

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

(FORMERLY THE WORKERS' CALL)

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

FOURTH YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 157.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1902.

PRICE TWO CENTS

Lessons of the Commune.

Its Significance to the Socialists of this Century. Its Failure the Result of Underdeveloped Economic Conditions. Necessity of Clear and Definite Conceptions to Make Future Action Effective. Adoption of Bourgeois Tactics and Policies Only Invites Disaster. Elements of Social Revolution in Europe Infinitely More Powerful Today than in 1871. Commune Can Be Best Honored by Learning to Avoid Methods Which Only Prolong the Life of the Capitalist System.

By common consent of the Socialists of the world the events which transpired in Paris during the early months of the year 1871 have since been annually commemorated by all who look forward to and work for the destruction of the present system of capitalist exploitation and the inauguration of the Co-operative Commonwealth of the world's producers in its stead.

Though this event marked the first distinctive effort of an organized proletariat to throw off the shackles of industrial slavery, its commemoration by the Socialists by no means implies that the inspiration of their movement is to be found to any great extent in the past. On the contrary the organized Socialist forces of the world look toward the future as it is being outlined by events past and present.

The Commune of Paris is but one of the landmarks on the road towards the Social Revolution. Its value to the present militant working class lies not so much in what it accomplished or even in the heroic self-sacrifice of those who fought and died for it, but rather that it serves to illustrate by its failure the truth that social and economic conditions in 1871 were not sufficiently developed to render its establishment successful. All the "mistakes" of its promoters numerous as they undoubtedly were, can be readily explained by the same reason. That they are now universally recognized not only by the French comrades who survived, but also by the Socialists of the world, proves that the development of capitalism during the thirty odd years which have passed, has carried with it many instructive lessons which Socialists have not been slow to learn, and which will preclude the possibility of repeating the mistakes of the past in the action of the future.

It is easy to speculate upon what might have happened had conditions been more favorable. Born at the very close of a disastrous war and forced to fight for its existence almost from the day of its proclamation, the Paris Commune was hopelessly handicapped from the start. If given time and peace, its promoters might have shown their ability to control and direct the municipality, in fact it is admitted that their administration of internal affairs during that exciting period was infinitely superior to their conduct of the military operations against external enemies, but when every other factor is taken into account, such as a hostile capitalist world outside the boundaries of France, the partially educated masses and the bourgeois elements contained therein, the lack of knowledge and coherence on the part of those to whom its destinies were confided, it is doubtful indeed that the Commune could have succeeded in establishing itself permanently, even had the physically hostile elements which eventually crushed it been eliminated.

The thirty-one years that have elapsed have given us a capitalist development and concentration which is furnishing the foundation for a successful revolt which the Commune of Paris lacked.

It has also shown, as Marx pointed out, that "the working class cannot simply lay hold of the ready-made state machinery and wield it for its own purposes." It points out clearly the folly of those who insist that the Socialist parties shall participate in bourgeois politics, in municipalities, thus tending to create an isolated commune in the midst of a hostile capitalist world and inviting a repetition of the disaster which befell Paris in 1871.

As Socialists we want the Social Revolution, but not until we are able to control and thereby demonstrate to the capitalist class the uselessness of resistance. We may not be altogether able to avoid premature outbursts in industrial centers which merely bring to the surface here and there the forces which are undermining capitalist society, but we can consciously conduct our propaganda so as to minimize the danger of local eruptions whose certain suppression by the ruling classes tends far more to retard than advance the Socialist movement. When the masses of the working class are universally leavened with the principles of Socialism, there will be no necessity for the idiotic clamor of "arming the people," no necessity for bloodshed, which merely gives the ruling class an excuse for extermination such as that to which the Paris Communards were subjected.

We can best commemorate this great event, and best honor the memory of those who at that time fought and fell in the struggle, by carefully examining the causes of its failure and avoiding its errors. We stand for the revolution no less than they did, but with the added knowledge that the experience of the thirty intervening years has brought us. Every year that passes makes our party a more and more consciously determining factor in the

revolution of the future, and we cannot afford to neglect or fail to profit by the lessons which the past has taught.

As for the future it is in the hands of the class we represent. No amount of suppression can alter that fact. Our mistakes may cost dearly, but only in the sense that the time of industrial emancipation is merely prolonged, not averted. The ruling classes of France and Europe fondly imagined that when the Commune of Paris was quenched in fire and blood, the aspirations of the proletariat were permanently extinguished with it, yet the year 1902 sees the social revolution thundering at their doors, incomparably more powerful in numbers, intelligence, organization and knowledge than ever before. Even the capitalist press, the most ingenious and effective instrument for the propagation of falsehood the world has ever known, is forced to admit the near approach of that revolution for whose realization our French comrades of 1871 gave their lives in thousands.

Happily the development of capitalism more and more brings out the necessity of an ever clearer and more uncompromising Socialist movement, though some traditions of the utility of bourgeois methods still remain with us. Let it be our duty to frankly acknowledge the folly of using weapons which the experience of the Socialist world has shown to be useless in the past, and whose employment in the present only means that capitalism shall have a longer lease of life. By thoroughly learning the lesson taught by economic evolution and guiding our actions accordingly, we can best do honor to the memory of our comrades of the Paris Commune.

FORWARD, MARCH!!

Former Editor of "The Workers' Call" Greets "The Chicago Socialist" and Calls to Action.

The Workers' Call is dead. Long live THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST!

While in New York the other day my attention chanced to be called to the "documents" published by De Leon in reporting his convention. One of these "documents" was a review of the situation in Chicago, and ended with the cheerful news that the Workers' Call was just about to die. Well, here is the first of Danny's predictions that has ever been verified, and yet I doubt if he will feel particularly good about it.

Let us hope that the new name will bring new friends, new energy and new subscribers. And if ever there was a paper that deserved these it is the— I almost said "Workers' Call," but meant Chicago Socialist. "By the way I am not the only fellow who will make that break in the next few weeks, for the old name has grown familiar to many a tongue. It is true of a party as of a prophet, that "it is not without honor save in its own country." Over and over again I was told by eastern comrades that the "Call was the best Socialist paper in America."

Help the Local Paper.

Some comrades cannot see why they should help support a local paper, even if it does not happen to suit their ideas of propaganda as well as some other publication. They do not see that in Chicago the local paper is a great deal more than a mere leaflet with which to make Socialists—although it is the best thing in that line published. It is also a bond of local union, a means of communication, of party announcements, of organization and education at the exact point where such work is needed. When there is a strike in Chicago the laborers are told about that and not about arbitration in New Zealand. When the teachers are making a fight to better their condition it will be the Chicago Socialist that will take up their battles and show them how to win any actual victory, and not some paper published in a distant state, which will be talking of something wholly different.

Every day that passes will make this need of a local paper greater. When we begin to elect men to the city council then a local paper will be an absolute necessity, and those who have refused to help build it up will be ready to climb back into the wagon which the other comrades have pushed to the top of the hill. Some day we will want a daily, and the two things that will be asked by those of whom we solicit help at that time will be, "What is your vote?" and "What is the circulation of your present local paper. With a circulation of \$6,559 for the Chicago Socialist you can have a daily any time you ask for it. With a circulation of less than 10,000 it would take more than \$20,000 to even start a daily.

An Optimistic View.

