

# THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

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

FOURTH YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 160.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1902.

PRICE TWO CENTS

## Don't Throw Your Votes Away!

**A Last Word to Workingmen Before Election. Folly of Electing Candidates to Represent the Interests of a Hostile Class. Votes of the Workers the Source of Capitalist Power. The "Good Man". What He is "Good for" and Who He is "Good to". What a Socialist Vote of 50,000 Would Mean in Chicago. Workers Need Their Votes for Their Own Use. Reasons Why They Should Stand Together at the Ballot Box, and Vote the Socialist Party Ticket.**

Ever since the foundation of this government the laborers of America have been voting with more or less regularly from one to three times a year. They have always had a majority of all the votes cast at any election. They have therefore elected practically all officers who have been in power.

How many times have they elected a laborer as President?

"Not once," you say. Surely, there must be some mistake. But then they undoubtedly control the legislative branch so completely that no laws can be made injurious to labor, and hence they are willing that the employers should select the men for executing those laws.

How many representatives of the interest of labor then shall we find in Congress?

How many men are there in that body who, when there comes a strike, will vote to help the strikers?

That is the point to test it, for there is where the man and the boss are standing in clear hostility, and where if ever the laborer needs help.

Study the hundreds of volumes of the Congressional Globe, and you will find laws introduced upon every subject that the mind of man could possibly think of, save upon the one question that alone interests the laborer—how to get more of the wealth that he creates.

So we are forced to conclude that, after all, these years of voting for President and Congressmen, the American laborers have not one man to represent them, but have always foolishly THROWN THEIR VOTES AWAY on representatives of the class that is their bitterest enemies.

But Washington is a long way off, and the American worker has always been an "absent-minded beggar."

In his local government he will have surely done better. Here he knows the men for whom he votes. He can easily find out whether they are on his side or the side of the boss, and so he will surely have voted only for workingmen.

But a glance at the list of aldermen and mayors that have held or are now holding office in Chicago shows just the same number of men who represent labor as does the list of Congressmen and Presidents—not one.

"Is it possible," you ask, "that all these years the laborers of Chicago have been so completely THROWING AWAY THEIR VOTES?"

Another election is about to take place, and once more the bosses are trying to persuade the laborers of CHICAGO TO THROW THEIR VOTES AWAY.

Some laborers may not see how important their vote is to them in their everyday life. They do not think of voting as having any connection with eating and drinking and sleeping and wearing better clothes and living in better houses, or winning strikes.

The boss knows better. He knows that it pays to have the city government on his side all the time. He may want favors. He likes to be sure that the City Council and the police and the justices and the constables are men who believe that the "rights of property" are sacred and the rights of life are few and unimportant, especially if it happens to be the lives of laborers.

The capitalist does not want his profits reduced to give better schools to laborers, because if they became educated they might get brains enough to be able to see that they do not need the capitalist and that he is only a useless burden upon the backs of the workers. The laborers might at last have sense enough to realize that a body of men that can take the ore from the earth and transform it into intricate machinery and then tend and repair and care for that machinery, and carry the product to the consumer, might have the ability to keep and consume the returns from that product.

The capitalist does not want anything of this kind to happen in Chicago. He knows he will have strikes and lockouts this coming year, as in every other year since capitalism began, and he wants the Council and the judges and the police on his side.

That is how it happens that so much money is spent by the Democratic and Republican machines and the Municipal Voters' League and similar bodies, to deceive the laborers into voting for men who will be sure to stand by the boss when he has trouble with his workmen.

All these organizations tell the laborers that they ought to vote for "good men."

The laborers seldom ask what these men are "good for," or who they are going to be "good to." The Socialist, at least, wants a man to be not simply "good," but "good for something."

The laborers of Chicago are asked by the Republicans and Democrats to once

more go through the farce of deciding which one of the bosses' men they would like to have run things. The Socialist says that he does not care for any representative of the bosses at all, either "good" or bad, but prefers to rule himself.

If the workers of Chicago will but stand together at the polls, as they are now forced to stand together in the shop and factory, live together in the slums and strike together for better conditions, they can roll up a vote for their own candidates, the Socialists, so large that it will prove a help to every struggling laborer in this city.

A Socialist vote of only 50,000 would mean that every union in this city would be given added strength for all its battles. It would mean that all the "immediate reforms" that are troubling some of the workers so much would be granted in short order in the hope of stopping the day when all reforms will be of no avail to stop the peaceful social revolution that will secure to every producer his product.

Laborers of Chicago, DO NOT THROW YOUR VOTES AWAY. You need them to defend your families—and yourself from exploitation. You need them to help you in your fight for life. Then do not throw them away where your boss can pick them up, but make sure that they will be used for your own interests by putting your cross above the names in the SOCIALIST PARTY column.

## RETURNS IT UNSIGNED.

**Socialist Candidate Sends Letter of Explanation to the Municipal Voters' League.**

Sir: Inclosed please find copy of the Municipal Voters' League platform unsigned, also a few of my reasons for not signing it. In the first place you and the other members of the M. V. L. represent what you are pleased to term the business interests—the possessing class—a class which, because it owns and controls the means of living, compels my class (the wage workers) to turn over to it all of the wealth we create, minus the small portion necessary to our life and the propagation of our species.

Having successfully expelled us, you are in turn assailed in the council chamber, by another set of parasites—the gray gaunt wolves. Being numerically small, you appeal to us to pull your chestnuts from the fire. You remind me of the old lady who, on hearing a loud commotion in the back yard, went out to investigate. She there saw her husband and a bear fighting. She, however, took no hand in the affair—it was none of her business—your fight is none of our business.

This question does not concern the wage-workers in the smallest degree. As long as the means of living are in the possession of your class we can only receive sufficient to keep life in ourselves and families. Any time we may think otherwise and try to force more from your class we are forcibly reminded of that fact by the man on the outside—the man, out of work, who must work at your machine at your terms. You also ask for a short biographical sketch of myself. That, however, is very unnecessary. You certainly will not use your influence in my behalf; neither will you work for the success of the CLASS CONSCIOUS wage-workers who will, when numerically strong enough, at the ballot box, take possession of the government and publicly OWN and OPERATE all the MEANS OF PRODUCTION and DISTRIBUTION, which, of itself, will guarantee to us all—the right to work at our pleasure and the full social product of our labor. The men who will vote for Socialism in the Second ward do not have to be reminded that I was taken from school at an early age in order to help produce wealth for the capitalistic class in order that their children might be fed, clothed and thoroughly educated and so be better able to retain their class POSSESSION of the government and their hold on the wage-workers. They thoroughly understand that is the fate of the children of our class, and will always be their fate as long as your class is in possession of the government.

However, day by day, the army of CLASS CONSCIOUS wage-workers grows larger, and as it does so brings nearer the day of final triumph—the Co-operative Commonwealth. Respectfully yours,

RICE WASHBROUGH,  
Socialist Nephew Alderman 24 Ward,  
175 E. 22d street.

In a recent strike in Russia, thirty of the strikers were shot dead by the military. Russia is slowly but surely forging ahead in the march of "civilization."

