desired but the money of the worker.

My friends have come to the conclusion that city people are not quite in as much need of help as might be supposed from a glance at the advertising columns of the Sunday papers. The music teacher has not yet succeeded in obtaining regular work, but has the promise of a pupil or two. After the usual experiences in personally applying for work, the school teacher has obtained a position in an office where she and numerous other girls are receiving the meager sum of six dollars per week. But even this, which

is less than half what she received in teaching, is not permanent. She will soon have it all to go through with again.

Why is this written? To keep other girls who have comfortable homes on farms and in country towns from being deceived into leaving them, through the hopes aroused by alluring advertisements. Girls all through the nation are studying the advertising columns of our city dailies and gain through their erroneous ideas as to the condition of the labor market. Even six dollars a week seems like a small fortune to the country girl who knows nothing of city expenses. They think they have nothing to do but to pack their trunks and go to the nearest city and stop into a position paying from twelve to eighteen dollars a week, with the hope of earning thirty in a year or two. They all know, or know of some one who does know, some girl who perhaps through influence, perhaps through years of hard work, has succeeded in attaining to such a position. Each girl says in her heart, "If she could, why can't I?" She utterly ignores, or completely forgets the fact, that vast numbers of the girls employed are receiving but six dollars per week or less, and that that is not enough to live comfortably and pay city expenses.

I have only one more word to add, and that is this: such experiences tend to make Socialists out of our workers.

HARRIET E. ORCUTT, 334 East 44th street.

STEPS TO SOCIALISM.

Reforms are but Attempts to Buttress the Decaying Foundations of Capitalism.

The time has come when the voter must once again choose between capitalism and socialism. Any attempt to span the wide bottomless precipice that separates them but proves the existence of a confusion far exceeding that of those who expect the Co-operative Commonwealth to come with one "fell swoop."

The true Socialist is once again confronted with the painful spectacle of seeing avowed Socialists lured from the straight path and echoing the wailing cry of their capitalist masters: "Municipal Ownership!" They shout enthusiastically, "It is a step towards Socialism."

Free trade, free silver, anti-trust agitation, caused many in the past to leave the Socialist ranks, thinking they were "steps." These phrases are now decaying on the rubbish heaps of the past, and "municipal ownership" will soon be placed by their side.

Materially there are no steps to Socialism. Capitalism is like a gigantic column constantly growing heavier at the top, while the foundation is fast rotting away. When the foundation is too weak to hold the enormous weight, it will fall with a crash and it will be well for the bourgeois reformer to stand from under. The laws of social gravity prevent the possibility of falling step by step. All measures advocated by the reform element are simply material with which to repair the decaying foundations of capitalism, and no Socialist can be led to believe otherwise.

Mentally there are steps to Socialism—to educate the worker to recognize that he is the rightful owner of all that he produces. This mental transformation cannot come with one fell swoop either. It is in the infinite realm of the human mind that the steps to Socialism are being taken, and when the greater part of humanity have reached this stage of mental evolution the material transformation of the means of life will then be without an obstacle.

The dense ignorance of the masses (not of the capitalists) is the mother of slavery. The reformer may disturb the air for centuries with his howling, but he will never inject into the minds of the workers the class consciousness necessary to the making of real Socialists. Straight Socialism, unadulterated with reform phrases will do the work.

CHARLES E. EHNBOEN.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Distinction Between Capitalist and Socialist Conceptions on This Question.

Capitalist municipal ownership and Socialist municipal ownership are two diametrically opposite propositions. The Socialist in advocating municipal ownership seeks to further the progress of the working class towards an enlightened conception of its own interests, by pointing out the fact that if private rights in those particular means of production, distribution and communication which depend for their existence upon franchises or permits issued by the community, covering the use of certain strips of land (streets), may be annulled by the said community refusing to confer these necessary privileges upon individual profit mongers, then ALL private rights in the means of production and distribution are condemnable by the same natural law.