One of those who believes that the time is not so far away as we may

think when such a daily will be here. I know that every time any one says anything of this kind some one gets funny and shouts "catastrophe!" but that sort of shouting never worries me, for I long ago learned that the germ could not spend all its life germinating within the shell unless it rotted early in its existence, and so I begin to think it is time for the Chicago Socialist to burst into the light. The mere fact that the Socialists of Chicago are not paying dues to the extent that Comrade Greenbaum considers their duty is not by any means a cause for the blues.

to municipalize power and light and transportation and a host of minor things. The same old story of the capitalists doing this work as soon as the Socialists grow strong. Germany is giving "Billy" something to keep him busy besides listening to the cheers of fool Americans at the visit of "brother Henry." The rank and file of the Socialists in England are making arrangements to get together in spite of leaders in Parliament, who seek to use the Socialist movement as a means to their own aggrandizement, and to perpetuate Socialist divisions lest personal power be lost.

A Veteran's Greeting.

A new chapter is opened in the working class movement in Chicago. The three years of the Workers' Call have inspired the comrades with an enthusiasm which now expresses itself in the change of name.

The Chicago Socialists do not stand for an unknown quantity. Their position is positive and definite. They are in the class struggle fully conscious of its significance. Capitalism cannot divert their attention by willful dereliction in the many of its social obligations which are imposed upon it by reason of its position as ruling class.

Brains or No Brains.

How the Nevada Miner Recognized the one Thing Lacking: Is the Workingman Who Serves and Votes for the Capitalist, Possessed of Brains? Socialism Comes as a Simple and Well Defined Proposition. Can Only be Rejected by a Brainless Workingman. World is Now Run in the Interests of a Small, Idle, and Brainy Class, by a Large, Industrious and Brainless Class. Workingmen May Have Brains But if They Will Not Use Them, Might as Well Have None.

Under the burning rays of a midsummer sun on a stretch of a sandy Nevada plain, a workingman in the employ of one of the big mining companies was slowly and painfully turning away at a crank by means of which he was hoisting a bucket of ore out of a shallow mine shaft. Some joker had told him that by cutting the top out of his hat and letting the sun's rays beat down upon his head which was void of hair, he would cure the objectionable baldness and induce a new and luxurious growth of hair, and being only a workingman he believed nearly every thing that was told him.

With a party of eastern visitors who came to inspect the mine was a woman who took a philanthropic interest in the laborer. "My good man," she said, "why do you wear that kind of a hat? Don't you know the sun will injure your brains?"

"Brains," said the workingman between grunts, as he tugged away at the windlass. "Do you think if I had any brains I would be working here at this kind of a job?"

The Nevada laborer was not the only workingman without brains, but the majority of them had even less brains than he had. He was possessed of enough brains to know that he had no brains, and the average workingman has not even brains enough to realize his limitations in this particular. Some joker has told him that he has brains, probably during the time of a political campaign, and the simple fellow believes it.

To prove to the workingman that he has no brains—it is not necessary to prove it to other people because they know it—it is only necessary to point out to him that he performs all of the productive work of the world and gets none of the luxuries and but few of the necessities and comforts of life. He not only performs the productive work, but he performs a great deal of disagreeable labor that is purely personal service for the people who have brains. He carries their horses he answers their door bell, he waits on their table, and he sits outside in the cold, passing profitless jests with other brainless men while the brainy rich go in and enjoy themselves in the theater and banquet hall.

And to clinch the argument that he is without brains it is only necessary to point out the remarkable degree of cheerfulness with which he performs all of this work, never stopping to think, except in a few instances, that it may be an injustice for the man who does not work to have all of the luxuries of this life while the man who does work is obliged to pinch and save and scrape that his children may be given the rudiments of an education and that he may have enough to eat and to wear. Someone who is rich and has brains has told him that there has always been rich and poor and that there always will be, and he being without brains believes it and accepts the situation. When a Socialist comes around and tells him that he is as good as any other man and that he and his family should have the best of everything, and that the man who does not work is entitled to nothing, he gets mad, and wants to throw stones at the Socialist.

Socialism comes to the workingman with a simple and well defined proposition: "Unite and you can run the world in your own interests." A school boy could see the force of the position. Why don't they do it? Is there any other explanation than that they have not brains enough to see that it is so? The other parties say to the workingman: "Vote for us and we will look after your interests." The Socialist says: "Vote for yourselves and look after your own interests." But the workingmen say in effect: "Oh, no, we are not smart enough to look after our own affairs. We will vote for the business men and lawyers who skin us in the factories and in the courts; they will look after our interests in the political arena."

That is how the thing stands. Of the several hundred thousand workmen in Chicago who are living from hand to mouth with the shadow of the poorhouse ever across their path to spur them on, less than ten thousand voted at the last election to change this state of affairs. They wanted a "business administration" or were anxious to have the traction question settled by politicians who were not honest enough to tell them just how they proposed to settle it. Having thus performed their duty as good citizens according to the little light they had, they will no doubt cheerfully go to the poorhouse in their old age with a consciousness of duty well performed at each election.

Socialism will not only abolish the poorhouse and give to every child an opportunity for a thorough rudimentary and higher education, but it will also accord to every man who works during the period of his ripe manhood

the best in the way of food and clothing and housing that modern productive industry can produce.

How do we know that Socialism will do all this? We know it because Socialism will be the rule of the working class, and as it will be to their interest to do this, it will be but natural for them to do it. When the working class rule they are not going to go around in overalls and maintain an idle class in broadcloth. That is not human nature. The best is none too good for anyone who can get it even though he is a workingman.

Socialism is no vague and visionary theory of impractical dreamers; it is a business proposition to workingmen. The world is now run in the interests of a small idle class; they have not a majority in numbers, so they must have a majority in brains, else how could they do it? Socialism proposes that the workingmen being in the majority shall run the world in their own interests for a change. If they fail, then they can hand the world back to the idle class and say, "Take it and run it; we are not smart enough and as punishment for our presumption please sentence us to the factories and the sewer ditches for life, giving us work only a part of the time, that we may starve during the remainder of the time, as we used to do. Make us your personal servants, your footmen, your coachmen, and your horsemen. Send our daughters back to the horrible department stores and the sweatshops and to the kitchens of the idlers; take our sons from the high school; and the colleges and make of them soldiers and tramps, or, more disgraceful still, workingmen. Condemn our wives to the years of drudgery and privation that were their mothers' portion, only grant us a full dinner pail occasionally and the privilege of carrying a torch and whooping 'er up for the grand old parties on election day."

That is the condition of affairs today, so it would be no hardship to go back to it after Socialism had been tried and pronounced a failure. But what is the use of talking about a trial as long as the workingmen are without brains, or, if they have any brains so long as they refuse to use them?

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A Comrade's Welcome.

"The king is dead! Long live the king!" Farewell to the Workers' Call; Welcome the Chicago Socialist, O toiling workers, all.

Ever like a faithful bugler Has the Workers' Call been found; Never in its three years' service Gave it forth uncertain sound.

True to principles of the Party, True to that for which it stood; Loyal to the cause of labor; True to SOCIALISM—come what would.

And it leaves for us the heritage Of a party staunch and strong; That shall never swerve nor falter Though the fight be fierce and long.