The laborers of Chicago are asked by the Republicans and Democrats to once

## Pulpit Puerilities.

Perhaps the most wonderful thing of this wonderful age is the fact that the public will stand the puerile drivel now issuing from the pulpit upon social and economic questions. One might suppose that the reports of these sermons were rather a work of imagination on the part of the inventive scribe in search of copy, than the real utterances of those who are credited with delivering them, were it not for the fact that no public contradiction is ever heard from such quarters. It would seem that the average minister, forced to assume the role of defender of capitalism has no objection to exposing an ignorance that is at once ludicrous and upon whom his living depends.

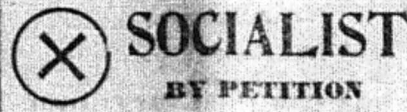
For instance, one prominent clerical last week, is reported in the press as declaring that "The question settled between Abraham and his nephew Lot, was the same problem the public is trying to solve today—the question of capital and labor."

And again, "Abraham settled the question with magnanimity. He was the rich man of his age. The man that knew how to create trust after trust and every time be successful. May not the difficulties of our age be set aside as easily as those of Abraham?"

Nobody takes this sort of thing seriously. It is too contemptible for criticism from either capitalist or so-

## Say! Look Here.

Be sure to mark your ballot correctly as below. Don't mistake the proper circle, the one opposite the word "SOCIALIST". And beware of spurious imitations. This is how the column appears.



In the following Towns the SOCIALIST Party occupies the FOURTH column on the ballot: North Chicago, Lake View, Hyde Park, Lake, Jefferson, Calumet, Evanston, Norwood Park, Maine and Niles. In the towns of South Chicago, and West Chicago the SOCIALIST Party, occupies the FIFTH column.

To avoid possible mistakes look carefully over your ballot before marking, and place your cross in the circle as above: That means a straight Socialist Vote.

## AN ELECTION TRAGEDY.



CAPITALIST—Help me drive those dreadful brutes away, my good man. SOCIALIST WORKINGMAN—This is my busy day. I have troubles of my own. If you can't control your own pack, it's not my business.

cialist. Yet the author of this pitiful twaddle enjoys a greater annual income than the combined wages of half a dozen skilled mechanics would amount to in the same time. If this is the best that the "paid wage laborers" of capitalism can do, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that capitalism is getting decidedly the worst of the bargain.

## Our Theatrical Venture.

Read the ad in this issue referring to the performance that will be given at Glickman's Theater on April 30 for the benefit of the Chicago Socialist. Some of the comrades of the 16th Ward Branch evolved this unique idea of assisting the party organ, and if the scheme gets the support it deserves, it should prove an unparalleled success. Every comrade should make it his business to sell as many tickets as possible for the occasion. The best play that can be produced will be given and although the performance will be in Yiddish, it will nevertheless be calculated to please both Jew and Gentile. Tickets can be obtained at the office of this paper, from Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth avenue and Dr. Rouf, 187 W. Division street, near Milwaukee avenue, and all moneys taken for tickets should be returned two days before the performance takes place, at the places from which they are procured.

## NOTICE.

All Branches are hereby ordered to call special meetings of members and sympathizers not later than Monday, March 31, for the purpose of selecting Watchers to man the polls. Watcher blanks on hand at Headquarters, 26 N. Clark street. JAS. S. SMITH, Gen. Secy.

## The Strike of Strike.

All over the United States the atmosphere is full of strikes or threats to strike: coal miners in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, textile workers in Massachusetts, brewers in Boston, street car men in Norfolk, Virginia; engravers, printers, machinists and garbage wagon drivers in Chicago; and even John Alexander Dowie and the Building Trades Unions are in each others' wool. There will, however, be another strike in this city on Tuesday next, when, perhaps upwards of 10,000 workmen of all trades will strike at the ballot box by voting the ticket of the Socialist Party. And that is about the only sort of strike that counts nowadays. Mark Hanna may be able to "settle" the others, but this sort of strike he cannot monkey with.

## Superstition Exploded.

It occasionally happens that the "successful" man departs from his usual custom of insisting that had every other person possessed the necessary qualifications they could all attain to the lofty position in the industrial world occupied by the speaker. The President of the Illinois Steel Company in a recent article in the Chicago Tribune punctures this superstition effectively. He insists that the old "rules of conduct" which were wont to happen in the story books as certain to lead to success if duly observed, are no longer applicable to present day industrial conditions, and laughs them to scorn in his article. Nothing but a high-class specialized education, he asserts, will give the "young man" starting in life ever a chance to secure the prizes, and then the odds are a thousand to one against him. The

confidently be expected on the lines of Judge Ball's decision." Here is a fair illustration of the way the daily press is looking out for the interests of the "people." The word "people," however, may have many different meanings. Generally speaking, the word "people" is supposed to refer to the masses, the community at large; but in this particular instance the "people" these defenders of capitalism represent are the interests of a few stock holders to the detriment of an outraged lot of suburbanites. Why these same suburbanites will continue to vote for men who make laws which perpetually enslave them is hard to understand. If they would have their interests looked out for instead of those of the corporations, let them vote for SOCIALISM. That's the only possible remedy.

mass of workers must continue to drudge along as they are now doing with no hope whatever of materially improving their conditions of life. The president is right, provided the present mode of production and distribution is to remain permanently. But this is dangerous talk for a "captain of industry," dangerous because true. Once let the masses realize the hopelessness of conditions under capitalism and they will assuredly turn to socialism for relief, though no capitalist is likely to give them a direct pointer to do so, whatever else he may say.

## "Universal Transfers."

The day following Judge Ball's decision in the "universal transfer" case the Tribune took occasion to echo the opinion that possibly the supreme court may not see the evidence in the same light as did Judge Ball. On the second day after the Judge's decision the Chronicle sallies forth with its little dose of "soothing syrup" in an editorial under the caption, "A Doubtful Decision," and after an attempt to defend the city railway's rights to franchises, cites the Supreme court decision in the Detroit three-cent-fare suit, using the words "Mr. Pingree's attempted manipulation." It closes with these words: "Reduction of fare in the territory contiguous to Chicago may not

## Under False Pretenses.

**The Municipal Voters League Platform and its Specious Character. Capitalist Class Interests Concealed by Clever Word Juggling. The "Whole People" Fake. Contains Nothing for the Workingclass But Meaningless Words. Wants Their Assistance Merely for the Purpose of Exterminating Political Parasites which Annoy the "Respectable" Exploiters. Class Conscious Workingmen Remain Indifferent to its Appeal and Will Vote with the Socialist Party.**

If there are any workingmen who are willing to ignore their own interests entirely for the honor of helping the capitalist class to clear the field for uninterrupted exploitation, they cannot do better than vote for the candidates put forward by that eminently respectable, class conscious organization known as the Municipal Voters' League. The platform which this body has circulated and for which it asks indorsement is a brilliant example of that political economy which consists in the art of extracting the honey from the hive without alarming the bees. To the wage-earner it presents a conglomeration of "blessed words" which may mean anything or nothing, but which are definite enough to the small minority of exploiters in whose interests it appears.

It starts out with the declaration that the office of alderman involves service for the "whole people," a manifest impossibility even from the capitalist point of view. In every ward where they have indorsed a candidate there is an opponent who certainly represents some part of the "people," who, if such opponent is defeated can hardly be said to be represented by the victorious M. V. L. candidate. The further declaration that the office of alderman "is non-partisan in its nature" therefore falls to the ground. The entire first clause is not only false, but ridiculous, but nevertheless it serves the purpose of concealing the fact that distinct classes with distinct interests exist in society.