All private rights in the means of production and distribution have their origin in conquest, or, to call a spade a spade, in robbery. When a hold-up man steals a watch and sells it to the purchaser's "rights" are not recognized. The capitalist, therefore, plainly renders his "rights" in lands and tools illegal by his own ruling. How ridiculous is the bourgeois attempt to justify private "rights" in land by writing a history in the shape of an abstract of title, showing how these "rights" were purchased from John Jones by John Smith and so on back

to the government of the United States. These abstracts of title somehow fail to state by what manner the government of the United States came by its "rights." Bourgeois rights in the means of production are nothing more nor less than franchises issued by the government of the United States to individuals and bodies of individuals. The municipality receives its charter from the state, that from the United States, and the United States—by right of might.

The idea of municipal ownership existing in the minds of the working class is the forerunner of Socialist thought. But, while advocating these measures, it is the mission of Socialists to take advantage of this municipal ownership ideal to opportunely point out the flimsy basis upon which ALL bourgeois institutions rest, and in the event of a local Socialist victory, to realize municipal ownership of public utilities, only as a "jerk water" station on the road to the promised land of Socialism; to use the surplus revenues accruing therefrom for the purpose of making plain the entire philosophy of Socialism to all proletarians by dispelling existing misty ideas resulting both from a misunderstanding of its principles and from the phenomena it generates in its movement. It should be the function of Socialists to make the difference between their conception of municipal ownership and capitalism's municipal ownership plain, which is faulted under that name.

"What's in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

True, Shakespeare, very true, and so the garbage box would continue to pollute the atmosphere with its obnoxious odors were we to dub it sweet. Capitalist ownership is capitalist ownership, depending for its existence upon expropriation and exploitation of wage workers. Socialist ownership is collective ownership depending upon and resulting from the expropriation of the expropriators. It is plain to the clear cut Socialist that, acting under the pressure of Socialism, the capitalist parties are forced to feed a few thinking workers on municipal ownership, pap.

It is also plain that, reduced to the last extremity, they will realize this municipal ownership only as a means for further expropriation. For instance, the bonds of the city of Chicago can be made as rank a means for the extraction of profit as the securities of any other corporation.

Then, again, any economy effected by the concentration of these utilities in the hands of the municipality under the domination of capitalist rule will act as a boomerang upon the worker by increasing the industrial reserve army, and thereby augmenting competition for jobs in privately owned industries. The three-cent fare absurdity would have the effect of lowering the cost of the laborer's maintenance, and, in turn, the price of his labor power, or wages. Let us define our conception of municipal ownership under some other name "Social Municipal Ownership," for instance, and then let capitalism reap the irrepressible whirlwind that will inevitably result from its short-sighted policy of sowing the wind.

A. E. MASSEY.

Eric Election Aftermath.

The splendid showing made by the Erie, Pa., comrades in the recent election has stimulated the movement to a tremendous extent. The Labor Lyceum is to be revived as an educational department; the local paper, the Erie People, which did yeoman service in the campaign, will be pushed with the greatest possible vigor, material for speakers is being developed, all the talent and energy necessary to carry the next campaign to a victorious conclusion is being gathered, drilled and organized, and best of all the necessary finances, will be forthcoming as they are needed. The share of the "spoils" which fell to the comrades in the election were one constable, four judges of election, six registers of voters, and twenty-one inspectors of election. The constable appoints four, the inspectors one each to assist at elections. Next campaign the Erie comrades intend to assimilate everything, in sight, and have, as will be seen, already commenced operations for that purpose.

LOCAL PARTY NOTES

NORTH SIDE.

The North Division Committee met last Friday and ordered 12,000 leaflets. The Commune tickets MUST be pushed, and let us see that we get on the official ballot, that is to say, we need a great many signatures.

The meeting held on Sunday night at 363 Sedgwick street where Comrade R. T. Sims made the address, was a complete success. A good collection was taken.

A meeting will be held at this hall on next Sunday at 8 p. m. Comrade E. Berlyn will speak. Don't forget the discussion club on Wednesday evenings. All comrades should attend these meetings.

All clubs should appropriate money for the leaflets—\$1.00 per 1,000.

WEST SIDE.

At the meeting of the Campaign Committee last Sunday morning the organizers for the 9, 10, 11, 12 and 19th ward were requested to arrange for a mass-meeting in their section of the city and the 15, 16 and 23rd ward organizers are requested to do the same. Both of these meetings ought to be held with-in a week.