Comrades, let us then be faithful To the teachings of the Call; Loyal to the Socialist Party Whatsoever may befall.

Here's our hand—Chicago Socialist—As we welcome you today, We will pledge ourselves, our services, We'll stand by you all the way.

Onward in the cause of freedom, Comrades, there is work to do; Onward with the Chicago Socialist, For the Socialist cause be true.

RUTH DICK HALL.



1871—1902.

—From design by Walter Crane.

The Erie Election.

The little fight we had at Erie last month, in which I was lucky enough to play a small part, was highly instructive to me. It showed me that the extensive education that Morgan, Rockefeller, and a few Socialists in co-operation with the injunction and other propaganda literature, have been carrying on these last few years, has prepared things ready for the final steps. In this sort of a medium it does not take long to make Socialists once the public ear is caught. If a man has been lying in the midst of a co-ordinated, trustified production, it is not hard for him to learn the lesson that he might as well share in the ownership and the product as the toil and suffering.

You did not need to promise the workers in Erie any elaborate reform program, and indeed they were not interested in such stuff when it was talked to them. All they needed to be told was that it was time they had control of the city government and made laws in their own interests. They saw the fact of the class struggle and the necessity of political action as soon as their attention was reached. The collectivist program is today popularly understood in a more or less utopian form, but the manner of getting it is what gives rise to confusion.

Cheer from Other Lands.

Every electrical impulse that comes across the cables from Europe brings good cheer from the comrades who are fighting the battles of the proletariat in other lands. Now it is the king of Italy who seeks to pose as a "Socialist, too," and introduces the most extensive program of municipalization ever proposed in any country. He proposes

So the story goes clear around to Little Japan, who sends out word of a new Socialist daily about to be established there. How is that for a lusty young infant? Here in the United States the Democrats are trying to find something on which to "unite," not realizing that a dying class cannot be saved by being crowded closer together. On the contrary this process will but spread the decay with greater rapidity. So it was that Hill's recent "love feast" in New York was disturbed by the ghost of Bryanism, while Bryan can see no way out unless he can hitch Hill's votes to his car. The Pops are holding the last sad rites over their own corpse at Louisville this week and have asked the Socialists to be present at the funeral. The Socialists believe in letting the dead bury the dead and will be on hand for the resurrection, because they believe that the decaying body of Populism will be one of the things that will help to fertilize the ground for the growth of the beautiful plant of Socialism.

Teddy is trying to play fast and loose with the farmers by his irrigation scheme and attack on the Great Northern merger. But capitalism is in too unstable a position to permit of any "strenuousness" and so he has been promptly called down. The field is now clear for Socialism. The only thing that lags behind is the class consciousness of the workers. It depends upon you my reader, to wake that to life. The Chicago Socialist is put into your hands to help you in this work. Speed it on its way. Scatter it through your neighborhood. Your shop, your ward, your city. Don't be a knocker. Be a booster. All together, now!

A. M. SIMONS.

The various "red herrings" which they drag across the path of the working class in its search for relief will not mislead the comrades who have read the Workers' Call for the last three years, or deceive the ever increasing number who will draw their inspiration from the Chicago Socialist, who will stand still more firmly upon the simple proposition which will bind ALL the working class together in demanding the emancipation of the whole class and by steadfastly refusing to accept propositions which seem to help only a part of the class, but that really only seem to do so.

The Chicago Socialist will give forth no uncertain sound to the aspirations of the working class, and it is the duty of ALL the comrades to extend its influence with the same enthusiasm which induced them to change its name. While we are inspired with the hope of greater activity for the cause and while we cry out with one acclaim "ALL HAIL THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST!" let us not forget to ALL HUSTLE FOR THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

B. BERLYN.

Machinists, Keep Away!

Union machinists are notified by the International President to keep away from the following cities in which the craft is on strike. San Francisco, Denver, Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, St. Paul, St. Washington, Ind., Mack Island, Ill., Southern Railway system, Alexandria, Richmond, Salisbury, Knoxville, Columbia, Charleston, Memphis, Franklin, Va., Cleburne, Tex., and Springfield, Mo. Newspaper reports of strikes being declared off in these places should be disregarded. The Association will give notice when settlement has taken place.

We will see you at the COMMUNE FESTIVAL at the First Regiment Armory To Night!

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

Editorial Announcements: To receive the return of unused manuscripts should be enclosed.

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

Perhaps some of our comrades will be interested in knowing that the Chicago man who made the address of welcome to Prince Henry on his recent visit to this city was Mr. Harry Rubens.

As a bare statement of fact this information may not seem worth recording, but it is interesting to note that Mr. Rubens was one of the "Socialists" who helped pile up those 12,000 votes for Dr. Schmidt in 1878.

One Lemuel Kramer, a postal clerk, was fined \$50 in a New York police court the other day. Lemuel was found guilty of protecting his vile carcass too near the special car which was waiting to take Prince Henry to Washington.

Talk about the troubles of Mr. Bowser! They are not in it for one moment with the troubles of John M. Wisker, the engineer in charge of the train which was wrecked in the New York Central tunnel recently with the loss of fifteen lives.

Once more the ghosts of the murdered miners at Hazleton have been resurrected to plague a ruling class government—this time the Austrian.

Among the general rejoicing into which the capitalist press of this country would have us believe the German nation has been plunged over Prince Henry's visit to this country, the Socialists alone sound a discordant note.

United States. The editors and correspondents of the reptile capitalist press in Germany would be only too glad to gravel in the dirt before even a Cabinet Minister, should the latter deign to grace one of their meetings with his presence.

Notice to Contributors: We wish to notify our contributors that the question of municipal ownership will not be discussed in the columns until after the election.

Class Struggle in Italy: Italy is on the brink of the social revolution. Such is the unpleasant fact that the capitalist press is forced to admit after a week or two of strenuous lying.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST: To the members of Local Chicago, Socialist Party: In accordance with the majority vote of your membership "The Chicago Socialist" makes its initial appearance with this issue.

THE MONOLLOQUER OF A MILLIONAIRE: The Socialist knows well enough that Democrats are shamming. At every step they work a bluff. The halloo boxes cramping.

whole scarcely ever amounting to over a hundred at a time. These men were not merely contented with reading the paper—they wanted others to read it.

There are now over fifteen hundred members in your body. It is generally admitted that when a man joins a Socialist organization he by this action signifies his willingness to work for the spread of Socialist principles.

Senator Wm. Mason has introduced a bill in congress which the Chicago American terms "the most utopian measure of the season."

Members of the Teachers' Federation are picking up some valuable information nowadays as to their status in society, and what is expected of them.

THE MONOLLOQUER OF A MILLIONAIRE: Or Mr. Rockham's Soliloquies Soliloquy No. 10.

They love to dwell on olden times To toast their ancient heroes; Forgetting in their songs and rhymes To scorn their modern Neros.

To Illinois Socialists: The state organizer of the Socialist party, Comrade John W. Saunders, is now in the neighborhood of Moomouth.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE

A Connecticut pastor has been requested to resign by his congregation because he opened a brokerage office and speculated in stocks and shares.

Madden is now after the Seattle Socialist and has ordered the publisher to show cause why the paper should not be debarred from second class mail privileges.

Principal McAndrews, once head of the Park Grammar School, and now occupying a similar position in New York, made an address before the Teachers' Federation in this city last week.