It believes, secondly, in a "business system of accounting and auditing;" that appropriations should be limited to public necessities and expenditures should be kept within the revenue. We might ask if the "whole people" desire this. Evidently they do not. There are hundreds of "feeders at the public crib" to whom this belief is not very attractive, and they are also part of the "whole people." Will the M. V. L. candidate do them "service" if elected?

The league, thirdly, "believes that the streets of Chicago should not be given away to individuals or corporations;" that franchises creating "special privileges" should be granted only upon full compensation therefor. What is full compensation? Does it not mean a full equivalent? What, then becomes of a special privilege for which full compensation is required? Does it not at once cease to be a privilege of any sort, special or otherwise? What would "individuals" want with franchises if they were compelled to return the full value of them? The paragraph as worded is false. The Municipal Voters' League does not believe in it. They believe in capitalism, and surplus value, for they say further on that they believe corporations are entitled to a "fair return."

They also believe that franchises should not be given for a longer term than twenty years; that the opportunity for municipal ownership should be expressly reserved in drawing them up, and that the companies should waive all claim under the so-called ninety-nine-year act. Again it is obvious that no candidate standing for these clauses can claim to represent the "whole people." There are some at least who would dissent from this view of the matter particularly the stockholders in existing companies and the "people" who are looking for "future franchises."

Outside of this small number, however, there is another part of the "people" to whom this platform means absolutely nothing. The propertyless wage working class who constitute 85 per cent of the population of Chicago, what lot or part have they in the provisions of this document? If every position taken by the league in regard to traction franchises and all connected therewith were realized, is there any one bold enough to maintain that the conditions of life for this propertyless 85 per cent would in the slightest degree be altered for the better?

One clause, however, pledges the candidate, if elected, to spend the "residual time" in looking after the physical and sanitary needs of the ward. That sounds well—also familiar. But has it any definite meaning? There is not a "gray wolf" seeking admission to the City Council that does not sing the same song. But are the 85 per cent of non-property holders included in this? Is it not notorious that the "best" alderman is the one who best looks after the interests of the property holders, the "taxpayers" of the ward? In other words, the one who makes it an object to increase the value of property in his bailiwick with the least possible expense to the owners. What interest have the rent-paying proletariat in this? None whatever, as is proven by the fact that when the "best" alderman gets busy he appeals solely to the property own-

ers and taxpayers. It is they who are the "whole people" mentioned in the league platform. The others don't count. The cause of "decency and government" is the cause of those who are interested in maintaining the system of private property in the means of production—in short, the capitalist system.

To the exploited and disinherited majority of the workers of Chicago the "honesty," "integrity" and "respectability" of the candidates indorsed by the Municipal Voters' League is as much a matter of indifference as the alleged depravity, viciousness and general rascality of the "gray wolves" they so hypocritically denounce. Their platform in pretending to represent the interests of the "whole people" is quite as much of a swindle, quite as false in its professions and promises as anything in the same line ever promulgated by the fellows they are trying to out—and the latter know it full well.

The workingman who knows where his interests lie has little use for this shrewd gang of sanctimonious Pharisees. Their cry of "wolf, wolf!" he hears with indifference and contempt. He does not feel called upon to help them exterminate the political parasites who nibble at the plunder they have already extracted from his class. He is not concerned as to whether the hides of the "gray wolves" are nailed upon the door of the City Hall, but is rather interested in preserving his own from the assaults of the respectable skippers who ask him to assist them to retain the whole hide, and who conceal the actual request under a phraseology of impossible and deceitful promises. He knows that they are not fools—that they will look after their own interests—and he proposes to do the same for himself by voting the ticket of the SOCIALIST PARTY.

Capitalist "honesty and integrity" does not appeal to him, even if those who make the plea assume to have a monopoly of those virtues, an assumption which only goes unchallenged because a majority of the working class are as yet unable or unwilling to do their own thinking. A platform which breathes class interests in every line and yet ostensibly claims to legislate for the "whole people" is indeed a strange commentary upon the honesty and integrity of its constructors.

Happily, the Socialist does not have to descend to this jebbery and word juggling in order to secure votes. His platform is a CLASS platform; it makes no pretense of including the "whole people," and its class character is emphasized instead of concealed. Neither does he assume any peculiar honesty or integrity as attaching to the Socialist party in consequence. It is a matter of material interest, not of the "whole people" indeed, but of the majority of them, the largest class, the only useful and essential class in society today, the wage-workers with hand and brain.

And as such it can afford to tell the truth without reservation and in plain, definite and unmistakable language, which the platform of the Municipal Voters' League or any other capitalist political organization cannot because it dare not. The Municipal Voters' League platform contains nothing for the WORKING CLASS, but must pretend that it does. The platform of the SOCIALIST PARTY contains nothing for the CAPITALIST CLASS, and does not pretend to. That is the main difference between them, as otherwise they are alike in advocating the material interests of distinct and antagonistic classes.

If this be "setting class against class" make the most of it. If it be reprehensible to point out things as they are instead of trying to conceal them under lying and empty phrases, we Socialists are ready to stand the consequences. Unlike the Municipal Voters' League, we have no self-conferred character for "honesty and integrity" to lose, no dependent class to deceive in order that we may plunder them of the product of their labor, and therefore no need to parade "virtues" which cannot be used for that purpose.

As the capitalist press wants everybody to help elect "good men" to office it would be as well to remember that the best men to vote for are those who represent your class interests. If you are a wage earner you will therefore vote the ticket of the SOCIALIST PARTY.

Just watch how the capitalist press will keep silence on the growth of the Socialist vote next week. But just the same they will appreciate its significance. Let it rise to 4 or 5 per cent of the total, and they will try to build up a bogus "labor movement" next fall. Remember this.

Are you still busting for subscribers?



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The Chicago Socialist is published under the control of Local Chicago of the Socialist Party of Chicago...

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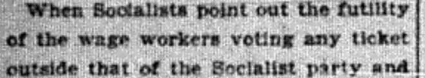
EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS: To insure a return unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed.

The fact that a signed article is published does not commit The Chicago Socialist to all opinions expressed therein.

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

PHONE: RANDOLPH 222.

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BOTH STAND FOR CAPITALISM.

When Socialists point out the facility of the wage workers voting any ticket outside that of the Socialist party...

Let us therefore see if there really is any ground for this charge. Let us try to show from incidents now occurring in local politics...

The Municipal Voters' League is here for the purpose of telling the voters who are proper candidates to be voted for at the election.

Candidates who do not subscribe to their views on the traction question they label "gray wolves" and urge their defeat.

There is therefore two sides to the matter. The capitalist interests as represented by the league and the "capitalist interest as represented by the gray wolves."

The first is the interests of those capitalists who own factories, shops, foundries and industrial and manufacturing plants of all descriptions.

Just now as a result of the clash of these conflicting interests, their respective political tools begin to tell tales upon each other, and are now reading the atmosphere with cries of "Boodle!"

them for the purpose of preserving capitalist interests. They merely do so because they cannot or will not think for themselves...

The workingman who thinks and therefore understands the situation votes the ticket of the party of his class—THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

A PERIODICAL DESERTION.

It is at such a time as the present that is, at the period immediately preceding an election, that the journalistic "friends of labor" who have wept for months in their editorial columns over the woes of the working class...

Take a copy of "The Chicago American," say, of six months ago. Turn to the editorial page and you will probably find a cleverly written column urging the working people to use their political power in their own interests...