Money was ordered appropriated for

the printing of 5,000 copies of the platform in Yiddish, \$5.00 was appropriated for Hall for meeting on the north-west side, \$2.00 for Workers' Calls to be distributed at the meeting of the Licensed Off workers, and \$10.00 was ordered paid on account of Leaflet No. 1, of which we have purchased 20,000.

Below will be found financial statement for week ending February 23d. It shows better than words can tell the splendid work already being done to make the coming election a record breaker for Socialism in Chicago.

For lack of space the list of subscribers to the campaign fund from the 9th, 10th and 19th wards, collected by Comrade Morris Feinkind cannot be published in full. As shown below the amount is \$11.20.

Table with financial details: Cash on hand, 9th, 10th, 19th wards, campaign fund, 11th ward, stamps, 11th ward, call cards, 11th ward, campaign fund, 12th ward, call cards, 12th ward, stamps, 15th ward, stamps, 15th ward, call cards, 15th ward, stamps, 15th ward, campaign fund, 20th ward, stamps, 20th ward, call cards. Total: \$44.04.

DISBURSEMENTS

Table with financial details: To Workers Call, To Comrade Richter, stamp acct., To Com. Kellogg, treatise, Cash on hand. Total: \$44.04.

SOUTH SIDE

The headquarters of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth wards, comprising the South Town, has passed beyond the experimental stage and is now a full fledged success. The various branches have arranged to transfer their business meetings to headquarters and so help guarantee to keep reading room open every night. Drop in and meet the other comrades. You will find literature to while away your time.

We had a very successful meeting Wednesday, February 19th. Last Sunday, February 23d, there was an interesting debate between Dr. H. T. Taylor and M. Becker. You know how it finished.

There will be public meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. This coming Sunday we have arranged another debate.

At the meeting of the South Side organization committee last Sunday, it was decided to call a special meeting of all branch organizers for Sunday, March 24, at 10 a. m. in the new South Town headquarters, 2515 Wentworth avenue, for the purpose of discussing the situation regarding organization, not tactics. Every branch organizer is requested to be on time and report on the still outstanding Armory Festival tickets, and tickets for the South Chicago hall, also bring membership book and be prepared to report on the number of signatures secured to date. Tickets and advertising matters for the Commune Festival will be on hand. The meetings organized for the week are: In the 31st ward, Hesperian hall, 68th and Ashland avenue, Sunday, March 24, 2:30 p. m. 30th ward, at Schell's hall, 51st and Wentworth avenue, Sunday, March 24, 2:30 p. m. 32nd ward, Neighborhood House, 37th and May street, Friday, March 7th, 8 p. m. A. RASMUSSEN.

27th Ward Branch

The campaign committee of the 27th ward has arranged to hold the following meetings during the campaign:

Whipple Hall, corner Belmont avenue and Whipple street, Sunday, March 9th, Friday, March 14th, Sunday, March 23rd and Sunday, April 6th, at 8 p. m. Excelsior Park Hall, corner Elston avenue and Irving Park blvd, Tuesday, March 4th, Wednesday, March 19th and Wednesday, April 24, at 8 p. m. Jennings Hall, corner 51st and Grand avenue, Craig, Sunday, April 6th, at 3 p. m. Elmira Turner Hall, 1275 Armitage avenue, Wednesday, March 5th, and Wednesday, March 26th, at 8 p. m. Miles Hall, corner Kedzie and Armitage avenues, Tuesday March 18th, at 8 p. m. Nallek's Hall, 2123 N. Francisco avenue, corner Waveland avenue, Sunday, March 24, Sunday, March 16th and Sunday, March 30th, at 8 p. m. Stemmer's Hall, 3261 Grand avenue, corner 57th avenue, Sunday, March 24, and Sunday, March 30th, at 3 p. m. Good speakers will be in attendance at all of the above meetings. All comrades in the 27th ward holding nominating petitions will bring them to Crawford's hall, Sunday morning at 10 a. m. or mail them to Sam Robbins, Organizer, 1820 Elston avenue.

TEMPLE NOTES.