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"With Some Pride"

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The Message of the March Wind.

Fair now is the spring-tide, now earth lies beholding With the eyes of a lover the face of the sun;

Down there dips the highway, by the bridge crossing over The brook that runs on to the Thames and the sea.

Hark! the wind in the elm boughs! From London it bloweth, And tetheth of gold, and of strife and unrest;

This land we have loved in our love and our leisure For there hangs in heaven, high out of their reach;

How long, and for what is their patience abiding? How oft and how oft shall their story be told?

Yet love, as we wend the wind bloweth behind us, And beareth the last tale it telleth to-night.

For it beareth the message: "Rise up on the morrow And go on your ways toward the doubt and the strife;

BUNDLE RATES OF THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

When mailed— 100 copies 60 cents 50 copies 30 cents 25 copies 15 cents

CORRESPONDENCE.

Objects to Interference.

Editor Workers' Call: Without authority from the State Committee the quorum of the National Committee has solicited from branches in this state invitations to lectures by a national organizer.

While I regret to censure those on the Executive Board (who must be always receiving complaints), this subject is too important to go unnoticed, and our state committee should demand a positive halt.

A Story With a Moral.

A correspondent who in an energetic huster for this paper sends us the following personal experience: A drug clerk in this city who was unable to find work to support his wife and family, was approached by a friend who, wishing him to understand the situation, talked with him for a time and afterwards sent in his name as a subscriber for the Workers' Call without apprising the drug clerk of his action.

Wilshire Captures a Mayor!

Over in Canada the "advertising of ideas" is evidently regarded in a different light than in the United States.

Obituary Notice.

The death of an old Socialist from Elgin, Ill., is announced in the Daily News of that city.

A Shallow Trick.

The issue of the Southern Mercury of February 20th contains a long rambling sort of communication written by one Jo. A. Parker which appears under the title of "A View of the Situation."

Socialist Pointers

What they did in Erie we can do if we hustle, and that is not all we can do. Three cent fare is unconstitutional in Detroit because the judges are class conscious.

"Religion" versus Socialism.

Many people outside the Socialist movement and many people affiliated with it, have often wondered at and deplored the antagonism between Socialism and religion or, to be more correct, the organized churches which pretend to be the expression of what is called religion. We have often explained the necessity of this antagonism by pointing out that the so-called "religion" of today is merely used as a mask for capitalist exploitation. We have now an opportunity to present two pronouncements from "religious" organizations, the first of which carefully conceals under skillful phrasology the motive for its appearance; the other frankly throwing away all disguise

and openly asserting that the value of the "religion" it advocates rests wholly upon its efficiency in stupefying the workers so that their robbery by the capitalist class may proceed undisturbed. The first is the pastoral letter of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Buffalo, in which he warns the faithful against Socialism, the second an appeal from the Hawaiian Evangelical Association for funds, and putting forth the reasons why the latter should support the Association. The text is reprinted from a recent issue of the San Francisco Advance, and is an unanswerable argument for the Socialist view of this subject.

Look Upon This Picture

"Reverend Sir: With great pain have we learned that the Social Democracy, under the mask of friendship to the workingman, has obtained some hold on the Catholic laboring men of Buffalo. We say this with a great deal of regret, and consider it a holy duty of our official position to seek to impress upon the faithful the dangerous and anti-religious character of the Social Democratic party. It is a fact which is well known that the Social Democratic party as it actually exists is antagonistic to and full of bitter hatred to the Catholic church. This is further attested by the party teachings, the blasphemous statements of its leaders, the bitter attacks of their newspaper organs which are daily made upon the church and religion. One of these party organs, the Buffalo Arbeiter Zeitung, takes special pains to disseminate among our Catholic workmen the tenets of the Social Democracy. These organs understand how to instill the poison of these demoralizing doctrines. One anarchistic newspaper, with one of the most notorious anarchists as its editor, denounced, in blind fury the church and its doctrines. In the last year, and especially since the assassination of President McKinley by the hand of an anarchist, this paper has been less rabid in its utterances, but still continues to spread the principles of Social Democracy and in an underhand manner to antagonize religion. It assaults the holy right of private property. It declares that our present property right is a 'robber right,' by which the strong becomes the absolute master of the weak. It teaches to upset the present order of things by force—that if capitalism does not willingly abdicate its power, which is not likely to happen, he must then be made to step down unwillingly in order that humanity may advance. Religion the Social Democrats say, is the work of man and not of God. Religion, as the Arbeiter Zeitung says, is the result of an historical developing process which is closely connected with the process of development in the material, political and social world. Herefore the Arbeiter Zeitung has ventured to characterize religion as an 'irrational superstition,' and the statement is frequently made that all dogmas and church doctrines result to the misfortune of mankind.

"It is a regrettable fact that some of the German labor unions, a majority of whose members are Catholic, recognize the Arbeiter Zeitung as their official organ, and they attempt to force it upon other unions and make it obligatory on their own members to subscribe for it. They, nevertheless, attempt to boycott the Catholic newspapers which have ventured to unmask the pernicious doctrines of the Social Democratic party, and to force them out of the homes of the workingmen.

"We can only say of this sorrowful fact that any Catholic who thinks that he can be at the same time a Social Democrat is in danger of making a shipwreck of his faith.

"Every Catholic who refuses to forswear and renounce the doctrines of the Social Democratic party shall be temporarily deprived of the benefits of the blessed sacraments and the blessings of the church.

"Second—Every Catholic who is a member of a union in which the doctrines of Social Democracy are taught shall endeavor, in the interests of the workingman and religion, to wipe out such doctrines from the teachings of the union.

"Let not the workingman understand that the church forbids membership in unions, but only such unions as are Socialistic. A Catholic may be a union man but not a Social Democrat.

"Third—No Catholic may contribute, financially, morally, by word or by writing to any Social Democratic newspaper or organ.

"Fourth—Reverend sir, we beg to call your attention to the way in which our Holy Father, the reigning Pope, Leo XIII, seeks to solve the labor question. We advise all to study the Encyclical concerning the Labor Problem and request that all work to the end of organizing Catholic and Christian labor unions, that the religious and material interests of the workingmen may be secured and preserved.

"Finally, the Catholic Reform Association, which has our fullest approbation, has already worked along this path and is entitled to the support of all Christian believers, workingmen as well as employers.

"Faithfully yours in Christ,
"J. E. QUIGLEY,
"Bishop of Buffalo.
"Buffalo, Feb. 23, 1932."

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

And on This.

We are making an appeal to the business men of Hawaii in behalf of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

We are addressing you as business men without special regard to the spiritual motives (which some may lack) for giving us a contribution, but rather because we believe we are conducting a work from which you are deriving a financial benefit every day and which, therefore, you will be glad to support with a liberal contribution.

We therefore describe in business terms what we believe an investment in our work will do for you. For instance:

A CANE LOADER.
You know how hard it is to get cane loading done; you know what trouble often comes of it—what threatenings and strikes.

Well, the money you put into the work of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association sends preachers in the persons of our missionaries to keep men peaceful, sober and willing to work. Indeed, our work is

AN INSURANCE POLICY.
for you, for it prevents fires in men's hearts, and so prevents them in the cane crop. Our agents have done much to decrease the risk of fire in the cane during the past year, as you well know, and will do it again, but ought you not to pay a good round premium for this insurance? For whether you are directly connected with the sugar business or not, you know that the wealth of the islands is at present bound up in that great interest.