Without doubt the most popular aldermanic candidate in the Nineteenth Ward is "Johnny" Powers. The Republicans have practically adored him by refusing to nominate against him...

The capitalist never change. When "Boss" Tweed ruled New York the Citizens' Association of that city gave him a certificate of good character.

The salaries of the teachers, firemen and other city employees, who render actual service for value received, have been reduced, and part of the money "saved" has been used to raise the salaries of high-priced officials...

Another Evanston theological professor, Dr. Willet by name, has given utterance to his doubts about the possibility of the Bible miracles. If this sort of thing keeps up the professors of capitalist political economy may be called on to take up the discarded burden...

Socialists throughout Belgium are still persistently active in agitating for universal suffrage, and it looks as if the poor oppressed capitalists of that country will have to give it to them in the end.

In a moment of absent mindedness, no doubt, the Missouri Supreme Court decided that courts have no power to enjoin labor organizations from enforcing boycotts on corporations.

It is al together probable that before long the corporations will jog their memory on this matter. No power, indeed! What then are votes of the working people good for, if they cannot be used against them?

A few months ago it would happen that now and then some weak but well meaning comrade would call our attention to the splendid work for "socialism" the "Chicago American" was doing...

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE

The Referendum League is having a little shindy of its own over the question of what it really stands for. Some say that the league favors municipal ownership, while others contend that it only aims at discovering what the "people" think on the franchise question.

It is more than probable that the opposition of the Crane Municipal Grangers against "Bathhouse John" arises from the fact that he is high priced. When they want a street or alley they want it cheap; that is, they want to apply "business principles" to politics.

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The Manager's Column



A Dialogue.

Pluck—Say, Luck! Luck—Go to Hades! Pluck—That means "Go to capitalism." No, thanks, I'm bound the other way.

Luck—You're bound the same way I am—with the chains of a wage slave to the heels of a master. Pluck—You're as crusty as an old parchment bound in hog's leather.

Luck—Oh, you're bound to be funny. Pluck—Can't you clear your funny ill-humor at a bound? Luck (laughs)—Well, my ill-humor has a bound but your humor is boundless!

Pluck—What was up, anyway? Luck—Oh, wheels! Pluck—Have you got 'em often? Luck—I'm talking about wheels that concern you as well as me. Don't you belong to the Socialist Party of Chicago?

Pluck—You bet I do. And that's just why I wanted to speak to you. Luck—Oh, did you run up against the wheels too? That's what caused my righteous indignation.

Pluck—I knew you were the man I was looking for. Just listen. We always talk about running the Co-operative Commonwealth—it's as easy as running a wheelbarrow—when you hear some of these spouters. And yet there isn't co-operation enough in them to run their measly little ward hunch so that it will at least work during election.

Luck—Aha, that's the stuff. Gimme some more of it. It's like dope for my feelings. Pluck—Here we are on the eve of an election with the bloodhounds of capitalism and the gray wolves of the lambs eager to skin the working class lamb.

Luck—And the orders came buck like a flash, hey? Pluck (bitterly)—Just eight responded, and I'll carve their names in gold on the tablets of history. Here they are in the order in which they came: Wards 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 3, 33, 35. Good boys!

Luck—I'm in doubt about it myself. If they'd really have their own salvation at heart they would see to it that the "wage-fund" of their party organ would be supplied. Yet only the following contributions have reached this office so far: Ward 17, \$4.50; ward 21, \$2.75; ward 8, \$3.50; ward 15, \$2.75; ward 4, \$5.00; ward 21, \$5.40; ward 14, \$5.75; ward 25, \$12.25; ward 25, \$3.75, total \$48.45.

Pluck—Do you know that some of them would rather spread Socialism in Chicago by scattering such gems as "Siberia in a Nutshell," "Municipal Ownership in Timbuctoo," "Direct Legislation in Patagonia," and the like, than by pushing their own dear Chicago Socialist and telling the people to get a move on them and control the society they have made wealthy beyond dreams?

Luck—Do you know that they would rather spend fifty dollars for a minstrel show than fifty cents for a hundred copies of their own party organ? Pluck—And that they are the ones who do most of the kicking? Luck—And do least of the active straight propaganda work? Pluck—Say, I've got an idea! Luck—Hold on to it! Quick, before it gets away!

Pluck—You should have held on to this last one of yours. My idea won't do us any good unless others DO get hold of it. Luck—Well, let 'em have it! Pluck—It costs some wads from \$7 to \$15 a month for hall rent. They use the hall half a dozen times per month, work a dozen overworked speakers to death talking to a sleepy crowd of three strangers, and distribute a quarter's worth of free literature. But it costs only \$1.75 to have the polling list copied on wrappers, Uncle Sam distributes a thousand papers for a dollar, and five

dollars will buy those thousand copies. These thousand papers reach a thousand people at a total expense of about eight dollars, and the speakers can take a much needed rest and train up for special occasions. Halls are costly as long as we are a small party, and especially in the mid season when we can talk outdoors we should put all the spare money into the paper and increase its circulation so that it can stand on its own feet.

Luck—You've made a speech, Pluck, and I like your idea. What a glorious vision spreads out before me. Fifty ward and club secretaries hoisting up to this office like little angels, hitting the office dog over the head with bundle orders of three hundred each, and plunking down the hard cash every Thursday evening, before we go to press.

Pluck—Well, no pipe dreams before election. Let's get to work and shake up the "good citizens."

"IL SOCIALISMO".

New Review Edited by Enrico Ferri, Socialist Deputy in Italian Legislature.

Those who received the recent circulars announcing that the Hon. Prof. Enrico Ferri was preparing to publish a new Socialist review, have been eagerly waiting for its appearance. The first number, dated February 25th, fulfills the highest expectations.

The review is nearly the size of "The Comrade," being an inch narrower; it has sixteen pages. It is published on the 10th and 25th of every month. The editor's address is "L'On. Prof. Enrico Ferri, Via Montebello, 2E Rome, Italy."

The subscription in Italy is 5 lire (\$1) a year, and in foreign countries L. 6.25 (\$1.25) a year, or 65 cents for six months. A single copy costs five cents.

Prof. Ferri's purpose in founding his new review "Il Socialismo," is best stated in his own words, so the "Programme" is translated entire:—

The objects of this review are: 1. To discuss, besides questions of present interest, the problems and doctrines of socialism with regard to their fundamental principles and their particular applications, keeping active and predominant the revolutionary spirit of the Socialist Party.

So, hearing also this (again), the Italian socialists—always preserving intact the fraternal unity of the party, within the limits of the general platform, will be enabled more easily to guide their course, in class-consciousness and in their political and economic activity of every day.

To elucidate from the socialist view, the most characteristic manifestations of contemporary social life, in the sciences and arts.

To give a complete chronicle which is now lacking in Italy, of the international proletarian movement and of the various events that occur in the socialist field abroad.

Therefore our review in every number, with articles by the most noted Italian and foreign writers on socialism and the social sciences, will contain an extensive and accurate biography of the socialist books and pamphlets published in every country—a copious and precise review of the socialist reviews, also with the analysis and inspection of articles regarding social problems published in other scientific and political reviews; news of the organization and political and economic struggles of the international proletariat, and of social legislation in foreign countries.

Last, an illustrated page will reproduce the best pictures and caricatures from the illustrated periodicals of our party outside of Italy.