Saturday, March 1st, the Dramatic club will give that popular comedy, "Uncle Rube," with other features. Prices 10 cent and 5 cents. Sunday, March 2d, 8 p. m., Comrade Stedman will speak. Thursday, March 6th, the regular week night lecture. Saturday, March 7th, the only part of the Temple open will be the grocery, as we have all voted to go to the Commune Festival and make that a success.

Any of our comrades that have specialties for the stage, the Dramatic club will be glad to hear from them. Address W. Huggins, 120 S. Western avenue.

Sunday, March 24, 3 p. m., Scandia hall, Milwaukee avenue and Ohio street. R. A. Morris, speaker.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES

SOUTH TOWN HEADQUARTERS—2515 Wentworth avenue, open every evening. Agitation meetings Wednesday and Sunday, 8 p. m. Rice Washbrough, secretary, 175 East 22nd street.

THE NORTH DIVISION ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 313 Sedgwick st., E. W. Knox, secretary, 26 N. Clark st.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schell's Hall, 1st floor, Schiller Bldg., 163 E. Randolph street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 36 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 WARD—meets every Friday, 8 p. m., 2515 Wentworth avenue, Rice Washbrough, secretary, 175 East 22nd street. H. A. Harrison, 1467 Michigan avenue, organizer 1st ward; S. Klendienst, 2265 South Park avenue, organizer 2d ward.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 3365 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, E. E. Yeomans, 2360 State street. Organizer, Louis Delgrat, 3705 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night at 2515 Wentworth avenue. Secretary, Joe T. Smith, 35 E. Twenty-second Place. Organizer, H. Drisvort, 3110 Halsted street.

FIFTH WARD—Every Sunday evening at 10 o'clock, 2515 Wentworth avenue. Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. A. M. Finsterboch, 2020 Archer Av.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Monday nights at 410 E. 43d street. Secretary, M. H. Taft, 4514 Lake ave. Organizer, A. J. Nielsen, 315 E. 43rd street.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, at 682 E. 63rd street. Secy., D. M. Smith, 6116 Drexel Avenue. Organizer, Paul Pierce, 6407 Rhodes Av.

EIGHTH WARD—Holds public meetings at Sherman hall, 9140 Commercial avenue, every Saturday evening. Business meeting at 273 79th street every Wednesday evening. T. J. Vind, secretary, 273 79th street.

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

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday at Jusewitsch Hall, cor. 21st street and Paulina street. Secy, P. A. Zahman, 123 W. 23rd st.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH meets every second Saturday at Jankowski's hall, 294 W. 21st street, near Oakley avenue. Secretary, G. J. Sindolar, 1198 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, 523 S. Western avenue. Phone Seelye 553.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Miesler's 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 553 North Rockwell street. Secretary, Albert L. Ogus, 418 W. Division st.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday, Shonhofen's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Aves.; secretary, C. Beselack, 348 N. Wood St.

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

EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third Friday at 420 Fulton st. Secretary, H. J. Moeller, 120 W. Madison st. Organizer F. Haack, N. Elizabeth st.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., 363 Sedgwick st. Secretary, R. Morris, 24 N. Clark st.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every first and third Thursday in the month at 363 Sedgwick st. Secretary, Chas. Sand, 343 Wells st.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Meets first and third Tuesday 8 p. m., at 383 Sedgwick st. Secretary, R. Hothusen, Jr., 256 Cleveland av.

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

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Meets on call at 544 Ashland ave. Organizer, Wm. E. Ellis, 5447 Ashland av.

THIRTIETH WARD—Meets every Sunday 10 a. m. at N. W. Cor. 51st and Wentworth av. Organizer B. T. Sims, 5683 Wentworth ave. Sec. Herman Imhoff.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday at Lundquist's Hall, 61st and Morgan Streets. Secretary, Chas. Wistrand, 616 Aberdeen St. Organizer, John Newman, 674 Loomis street.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday, 8 p. m., at 783 52nd St. Secretary, Lillie M. Forberg, 6110 Halsted St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 7123 Emerald Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every first and second Wednesday evening at 1113th street and Michigan avenue. Secy, W. J. Cassidy, 2144-116th st. Organizer, H. DeBoer, 44 West 110th street.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD NO. 2, Grand Crossing, meets second and fourth Monday at Grand Crossing Turner Hall, 75th and Dobson ave. Organizer Hugo Meyers, 746 Chauncey av. Sec. John T. Culliford, 132-75th st.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD NO. 3, West Pullman, meets Thursday at 1197 Emerald avenue. Organizer, Christ Peterson, 12229 Union avenue. Secretary Thomas F. Green 11533 Princeton avenue.