IT'S A SUPREME COURT INTERSECTION.
Yes, it strikes better than the law can. How many times you have seen men flogging into town because of some grievance or other; yes, and you have seen them pick up their duds and run from one plantation to another, sowing seeds of discord and strife. Our agents with the Gospel work better than the law can. The law costs you money when you invoke it. Why shouldn't you contribute liberally to this work of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, by which you so manifestly profit?

IT'S A WARMING PAN.
In early days people used to send them here "around the Horn"; probably because they didn't need them at home. Who would ever suppose they would be useful here? Missionaries found use for them, however, and curiously enough, it was in the sugar business, too.

Just now ours is especially in demand. Cold waves DO come in the tropics. One is being left here now. Weather bureau reports read like this: "Sugar barometer rapidly falling with slightly heightened labor market. Indications of light snow." The cold seems to have struck the lower extremities of our community. What is needed is warmth, confidence, better circulation. This is part of the business of the Hawaiian Board. Its agents are at work on the whole system. Why not help pay for the "warming pan"?

IT'S A SLEEPING POTION.
"Doctor, I can't sleep; gloomy forebodings in regard to the future of the islands, the labor problem, my attitude toward it, etc., rob me of rest continually." The doctor's query was: "Own plantation stock, do you?" and his prescription was: "Get the best aid you can, do what is right yourself, and let God run his universe." That started the cure, for the first thing he did was to back the hundred or more workers of the Hawaiian Board by an annual subscription on behalf of every member of his family. For one reason, he knew the Japanese and Chinese agents of the Board were doing something practical in the labor matter; were all the time allaying dissatisfaction among laborers on the plantations.

Of course he sleeps better, and the subscription to the Board was the sleeping potion.

IT'S AN UMBRELLA.
No, it doesn't rain today, but people generally have an umbrella handy. Think of the enormous returns that come from our sugar plantations. Does not this mean that labor has produced a great deal of wealth for owners of sugar stock, and it is but fair that the educational and religious work done by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association should be heartily supported, as being the best return we can make labor for its work in our behalf?

These people, it is true, have not yet vigorously demanded these privileges; but they will some day, and when they do it may rain, especially if they think we have been defrauding them of what was their just due at our hands. Better pay for a good umbrella now, do you not think so, in the shape of a liberal annual subscription to the work of the Hawaiian Board?

IT'S SEED.
The laborers in these islands have growing children and the work of the Hawaiian Board among them is seed planted to spring up where it will make good citizens. Better buy a bushel or two of this sort of seed, looking toward the permanency of your business, don't you think so? By the way, what would these islands be but for past missionary labor?

IT'S A SAFE INVESTMENT.
Look at the character of the men who are the directors and trustees of this work. Is not this a guarantee that any investment you may make in this work will be wisely and carefully ministered?

Kindly send your contributions, therefore, and re-lye all these facts of value to you at once.

HAWAIIAN EVANGELICAL ASSN.
Hon. J. B. Atherton, President.
Hon. Henry Waterhouse, Vice-pres.
Rev. O. P. Emerson, Cor. Secretary.
Rev. J. Keatingham, Rec. Secretary.
Theo. Richards, Treasurer.
F. J. Lowrey, Auditor.

OUR ROYAL VISITOR.

His Presence a Matter of Indifference to Socialist Workingmen of Chicago.

A crisis has thrown the workingmen of Germany into the pitiless fangs of the Kaiser's military machine. The Kaiser's armies have not had any warm food for months. Hundreds of thousands are shivering in unheated rooms and trying vainly to find a short respite from the miseries of the day under insufficient bed clothing. In the face of plain facts the leading dailies of the empire are denying that there is any suffering among the masses. But the same issue that contains an editorial denial, contains on one page the usual glowing descriptions of glittering society affairs with patriotic speeches, racy scandals, duels, sporting news, and on the other the ever increasing list of business failures, suicides, crimes, and police reports of prostitution. The prisons, poor houses, charity halls, soup-kitchens and hospitals are filled to overflowing. Hunger riots are a daily occurrence, and the streets are filled with unemployed who are crying for a chance to sell blood and soul into slavery for a pitance.

The Socialists have pointed out these facts in press and speech, in public meetings, city councils and legislatures. They have demanded assistance for these suffering masses and have themselves given all the assistance in their power. Yet it is officially denied that there are any great masses of unemployed in the empire, and the public powers remain passive and indifferent in view of all the sad evidence. And when the socialists demanded that an official census of the unemployed be taken, the authorities declared that such a thing was not feasible.

In order to show the great extent of the unemployed problem, the General Trades Council of Berlin undertook by the help of 12,000 members of the Socialist party, to ascertain the number of unemployed in the city. Early one Sunday morning the Socialists began to circulate the city with census cards and by 12 o'clock the task had been accomplished. During the forenoon of the next Sunday the same men collected these cards, and did what the government declared itself powerless to undertake. The result shows the appalling number of 76,654 unemployed, 32,967 working on limited time, and 19,886 sick and invalids, alone in the city of Berlin!

When the Socialists spoke of the class struggle and emphasized that only the recognition and defense of their own interests would ever help the working class, there were always many bourgeois sentimentalists who deprecated the idea of the class struggle and advised the Socialists to co-operate in a friendly way with the capitalist government in GRADUALLY AND SLOWLY improving the condition of the working class. They pointed to the magnificent social reforms introduced by the government, which the Socialists have always regarded as very inadequate concessions. They spoke of the growing interest of the capitalist parties in social reforms, and the great necessity of approaching public sentiment on the line of least resistance.

The Socialists have always answered that the nature of socialist brutality against workingmen would never be changed and that these concessions were only an evidence of the fear of Socialism. That they were only forced to disguise their true nature under more subtle forms of hypocrisy, in order to exploit the workingmen a little while longer.

Now would have been the time for public sentiment in the capitalist press to come to the workers on the line of least resistance. The shortest and quickest route to the understanding of a hungry man is through his stomach. Here are these terrible figures, crying out to the world the misery of 159,000 human beings, on whom three times that number are dependent for life, all in one single city. Four hundred and fifty thousand human beings in this rich and prosperous city confronted by starvation in the midst of plenty! With all the means to promote well-being, happiness, and a harmonious development piled up all around them, the fruits of their own toil, hunger is tormenting them, cold is shaking their weak frames, disease is creeping into their systems resistlessly and pitilessly.

But not one word of sympathy, not one hint of assistance in the capitalist press. Only sneers at the Socialists and a belittling and ridiculing of the

result of the census. No warm love, no friendly interest, nothing but indifference, scorn and lies. Those figures have such a terrible meaning that they must be lied out of existence. That is the benevolent "public sentiment" of the capitalist press for the suffering of the workingmen. Improvement is coming to those starving workers, SLOWLY AND GRADUALLY, but it comes from another side than the capitalist. It comes from Mother Nature, that stretches her hands out to them and quietly takes them to her silent bosom. Out of existence, back into the eternal circulation of matter, to wait for resurrection in coming ages that will be kinder and brighter for them.