The first article, under the division "Current Politics," is by Prof. Ferri, on "The King's Speech," which it is hoped, will be translated and published in some of our socialist journals.

Karl Kautsky, in an article on "The Two Tendencies," discusses the differences in opinion among socialists, regarding the tactics to be followed in their relations with the radical and republican parties ("the Left") of the bourgeoisie, which are now causing so many polemics in Europe.

Socialist Pointers

You have only one vote. Don't throw it away. Vote for your own interests this time just to see how it seems.

Every Socialist should remember that he has a pressing engagement on election day. The strike at the polls is the only one that will bring a lasting and permanent victory.

Socialism will not come in our day nor in any other day unless the men who want it vote for it. After you have cast your ballot it will do no harm to hang around for a few hours to see that it is counted.

The landlord will not vote to help abolish the present system. With all of its faults it is good enough for him. If you cast your first vote for Socialism next Tuesday you will be proud in later years to tell your children about it.

Judging from the past, it is no wonder that Mark Hanna thinks that he can fool the workmen all of the time. Cast a ballot which means that your children are entitled to as good an education as the children of the rich secure.

If capital and labor are brothers one would never notice the family relationship to see photographs of them side by side. The capitalist does not vote against his own interest; it was by exercising such rare judgment that he got to be a capitalist.

It does not look exactly like the right thing to vote a "good man" into a position where the traction companies might corrupt him. The election of an alderman will not bring about the co-operative commonwealth, but it will be a mighty pretty start in that direction.

Believers in the referendum will find the Socialist party one that puts the theory into practice without making much fuss about it, either. By doubling the circulation of the Chicago Socialist the vote can be doubled. We should be able to do that several times before next fall.

Millionaires may admit that Socialism is a good thing, and that it is inevitable, but you will not find them as a class voting for it. It has been said that the Democratic party never can learn anything. Perhaps that is why it does not know that it is dead.

A good stiff bundle order every week will make glad the heart of the business manager and at the same time do your neighbors lots of good. Did you ever notice that "good men" in the City Council nearly always vote for lower wages? Why should you tear your garments to see them elected?

It will be observed that the traction companies are not losing any sleep over the franchise question and that their stocks are going up in value. If workmen do not vote members of their own class into office, they will have to wait several hundred years for the capitalists to do it for them.

If you think that workmen are too well fed, too well clothed and housed vote one of the capitalist tickets, and it does not matter which one. Clerks are learning that in union there is strength, but many of them have yet to learn that at no place does the union count for so much as at the ballot box.

Why should workmen be interested in the downfall of Burke or Cramer? Will the bosses who may succeed them be in favor of any change in the system? The capitalist press has not advised the good people of the Nineteenth Ward to vote for the Socialist candidate in order to beat Johnny Powers; the single tax candidate strikes them as about right.

From a casual reading of the newspapers it would appear that the Municipal Voters' League wants to disfranchise the followers of the Bathhouse because they are obliged to sleep three in a bed. Are you so eminently respectable yourself that the capitalist gets off the sidewalk and gives you the right of way when he meets you? If not, why should you bother about electing one of his respectable kind of aldermen?

Both the gray wolves and the Municipal Voters' League stand for the continued exploitation of the workmen, so the latter can have no particular interest in the sham battle the former are waging.

See that your subscription is renewed

THE MONOLOGUES OF A MILLIONAIRE

Or Mr. Rockhanna's Soliloquies

Soliloquy No. 13.

I'll tell the honest workingman who feels he's not a chump. That dangerous doctrine such as these will drive us up a stump; For capital is timid like and shrinks with sudden fright, And gets a move upon itself when changes are in sight.

I'll show him how protection, which in theory may be wrong, Has made the parvenu so great, the plutocrat so strong. Will show too, how by living close on plain and simple fare, It used to take a million years to make a millionaire;

They blossom out as millionaires, some hundred fold or thrice; They give the young men starting out the very best advice. They tell them not to rob or steal, as pirates did of old, For now we have a lawful way of grabbing up the gold.

Some call it speculation sharp, some have a harsher name; No matter what you call it, friends, we do it all the same. We stand by law and order, too, will labor troubles and the like we look with sullen frown.

For when we're in a tranquil state, and quiet times prevail, Our chances ally to make a stake will scarcely ever fail. I'll tell the thinking working class to make the wheels go round, They need a duty on all things above and under ground.

They need a duty on their clothes, a duty on their hash; In short a duty on their drinks or else they'll go to smash. They need a duty on things sent from every sunny isle, For nobody can sugar beat the best the free trade men would smile.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Found at Last.

Rock Island, Ill., March 22, 1902. Editor Chicago Socialist—I have read a great many articles and heard a great many speakers advocating Socialism, which I do not doubt did a great deal of good for the cause. These writers and speakers were men of great learning and of the highest moral courage. But at last I have seen and heard a man whom I consider an ideal. That man is Organizer Saunders. Both he and the position he holds should be praised and encouraged. In fact the comrades of our local are so highly elated over the work that this man is doing that they hope to send out some comrade on the same mission when our local gets stronger.

Hope you will publish this tribute in our paper. I remain, Fraternalty yours, HENRY WIELAND, Cor. Sec. Local Rock Island.

Recommends Organizer. The State Secretary of the Socialist Party received last week the following letter from the secretary of Local Gatesburg: Gatesburg, Ill., March 15, 1902. Dear Comrade—Enclosed find \$2.00 for which send due stamps. Comrade Saunders has been here since Saturday. We held two meetings, he secured for us five new members and five six months subscribers for the Chicago Socialist. He is an active untiring worker, and I dare say the good work he has done will bear good fruit. He did some special campaign work for us for which we are thankful. I recommend him wherever he may go. Fraternalty, JOHN C. SJODIN.

Consideration of the Traction Question has been postponed until June 17. That is the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. Elect Socialists to the Council, and the day will become doubly memorable.



# The Great Boston Strike.

How the Workers Were Hoodwinked by the Civic Federation and its "Conciliation" and Arbitration Policy. Most Humiliating Defeat Ever Suffered by Organized Labor. Had Things Their Own Way and Were Stamped in a Panic. Who, Capitalist "Arbitration" Means. "Best Way to Settle a Strike is to Break it and Break it Quick." Trade Union Leader's Lamentable Ignorance a Factor in the Rout. Bosses More Arbitrary and Arrogant Than Ever Before. A Painful Lesson for Workmen.

Over a week has passed since the settlement of the Boston strike was first announced; commerce has resumed its normal gait; the newspapers have found new sensations to juggle with; the politicians feel the ground safe enough beneath them to return to their interrupted plans; the preachers have dropped the "labor problem" and are again preparing sermons on ancient themes; the capitalists have taken a fresh grip upon the industrial machinery; the "general public" are concerned with other topics, and the workers are waiting profits again. The only haunting echoes of the struggle are the cries of the disappointed ones denied employment, victims of a vicarious sacrifice to cunning, conciliation and stupidity.

In the retrospect of a week, we are able to review the settlement of this strike in its true perspective; to weigh its cost and measure its value to the labor movement and take out of it what lessons we can for future guidance. And in doing so I write plainly and strongly it is because there are times when only plain and strong speaking can do full justice, and this is one of them.