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

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary R. Houlberg, 2603 W. Chicago av. T. Miesler, 121 and 2nd St. Puppets at 178 West Ohio St. James Wright, Organizer, 1933 W. Ohio St. Geo. L. Simons, Secretary, 140 N. Central Park Avenue.

KARL MARX CLUB—Every first and third Monday evenings at 380 Latta street, near North av. Secretary, John Vogt, 280 Larrabee st.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 26 N. Clark street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 36 N. Clark street.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st Monday of month at 1718 W. 51st St., and every 3rd Monday at 4925 Archer Ave. Secretary, J. Sievers, 3612 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. M. J. Kowalski, 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. Cienciers, 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's Hall, 84th street, cor. Houston ave. secretary, F. Rudanski, 572 Buffalo ave.

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

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evenings, Kosciuszki Hall, 6th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 523 21st place; secretary, Mrs. B. Felick, 523 21st place.

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

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN BRANCH, No. 2 (Wilhelm Liebknecht Club)—Secretary, R. Pusch, 784 V, 18th st.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS. NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB No. 1 meets every Wednesday evening at 383 Sedgwick street at 8 p. m. All North Side Comrades should attend.

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 Mulrooney.

SPRINGFIELD—Carl Spert, 1122 E. Carpenter st. SPRING VALLEY—J. P. Malcor, STREATOR—Charles Schroeder, 124 La Salle st. TOLSON—Samuel Cartwright, VERNAL—A. E. Conklin, WEST—Edwin Hills, Box 255 Peoria WESTVILLE—Victor Herman.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE For the Campaign.

"WHAT IS A SCAB?" by A. M. Simons, which has been published in nearly all the Socialist newspapers of the United States, has now been issued in booklet form, at two cents a copy, 15 cents a dozen, or \$1.00 a hundred. The price to stockholders in our co-operative company is 50 cents a hundred, and as Local Chicago is a stockholder the literary agent of any branch can have copies mailed for this price or can save the postage by calling at our office for the booklets. Nothing else is so good to give trade unionists.

THE POCKET LIBRARY OF SOCIALISM, 32 page booklets with colored cover, retail at five cents each, \$2.00 a hundred. The literary agent of any Chicago branch can get 100 copies for \$1.00 by calling at our office. Sell a man one of these booklets and he will read it, when he would throw away a free leaflet. The profit of four cents a copy will pay half rent—it is better than taking up a collection.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW will hereafter be supplied to Chicago branches at five cents a copy and returnable. Every Chicago Socialist will want to buy the Review every month when he knows that half the money goes to the party. The February number has an article by Mother Jones on "Coal Miners of the Old Dominion."

THE AMERICAN FARMER, by A. M. Simons, is a notable addition to Socialist literature. The price is fifty cents and the literary agents of any Chicago branch can get copies at 25 cents each.

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Fraternally, J. W. McFALL. Benton Harbor, Mich., Feb. 20, 1902. Comrade Simons—"The American Farmer" at hand, and I have it nearly finished. I must confess I started to read your book with many misgivings and in fact with some prejudice. But I had scarcely finished the first chapter before I discovered that Simons' "American Farmer" is by all odds the best work which has ever come from the press relating to agricultural economics. It covers a field that no other writer to my knowledge has ever attempted, and I know of no other work so greatly needed today. Having been a farmer the greater part of my life, I can the more fully appreciate the service you have performed, in bringing out the important facts which I regret to say the large majority of farmers are ignorant of. If this book could be extensively circulated and read as its importance demands, I believe it would do more for the Co-operative Commonwealth among the farmers than any work that has yet appeared. I heartily congratulate you for your splendid contribution on a subject that has been entirely too much neglected, for without the farmer's vote capitalism must remain impregnable. I fear until it is too late for a peaceful revolution.

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