This is the time when Emperor William can afford to spend \$150,000 wrenched out of the hands of his starving subjects, for a pleasure yacht. This is the time when Prince Henry can enjoy himself on a pleasure trip and ride in luxurious cars made by diligent American workmen, eat sumptuous dinners prepared from products raised on mortgaged farms, and hold court in gorgeous salons built and furnished at the expense of the poor. This is the time when the capitalist press of this country invites American workmen to welcome the Prince as the guest of the nation and to throw all American traditions to the winds by prostituting their manhood in slavish adulation.

It is also the time when capitalist reporters are sent into the Socialist camps to wheedle copy out of us, which they do not get and finally, such as the following, which the Daily News did not dare to publish: "Prince Henry is the representative of a government which, like the present administration in the United States, is the political agent of the economically ruling classes. He is not the representative of the German nation, but the representative of the exploiting part of that nation. The German working class, 450,000 of whom are now starving for want of employment in the city of Berlin, have no reason to congratulate themselves on the prosperity of the Kaiser, who can spend \$150,000 for a pleasure yacht while their loved ones are hungry. The official purpose of the Prince's visit, the christening of this yacht, offers a convenient opportunity to disguise a secret mission, in which the capitalists alone are interested. The Socialist workingmen of this country have more sympathy for their suffering fellow workers in Germany than for the Prince."

The attitude of the Chicago Socialist Party toward "his royal highness" the Prince can be summed up in one word: indifference. As a political party representing the interests of the working class, we take no interest in the official functions of the exploiting classes. It is our mission to approach the sentiments of the working class on the line of least resistance, that of their class interests. Any attempt to obscure this issue or to bring us into contact with sentiments that may compromise our position, will fail. We can clearly await the time when the same conditions which are now shaking the foundations of the German empire, will be produced on a gigantic scale in the United States. When the next commercial crisis will bring a large unemployed problem on our hands, we shall know how to use "public sentiment."

ERNEST UNTERMANN.

WASTING TIME.

A Criticism of the Procedure of the Recent Local Party Convention in Ullrich's Hall.

It is to be regretted that those of us who have had better opportunities than some others, should be the very ones whom the party members should have cause to look upon with suspicion.

We who have the advantage of having been born in this country, educated in the public schools and trained (under capitalistic direction, to be sure) in the fundamental principles of the government, with a command of the English language which has been our heritage for generations, ought to be able to understand the Socialist movement in America, and therefore ought never to appear in a compromising attitude.

"If the trumpet give forth an uncertain sound, who can prepare himself for battle?"

If there are some, as Comrade Steedman stated, who believe that Socialism is at a standstill, their belief would be well grounded after the proceedings at the convention held February 16th for the purpose of discussing the party's policy in the coming municipal election but which was turned into a discussion upon general education reforms that would have done credit to a woman's club. When will our members learn the rudiments of Parliamentary law? To allow a convention called for a specific purpose to be entirely taken up in discussing a subject entirely foreign to the purposes of the convention, is indicative of gross ignorance of ordinary parliamentary tactics, or that there were those present who wished to defeat the purpose of the convention. The comrades who introduced the resolution cannot be so ignorant of the principles of the Socialist Party as to have thought that it did not stand for each and every one of the demands made by them in that resolution—yes, and a lot more equally as good.

If the Socialist Party spent all of its time in adopting resolutions, and if the state legislature should embody each and every demand made therein into a statutory law, how much would the school system be improved? Could not those laws be evaded as easily as the ones now on the statute books?

How many of the comrades who took part in the "Municipal Ownership Convention" discussing in favor of

the resolution, worked for the passage of those bills which were before the state legislature last winter covering many of these "demands"? I do not recall their having been especially active at that time, but I do know that it was these same revolutionary Socialists whom some have said are opposed to education, who were doing the work. They were the ones who held meetings, secured signatures to petitions and spent much time in arousing agitation not only among the Socialists but among all working men and women. Certainly those comrades who are so interested in the matter now could have done more effective work then. Why is it that they consider the subject so important now, as to take up the time of a "Municipal Ownership Convention," when agitation can be of little use? The city of Chicago has not sufficient funds to keep the schools open except by reducing the teachers' salaries. Is it not inopportune to come forward with demands for an improved school system? Would it not be far better to strike at the root of the whole matter and revolutionize the economic condition upon which the school system rests? Unless the children have economic assurance of what value would these educational advantages be to them? Wherein could the working class be benefited should we have the most advanced school system obtainable, when only 50 per cent of the children are able to attend?

Comrade Steedman has given us the advantage of education, let us remember that education alone does not make Socialists, and while our education may enable us to work our socialism in a way that some of our comrades cannot, yet it is the comrades who is alive to a consciousness of the condition of the working class who is the best Socialist of all.

RUTH DICK HALL.

Another Recruit from the Banks of the Clergy.

As will appear from the advertisement in another column, Socialism has gained still another recruit from the ranks of the clergy, this time it is a Protestant, Rev. Carl D. Thompson, now located at Elgin, who will lecture under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Socialist Party at the Socialist Temple, 129 S. Western ave., on the evening of March 20th. The subject of the address is a good one, and not only every Socialist but every workingman in the city should try to attend. At least the hall should be crowded.

Mr. Thompson is one of the ministerial force who has outgrown the confines of theological dogmas and has cast in his lot with the great twentieth century movement which is shortly to revolutionize the world. Comrade Thompson is an eloquent, forceful, tactful, enthusiastic speaker, and we advise all of our readers to attend his lecture. Those who had the pleasure of listening to Father McGrady will have an opportunity to determine whether the Catholic priest of the Protestant clergyman is the better Socialist orator.

The Injunction in Boston.
The decision on the temporary injunction issued against the teamsters in the strike against the Brine Transportation company was rendered on Friday by Judge Braley of the Superior court. As was to be expected the injunction is made permanent, teamsters being forbidden to interfere either forcibly or peacefully with the business of the company, although the union can solicit customers from the Brine company, IF NOT UNDER CONTRACT WITH IT, to transfer their patronage to other firms. The situation at the present writing, has a most serious aspect. The union leaders declare a strike is imminent that will paralyze the trade of New England. Over 30,000 men will be involved. It is also claimed that the railroad corporations especially seem to be anxious for a strike, believing an opportunity would be presented to exterminate organized labor. If all the workmen involved in the transportation business were to strike the result would be disastrous.

In order to try and prevent a strike the allied transportation council will appeal again to the National Civic Federation and the State Board of Conciliation. As nearly all the unions meet on Sunday, it is impossible to product what action will be taken, but the freight handlers and other teamsters are reported in deep sympathy with the Brine strikers and radical action is probable.

The Boston union men are considerably agitated over the court decision, but it is difficult to see how they could expect anything else. So long as they vote for their masters they may expect their masters to control the courts.

W. M.

Over 45 but Still Busy.

Barney Berlyn, that old war-horse of Socialism, delivered twenty-two speeches for Socialism during the short month of February. Younger comrades who have not even sold one lone subscription card should take an example from the old man.

Visitor from Peoria.

An old Socialist comrade, Dr. Knupp-nagel of Peoria paid a visit to this office last Wednesday. He reports that Comrade Saunders was extremely successful in his organizing tour in Peoria and the surrounding cities, and has promised to write a detailed account of his work for next week's issue of this paper.