The strike which will go into history as the Boston strike was not the result of an hour's impulse or passion. It had been incubating for two long months. From the time when the agreement between the Allied Transportation Council and the Master Teamsters' Association was signed and the fight against the Brine Company began in the shape of a strike of its employees; during that strike and its exciting incidents; throughout the long-drawn-out Superior Court hearing upon the temporary injunction issued against the Teamsters' Union; while the railroad companies were goading the freight handlers and clerks into desperation, the transportation workers were reaching out, welding themselves closer together, developing their forces and gathering strength for the threatening conflict. All this was apparent immediately when the strike commenced. Those who entered it did so as men do when they enter a long deferred battle—there was no hesitating, no hesitancy. Everybody knew what the issue was, there were none in ignorance, and the result was a unanimity of action that stunned the enemies of the labor and shook the Commonwealth. In four days Boston was face to face with famine, the commercial highways of Massachusetts were rapidly choking with accumulated goods and industrial paralysis threatened New England.

And what resulted from this preparation, this unanimity, this exhibit of the power of labor? Let the Boston "Journal" answer that question, when it says: "ORGANIZED LABOR HAS NOT SUFFERED A DEFEAT SO HUMILIATING IN ITS WHOLE HISTORY." It is true. It is well that labor should know it. The "Journal" can afford to be frank, in spite of the eulogies of Governor Crane and the shameless assumptions of the Civic Federation, and surely we can also, in face of the danger confronting the working class.

The strikers not only did not gain anything by the "settlement"—they lost much. At a small calculation over five hundred in Boston alone are known to be still out of work, and in Lynn the employes of the American Express Company are still unemployed. They have lost in organization, the spirit of solidarity is lessened, and confidence has been dissipated. Even where men have regained their employment, the same conditions do not exist; their employers are more arbitrary than before, and it is known that master teamsters have tried to get union men to throw away their buttons and give up their cards. And the Brine Company, the original offender, is still doing business at the old stand, and is busier than ever.

The Civic Federation did its work well. It has justified its existence as a strike breaking machine. It has earned the plaudits of the capitalist class, and it will, in time let us hope, but none too soon, receive the just exonerations of the working class. It has demonstrated that, according to the capitalist conscience, there is but one way to harmonize industrial difficulties, and that is lying to labor and disorganizing its forces; that the best way to settle strikes is to break them, and break them quick.

The Civic Federation promulgates as its chief plank its desire to obviate strikes. But when Mr. Easley first came to Boston several weeks ago and found that an injunction was pending against the teamsters' union, and when it was probable that whether that injunction was made permanent or not, the fight against the Brine Company would go on and a great strike precipitated, what did he do to prevent a strike? Nothing. Why? Because the principle involved was the most vital one affecting organized labor—whether an employer had the right to run his business to suit himself regardless of his employes, or whether those employes, through organization, should have the right to control the conditions of their employment. So long as the Brine Company insisted on its right, and the union men insisted on theirs,

Mr. Easley could do nothing and discreetly left the town. The Civic Federation, at that moment proved its incapacity to act as mediator between "capital and labor" because, under the capitalist system, the interests of the capitalist class will not permit of any voluntary admission of the existence of working class interests as such; and while Mr. Easley could ask the workmen to yield their rights yet as a faithful capitalist, he could not ask the Brine Company to yield theirs.

If the leaders of trades unionism in Boston had seen this clearly, if they had not been hypnotized by the gyrations of an opera bouffe peace commission, if they had been alive to the fact that working class interests and capitalist class interests do not admit of voluntary compromise on either side, then they would never have allowed Mr. Easley, Governor Crane or any other capitalist or capitalist emissary to wheedle them into a settlement so indefinite in its provisions, so disastrous in its consequences. But because these leaders are still amenable to the sophistry of the capitalists, because they are almost economically ignorant and therefore incompetent to meet the class conscious capitalist on his own ground, because they care more for the flattering flatteries of a self-centered public than for the ultimate good of their class, because of these things, I say, they could be prompted into calling in the aid of the Civic Federation and court deception and disaster in the act.

This is not the first strike that organized labor has lost, but truly it "has not suffered a defeat so humiliating in its whole history." The more humiliating because defeat came in the very height of success, when victory was but an arm's length away ready to be grasped. We lost the strikes at Pittsburg, of Homestead, of Chicago, Buffalo, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Cleveland, Couer D'Alene and innumerable others, but look down the long list, and you will see that the strikers lost them; they were clubbed, starved, shot, bayoneted, blacklisted, battered and functioned into helplessness, but never before were they turned, at the high tide of success, with their enemies crying for quarter before them, into a miserable rout, scrambling and beseeching for jobs, a retreating army flying from a battlefield already won. And this only because the trade union leaders of America do not appreciate the power of the working class, will not recognize the opposing interests of the capitalist class, do not understand the real force embodied in working class organization, and are quickly influenced and deceived by the specious pleading of labor's enemies.

Organized labor should know these things. The trades unionists of this country must learn to put men on guard over their interests who know the industrial situation and appreciate its full significance; men less susceptible to the flatteries of a subsidized press and more responsive to the aspiration of the workers; men who will not be frightened at a manifestation of working class solidarity and power men who, above all, will not allow themselves to be decoyed by a policy of compromise into an alliance with a movement engineered and controlled by the most notorious labor crushers in America. The trades unionists must learn to expect neither truth, mercy, nor sympathy from those they are organized to fight and that everything labor has ever achieved, and ever hopes to achieve, has come and will only come through the exercise of its own organized strength, determination, persistency and power.

WILLIAM MAILLY.  
Boston, Mass., March 27, 1902.

## NEGRO SOCIALIST TALKS.

Social Equality Doesn't Bother Him. He Wants to Get After the Capitalist System.

Again has the race question loomed up. Again are the members of my race (the negro) highly indignant. This time because certain white club women refused to meet at the house of another white woman, certain negro club women.

A few weeks ago when several of the influential men of my race held a banquet at the Sherman House and were served by white waiters some of us imagined the race question settled. We forgot at the time that these same men were influential in teaching our people to be satisfied with their lot; to be servile and obedient to the capitalist class. In other words, to continue producing wealth for the IDEAL capitalist class and to receive just sufficient to keep themselves and families alive. We justly applauded a few months ago when Booker Washington was not only received at the White House by President Roosevelt, but also took dinner with him. What a great compliment to our race! What an ABUNDANT reward for all the wealth the millions of negroes have produced for this country and for which they have received just sufficient to keep themselves alive, so they could produce more.

us to stop agitating and to save from meager pay sufficient to start in business and become capitalists? He probably didn't know; he certainly didn't tell us that the capitalist only exists on the PRODUCE OF OTHER MEN'S TOIL.

Certainly, we cannot all be capitalists. If we were we would starve. There would be no WAGE SLAVES to produce the necessities of life.

This question as to whether another man or woman (black or white) wants to receive me on a social equality does not bother me a particle. What does bother me, and what bothers me a whole lot, is our present INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM. The fact that I work only when the capitalist class can make a profit from my labor or use it to their advantage. It bothers every other negro in this country, but he, in common with the white WAGE SLAVE, has been so fogged with questions which do not concern him that the great majority of WAGE SLAVES, of both races, continue to fight on trivial grounds; on questions which do not concern their class (the products class) at all, but which questions are merely raised to keep their minds from the real issue—THE RIGHT TO WORK WHENEVER WE WANT TO AND ALL WE PRODUCE.