Keep your eye on your subscription number.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO. Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

SOUTH TOWN HEADQUARTERS—231 Westworth avenue, open every evening. Agitation meetings Wednesday and Sunday, 8 p. m. Rico Washborough, secretary, 115 East 22nd street.

THE NORTH DIVISION ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 263 Sedgwick St. F. W. Knox, secretary, 36 N. Clark St.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 2nd floor, Schiller Bldg., 103 E. Randolph street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 36 N. Clark street.

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

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—meets every Friday, 8 p. m., 2512 Westworth avenue, Rico Washborough, secretary, 175 East 23rd street. H. A. Harrison, 1467 Michigan avenue, organizer 1st ward; S. Klienstien, 2305 South Park avenue, organizer 2d ward.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 3355 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m., Secretary, J. E. Veonians, 3360 State street, Organizer, Louis Daigard, 3705 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night at 2513 Westworth avenue. Secretary, Joe Trentz, 35 E. Twenty-second Place. Organizer, H. Drievoght, 3110 Halsted str.

FIFTH WARD—Every Sunday evening at 10 o'clock, 2513 Westworth ave. Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. A. M. Finsterboch, 2030 Archer av.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Monday nights at 410 E. 43d street. Secretary M. Kleminger, 454 Lake ave. Organizer, A. J. Nilsen, 345 E. 43rd street.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, at 662 E. 63rd street. Secy, D. M. Smith, 6116 Drexel Avenue. Organizer, Paul Pierce, 6407 Rhodes Ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Holds public meetings at Sherman bath, 9149 Commercial avenue, every Saturday evening. Business meeting at 273 79th street every Wednesday evening, 7 p. Vind, secretary, 273 79th street.

NINTH TENTH AND NINETEENTH WARDS—Meets every Friday at 8 o'clock, Monday at Porges' Hall, Jefferson and Maxwell streets; secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 592 W. Taylor street.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday at Juewitsch Hall, cor. 1st street and Paulina street. Secy, P. A. Zuhlman, 113 W. 23rd st.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH meets every second Saturday at Jankowski's hall, 884 W. 21st street, near Chicago. Secretary, G. J. Singler, 1193 Albany avenue.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Friday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 129 S. Western Ave. Secy Mrs. D. H. Daly, 461 S. Western Av. Organizer, W. E. Kellogg, 525 S. Western avenue. Phone Seeley 553.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Mieses' Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western Aves. Secretary, Jas. P. Larsen, 547 W. Erie st. near Chicago. Secretary, G. J. Singler, 1193 Albany avenue.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every Friday at 353 North Rockwell street. Secretary, Albert L. Ogus, 419 W. Division st.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday, Shonhoven's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Ave.; secretary, O. Beselack, 946 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every Sunday at Scandia Hall, Ohio st. and Milwaukee av. Secretary, A. Mork, 461 N. Wood st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third Friday at 450 Fulton st. Secretary, H. J. Moeller, 150 W. Madison st. Organizer, F. Haack, 101 N. Elizabeth st.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Secretary, J. R. Anderson, 51 Seeley ave. Organizer, William H. Leddingwell, 749 W. Taylor street.

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

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every first and third Thursday in the month at 263 Sedgwick st. Secretary, Chas. Sand, 343 Wells st.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Meets first and third Tuesday 8 p. m., at 363 Sedgwick st. Secretary, R. Hothaus, Jr., 255 Cleveland av.

TWENTY-FOURTH—Every 1st and 3d Monday at N. W. corner Southport avenue and Diversey blvd.; secretary E. G. Knans, 861 Lincoln ave.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Fridman Hall, 1745 Diversey street. Secretary, Ruth Dick Hall, 1444 Cornelia avenue.

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

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—AVONDALE—Meets every first and third Friday at 1773 N. Kedzie Ave., corner Berry Ave. Secretary, Henry Schuler, 365 W. Wellington St.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 2—Living Park—Meets every 1st and 3rd Saturday evening at 715 Irving Park Boulevard. O. F. Gellmar, Secretary, 2505 Monticello Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—CRAGIN—Every first and third Tuesday, Lindstrom's Hall, 1918 N. 21st Av. Secretary, George Jansen, 231 St. Paul Av.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD BRANCH meets every Friday at Morgan Hall, Armitage ave. and Montant st. Secretary, John Peterson, 544 W. Fullerton st.

THIRTIETH WARD—Meets every Sunday 10 a. m. at N. W. Cor. 61st and Wentworth av. Organizer, R. T. Sims, 5055 Wentworth ave. Sec. Herman Imhoff.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday at Lundquist's Hall, 61st and Morgan Streets. Secretary, Chas. Wistrand, 6146 Aberdeen St. Organizer, John Newman, 6114 Loomis street.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday, 8 p. m., at 763 52nd St. Secretary, Lillie M. Forberg, 6419 Halsted St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 7153 Emerald Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every first and second Wednesday evening at 113th street and Michigan avenue; secy, W. J. Cassidy, 244-116th st. Organizer, H. DeBoer, 442 West 116th street.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD No. 2, Grand Crossing, meets second and fourth Monday at Grand Crossing Turner Hall, 15th & Dobson ave. Organizer, Hugo Meyers, 7946 Chaucer av. Sec. John T. Caulfield, 1132-75th st.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD No. 3, West Pullman, meets Thursday at 1197 Emerald avenue. Organizer, Christ Peterson, 1220 Union avenue. Secretary Thomas F. Green 1155 Princeton avenue.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD BRANCH. Meets every 4th and 5d Friday at 2319 Harrison St. Sec. M. G. Lowater, 2349 Harrison Street.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, R. Hothaus, 2032 W. Chicago av. E—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m. West. Organizer, 1623 W. Ohio St. Geo. L. Simons, Secretary, 140 N. Central Park Avenue.

GERMAN BRANCHES.
KARL MARX CLUB—Every first and third Monday evenings at 350 Larrabee st., near North Ave. Secretary, John Vogt, 359 Larrabee st.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 36 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 3645 Archer Ave. Secretary, J. Slavens, 3463 W. 65th St.

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

POLISH BRANCHES.
POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 454 Noble street; secretary, F. Cienclars, 454 Noble street.

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

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Wallace's Hall, 85th street, cor. Houston ave. secretary, F. Rudzinski, 3742 Buffalo ave.

LOCAL PARTY NOTES

NORTH SIDE.

To the comrades of the North Division: Only five more days remain in which we can secure signatures to place aldermanic and town tickets on the official ballot. All tickets must be filed NOT LATER THAN MARCH 15th.

To get on the official ballot the following number of signatures must be on the petitions:

- For aldermen: 21st ward, 275 names; 23d ward, 225 names; 25d ward, 200 names; 34th ward, 175 names; 25th ward, 225 names; 26th ward, 170 names; For the town petitions: North Town, 675 names; Lake View, 450 names.

Comrades, you must get out at once and hustle. Go from door to door if you wish to go to the ballot. Remember the tickets depend on you. Each one personally is responsible.

The next thing on the program is to divide the wards into equal sized districts for the distribution of literature. Let the organizer, R. Morris, know how many signatures you have on hand.

To the Commune Festival take along your petitions, you can get a lot of signatures there.

The meeting at 363 Sedgwick street was a success. Comrade B. Berlin was the speaker. Next Sunday another meeting will be held at the same place, Comrade A. M. Simons will be the speaker.

The Wednesday night speakers club meetings are still going, and opportunity, that is the attempt which met with success at the last meeting. Next week we continue to study and discuss the Communist Manifesto. All party members invited to attend. Everything free. Meeting held at 363 Sedgwick street. Remember you cannot bar out middle class Socialists from the party, but you can learn enough to vote them down by attending these discussion meetings.

A social gathering and general party membership meeting to get acquainted membership meeting to get acquainted etc., will be held on Saturday, March 22d, 8 p. m., at 363 Sedgwick street. There will be music, prize picking and lots of other good things. All of you are invited.

WEST SIDE.

The organizers and members of the campaign committee will please take notice that our next meeting will take place tomorrow (Sunday), March 8th, at 2 p. m. sharp, instead of at 10 a. m.

The meeting last Sunday was well attended, and nearly all the wards are carrying on very active work. The 15th, 16th and 28th wards have arranged for a mass meeting at Schoenhofen's hall, corner Ashland and Milwaukee avenue, for Wednesday evening, March 10th. Good speakers will address the meeting and the comrades in this vicinity are expected to see to it that we have a crowded hall.

The petitions for ward and West Town candidates must be filed and turned in to the office of the Chicago Socialist not later than March 15th. Or if possible to the meeting tomorrow.

The number of constables for the West Town is as yet unknown, but in order to have a full ticket in the field each ward is requested to hold a meeting and nominate two or more candidates and send the names to the office immediately.

Below will be found the financial statement for week ending March 2.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, DIBURSEMENTS, and Total. Includes items like 12th ward stamps, 13th ward cards, etc.

TEMPLE NOTES.

Saturday, March 8th, there will be nothing going on at the Temple, as we are all going to the Commune Festival at the Armory.

Sunday, March 9th, 8 p. m., Mrs. Wentworth will speak.

Thursday, March 12th, the regular week night lecture and discussion.

Saturday, March 15th, the Socialist play, "Now and Then," will be given. This has been repeatedly called for and will be greatly improved. We have also a very special extra feature. Prices, adults, 10 cents, children 5 cents.

Temple Building Fund.

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the Temple Building Fund, including Charles H. Kerr, Axel Linell, P. Stanzel, etc.

Let's aim to make the Commune Festival a grand success, comrades. Sell tickets—then sell more.

1871 ...GRAND... 1902

Commune Festival The Socialist Party and the combined German Singing Societies of Chicago ...At The... First Regiment Armory. Saturday Evening March 8th

A splendid Program has been arranged for men women and children, consisting of singing, dancing, recitations etc. Living Pictures Portraying the most thrilling scenes in the famous Commune of Paris 1871. Tickets 25c. a person---DONT MISS THIS.

Socialist Dramatic Club.

The entertainment given by the Socialist Dramatic club last Saturday night at the Temple was a grand success. The entertainments since the beginning have been liberally attended by the Socialists and their friends, and also quite largely by the outside public. On last Saturday night especially the strangers were very much in evidence, which shows that there is more than one way of getting people into the Socialist movement.

Comrades there look upon it as one of the most successful ever held. Thoria's hall, 59th and Aberdeen street, Sunday, March 9th, at 2:30 p. m., speaker, J. Wannhope.

Hill Meetings.

Bohemian Branch will hold Commune Festival on March 15th at 4th and Winchester avenues. Speaker, T. J. Moigan.

Meeting at 51st and Paulina Sunday, March 9th, at 2:30 p. m. English and German speakers.

Schoenhofen's hall, Milwaukee and 24th streets, March 10th, at 8 o. m. mass meeting. Speaker, John Collins.

Seymour Stedman will speak at the Temple Sunday, March 9th, 8 p. m. John Collins will speak at 555 N. Rockwell street, Sunday, March 9th, at 2:30 p. m.

Sunday, March 10th, 8 o'clock, at Scandia Hall, Milwaukee avenue and Ohio street, M. Kaplan, speaker.

Get Your Campaign Leaflets.

All comrades who have collected funds on the list are urged to turn in the money as soon as possible to their respective town campaign committees, as the leaflets are now on sale at this office. Leaflet No. 1 is a strong appeal to wage workers to support the Socialist ticket, and as a blank space has been left on it for the advertising of meetings, it can be used both as a campaign document and as a dodger.

Appropriate some money for a few thousand of them and get to work. The price of the leaflets is \$1.00 per 1000. It is just as cheap as a hand bill so don't waste your money when you can do two things at the same time.

Get a rubber stamp and stamp your meeting place on the blank space of the leaflet, and hand them out everywhere and at all times. Let the workmen of Chicago know what we are doing and what we stand for.

AS SUCH MEANS WE ADVOCATE:

1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the workers in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose, in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

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

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

Socialist Party Platform.

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

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 55 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, 22 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.

The following are the first comments received from readers of this book and give an idea of the impression it creates: New Albany, Kan., Feb. 20, 1920. A. M. Simons, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade—I have just completed the reading of your book, "The American Farmer," and hasten to congratulate you on your splendid effort. You have certainly covered the ground pretty thoroughly. When your pamphlet, "Socialism and Farmers," first appeared, I was hardly convinced as to the correctness of your position, thinking it somewhat extreme in the cities, as I had always been taught that the farmer was a middle class man. Your last book has demonstrated the falsity of this last view. The chapters on "Concentration in Agriculture" and "The Farmer and the Wage Worker" are the more fully appreciated 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 impracticable. I feel that it is too late for a peaceful revolution.

Fraternally, J. W. McFALL.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Feb. 20, 1920. 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 prejudices, 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 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 impracticable. I feel that it is too late for a peaceful revolution.

Fraternally, HENRY E. ALLEN.

Denmore, N. D., Feb. 19, 1920. Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrades—Enclosed find \$2.00 for which send me six copies of the "American Farmer." I consider it a splendid and timely book and would like to see it read by every farmer in America and will do my share toward that end.

Yours fraternally, JOHN W. GARDNER.

Do not think that this is a book which is of interest only to farmers. It is an analysis of American social conditions from the point of view of Socialism which will be a help to every student of Socialism. Send for a copy at once. It will soon be the talk of the country and you do not want to be left in ignorance.

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POLITICAL ACTION THE LOGIC OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

REV. CARL D. THOMPSON of Elgin speaks on above subject at the SOCIALIST TEMPLE, 130 S. Western Avenue.

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SOCIALISM and the LABOR PROBLEM By Rev. T. McGrady

of Bellevue, Ky. has been translated into the POLISH tongue and can be obtained at the Polish Headquarters 484 Noble St., Chicago, Ill. Prices: Single copy 10 cents, 10 copies 75 cents, 25 copies \$1.50, 50 copies \$3.00.

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

The best place to purchase leaf tobacco and cigarmakers supplies is at E. Wollock's 477 S. Halsted St. Cigarette Smokers! Ask for Levis' "Special" and other brands manufactured by D. Levin 495 S. Halsted St.

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No workman, though he be no socialist and no student, should overlook so memorable and important an epoch of social evolution. The History of the Paris Commune was written by Leo Greenbaum, a student of the Commune, contains 300 pp., cloth, price \$1.50. The Silver Cross, cloth (price 50 cents) is offered as a specimen with orders sent in before April 1st. International Library Publishing Co., 33 Duane Street, New York.

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