This result can only be accomplished when the wage workers have intelligence enough to go to the ballot box and vote the government into their possession. They can then OWN and OPERATE all the MEANS OF PRODUCTION and DISTRIBUTION. All the means of living. No longer will there be a race question; no longer will there be a class question. We will all have equal opportunity. We will all have the right to work whenever we want to and all we produce will be ours.

I don't ask any negro to vote for me because of my color. I don't want him to; but I do want him to study this question of Socialism. I ask him to quit being his own enemy. I ask him to quit being a traitor to his wife and children. I ask him to quit producing for the capitalist class and allow them to live in idleness and luxury at his expense. His first duty is to his wife and family. As a man he should support them to the full extent of his power. He does not do so today when he turns over the greater portion of his product to the class which OWNS and CONTROLS the means of his existence—the capitalist class. Study this question. I may not be right. If not, prove it. The vote for Socialism increases at every election.

J. JOHNSTON,  
Socialist Nominee for Clerk of South Town.

## POSTAL CLERKS LINE UP.

Government Employes Drift Towards Labor Movement, Roosevelt's Order and its Effects.

Although upon all sides growing manifestations of the reality of the economic class struggle in present society are appearing, perhaps no phase of this phenomena is more interesting than the gradual but steady drift of government employes, particularly the postal clerks in this direction. These men who have hitherto stood outside the labor movement have within the last year definitely entered the arena of the class struggle, and the events which led up to this decision and which have since occurred are peculiarly interesting to the Socialist who watches such events and comprehends their ultimate significance.

As a general rule, what is known as the "public" has a distinct impression that these workers were well taken care of, until the revelations of last year showed conclusively that the "government" was quite as merciless in exploitation as any of the hated corporations. The stories of fourteen, sixteen and sometimes eighteen hours' work per day which were well authenticated by the victims and subsequently admitted by the higher officials, came as a distinct surprise to those who rested in the comfortable belief that a government job was synonymous with a sinecure.

Some years ago when capitalism was not so far advanced the workers in the postoffice branch of the government service were relatively comfortable at least. Their hours were reasonable and the conditions less slavish perhaps than in most private businesses, but with the growth of the great mail-order houses and other gigantic capitalist concerns doing big postal correspondence, the management of the postal department gradually took on a more intense and well defined capitalist character, the officials were selected more with a view to their ability to intensify labor and the clerks insensibly and gradually were speeded up to greater efforts; their hours became longer and the rules more strict and exacting. Year after year this condition became intensified until at last it became almost unbearable. The "public" began to hear of 12, 15 and 14 hours' work per day for seven days of the week during the busy seasons, and the Clerks Association, composed of clerks from all the larger postoffices, began to express its discontent over the increasing burden of work which year by year was piled upon their shoulders.

For almost fourteen years this body sought to obtain ameliorative legislation in behalf of its overworked members without avail. The politicians knowing that these clerks represented nobody but themselves and could always be depended upon to vote the ticket of one or other of the capitalist parties, turned a deaf ear to their pleadings.

A little over a year ago when condi-

tions in the Chicago office became intolerable, a number of the clerks formed a branch of the American Federation of Labor, hoping that by allying themselves with the labor movement their efforts to obtain legislation might gain added strength. The union grew rapidly and a very aggressive campaign was carried on, not without some results. Two bills, an eight-hour bill and a "classification" bill were introduced in Congress by the very Congressman who on former occasions had refused to listen to the Clerks' Association. Labor organizations all over the country were applied to for aid, Senators and Congressmen were deluged with statements of the awful conditions prevailing in the large postoffices and appealed to for support of the bills. This state of affairs became very annoying to the postal authorities and legislators, and when other government employes also began to organize something had to be done.

Roosevelt, the master action, he of the strenuous life, became the man of the hour. Heroically stepping into the breach, he with one stroke of the pen decreed that any government employe or employes who singly or collectively in any manner tried to obtain or influence legislation on behalf of better conditions would be discharged.

This decree fell upon the clerks like a thunderbolt. But, while it suppressed their activity, it also swept away some of the illusions they formerly cherished about their "rights as citizens," etc.; it showed them plainly that they could choose between their substantial jobs and their phantom "constitutional rights."

The local postmaster then called all the officers of the union before him, assured them that he was their friend, after the usual manner. He sympathized with their efforts to obtain legislation, but warned them that Roosevelt's order must be obeyed. It was such is the condition of the postal clerks and every other government employe today; a more dependent lot of wage slaves does not exist.

What is the postal clerk going to do about it? If he disobeys the order he can look for another job—not a pleasant alternative when it is considered that every other occupation is overcrowded, and besides that years of postal service as a rule unfit a man for anything else.

If the organization goes out on strike there is always a large number of men on the "extra" list who could be used to take the places of the strikers, and a still larger number on the outside willing to become substitutes. Of course, there are places such as distributors, etc., that could not be filled at once, but there are the railway mail clerks, better paid, and who, like all of the better paid class, consider themselves aristocrats of labor compared with the postal clerks, who would certainly be recalled upon to act as distributors in their place.

As a last resort the clerks might "lay their case before organized labor," as it is called. But what can be accomplished by this method? Organized labor in many European countries has some power, because its members have long ago recognized their class interests and obtained a foothold in the legislatures, but American organized labor has not a single representative at Washington. Its members from year to year have helped elect capitalists and capitalist hirelings to Congress, so today organized labor in America is reduced to the expedient of sending high-priced lobbying committees to Washington to beg the enemies of labor to please support bills, which they might instead have boldly demanded had they voted the true representatives of their class into office.

In Germany, Denmark, Italy and other countries, where the workers do so elect their own representatives, the government employes have strong organizations and their conditions are constantly improving, and no monarchial government in those countries would dare to issue such an order as Roosevelt did.

But, however bad the situation may be there is still hope. The postal clerk still has his vote, and if the lessons of the past year have any significance for him he can use it to retrieve the situation. If he will refuse to be further misled and blinded, and follow in conjunction with the organized labor of the country his own class interests at the ballot box, he can easily supplant the capitalist politicians at Washington with the real representatives of labor—the candidates of the SOCIALIST PARTY, the only definite political expression of the desire of the working class for better conditions of life, and the only party whose sole and steadfast purpose it is to attain them.

The postal clerk can vote for his own class interests. In the polling booth behind the curtain, where there is no Roosevelt to terrorize him, he can place his cross in the space above the column on which the candidates of the SOCIALIST PARTY appear. He can thus signify his determination to do something for himself instead of longer depending upon the enemies of his class for assistance.

And when a sufficient number of working men have determined to do this and have elected Socialist representatives to Congress there will be no need for the postal clerks or other organized laborers to send begging expeditions to Washington for an eight-hour or "classification" bill.

There is a municipal election pending now. The postal clerk has an opportunity to get his hand in for the larger work that is coming by voting the ticket of the SOCIALIST PARTY next Tuesday.

## SOCIALISM ABLY PRESENTED

Galesburg Daily Republican Register Reports Speech of State Organizer Saunders.

The Socialists held a meeting Saturday night in Trades Assembly hall. There was only a fair sized audience present, but what the meeting lacked in numbers was made up in enthusiasm.

John C. Siedin presided over the meeting and in chosen words announced the object of the meeting.

John W. Saunders of Chicago, the national organizer of the Socialist party, gave the address of the evening. In part, Mr. Saunders' remarks were: "Mr. Chairman, Fellow Workmen and Women: You are all interested in the coming election. There are a multitude of tickets but only two principles. On one side we find people who produce the wealth of the world, and have produced and will continue to produce. We should think that these so-called intelligent people would be the participants of those things they produce. But we find this is not so. It is selfish that we should think that these people should enjoy the privileges of what they produce? Here we find these people producing and handing over to some one else, I believe in giving every person the right to produce and consume just what they wish.

"The capitalists own the tools of construction and production with which we produce and we go still further in saying that the one who owns the tools owns the class who use them. We have always given the capitalists prosperity. We find that that class owns everything, pulpit, press, police, armies and last of all the judiciary. It stands to reason that the ones who own these shall use them. I do not propose to object to the capitalists using these tools as long as I do not object to their ownership, but in the name of some 200,000 Socialists in this country I raise my objection.

"As long as you give the capitalist the right to own the tools of production there is the right to enforce their demands upon the working class of the country. This was illustrated by the fact that the factories and industries are all in a bottle. As soon as there was one who rebelled against the power that be, the finger of the capitalist was pressed against the neck of the bottle and when the supply of air has nearly been exhausted the finger is raised and the laboring man is compelled to go to work again."

"Mr. Saunders illustrated the fact that man is today in slavery by the fact that there are many who are doing nothing but working for others and supplying others at their expense. Most men are glad to work for the capitalist and feed others thinking that if they themselves are fed there is no other desire.

"Capitalists are being able to see the impending storm but they are putting the day off as far as possible. They organize for the work. Large corporations have ideas, aims and objects in unity. They have brains and know how to use them for themselves and I take my hat off to them.

"Capitalism seeks to keep the mass of people divided by the pulpit, by international strife, and by domestic warfare. We find that this strife does not exist so strongly in the high circle Prince Henry came and had all he desired.

"This strife is carried into politics too. The voter is patted on the back and called a good fellow and solicited by those of different parties. We find that if the end both are from the same trunk, they believe in the private ownership of the public concerns and all which we, as Socialists are fighting against.

"The interest of the working man must be kept up and he also must be given a lot of privileges and some honors which will tickle the fancy of the workmen. The way that the voters of this country are led and are yet entitled reminded Mr. Saunders of sheep being led up to the slaughter.

"Our fathers have sold us into bondage, but because of this is there any reason why we should continue to be in such a condition? All the misery, starvation and debauchery in this world is here simply because there are two forces in this country. We vote to give those who grind us down a further right to do so. On the other hand there is a platform which proposes to have all the aims in common and ameliorate the evils of this country. If such a platform contains the salvation of the world why not vote the Socialist ticket? Do not vote it unless you understand it, unless you are satisfied of its genuineness. That would simply be the same as you are doing now, voting for what you do not understand.

"If there is anything which you, as voters want, you should ask for it. A man is free when he faces the ballot box. The only trouble is that the eyes of the voters are not yet open and can not see what is in the reach of the voters. The eyes of the voters will soon be opened, they must be opened some day. It must either be from natural causes or through our Socialist work.

"In the municipal election there are a number of tickets but only two principles, that of labor slavery and the other is the Socialist ticket. Many of you are going out and vote for the best men, but when you do so and do not vote for the Socialist you are voting for the capitalist. When you vote for strikes and troubles and when they come do not kick."

"Mr. Saunders defied any voter or any person to defend the side of capitalism in a joint talk during the evening.

## SOCIALIST PARTY

OF CHICAGO.  
Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Club office, 25 N. Clark street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 35 N. Clark street.

SOUTH TOWN HEADQUARTERS—3512 W. Wentworth avenue, open every evening. Agitation meetings Wednesdays and Sundays. P. M. Rice, Washbrough, secretary, 175 East 22nd street.

SEVENTH NORTH DIVISION ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 363 Sedgwick st. F. W. Knox, secretary, 36 N. Clark st.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller 2nd floor, Schiller Bldg., 103 E. Randolph street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 26 N. Clark street.

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—meets every Friday, 8 p. m., 2513 Wentworth avenue, Rice Washbrough, secretary, 175 East 22nd street. H. A. Harrison, 1467 Michigan avenue, organizer 1st ward; S. Klendientz, 2255 South Park avenue, organizer 2d ward.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 3355 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeomans, 2566 State street. Organizer, Louis Dalgard, 3705 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night at 2513 Wentworth avenue. Secretary, Mrs. A. M. Dentz, 35 E. Twenty-second Place. Organizer, H. Driesvogt, 3110 Halsted st.

FIFTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Mondays, 8 p. m., at 3039 Archer ave. Secretary, Mrs. A. M. Finstribach, 2929 Archer ave.

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

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, at 662 E. 63rd street. Secy., D. M. Smith, 6116 Drexel Avenue, Organizer, Paul Pierce, 5405 103rd Ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Holds public meetings at Sherman hall, 516 Commercial street, every Saturday evening. Business meeting at 273 75th street every Wednesday evening. T. J. Vind, secretary, 273 75th street.

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

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday at Jewett's Hall, Cor. 1st street and Paulina street. Secy., P. A. Zahm, 132 W. 23rd st.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH meets every second Saturday at Jankowski's hall, 984 W. 21st street, near Oakley avenue. Secretary, G. J. Sindelar, 1198 Albany avenue.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Friday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 E. Western Ave. Secy. Mrs. D. H. Daly, 421 S. Western Ave. Organizer, E. Kellogg, 523 S. Western avenue. Thone Seeley 552.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Miles' Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western Aves.; Secretary, Jas. P. Larsen, 547 W. Erie st. Organizer, L. A. Mitchell, 752 Austin ave.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every Friday at 550 North Rockwell street. Secretary, Albert L. Opps, 419 W. Division st.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday, Shonhofer's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee streets. Secy., O. Hessick, 348 N. Wood st.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every Saturday at Second Hall, Ohio st. and Milwaukee av. Secretary, A. Mork, 451 N. Wood st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third Friday at 429 Fulton st. Secretary, H. J. Moeller, 130 W. Madison st. Organizer, F. Haakor, N. Elizabeth st.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Secretary, J. R. Anderson, 81 Seeley ave; organizer, William H. Lettingwell, 749 W. Taylor street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., 363 Sedgwick st. Secretary, H. Morris, 26 N. Clark st.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every first and third Thursday, 8 p. m., the month of March. Secretary, Chas. Sand, 341 Wells st.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Meets first and third Tuesday 8 p. m., at 363 Sedgwick st. Secretary, R. Holthaus, en. Jr., 236 Cleveland av.

TWENTY-FOURTH—Every 1st and 3d Monday at N. W. corner Southport avenue and Diversey Blvd.; secretary E. G. Knapp, 581 Lincoln ave.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Frisheim Hall, 178 Diversey Boulevard. Secretary, Ruth Dick Hall, 344 Cornell avenue.

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

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—AVONDALE—Meetings every First and Third Friday at 177 N. Kedzie Ave. corner Barry Ave. Secretary, Henry Schulz, 205 W. Wallington St.

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

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—CRAGIN—Every first and third Tuesday, Linstrom's Hall, 1015 N. 61st Av. Secretary, George Jansen, 2254 St. Paul Av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 4—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Me's Hall, cor. Kedzie and Armitage avenues. Secretary, J. Gould (23 McLean avenue).

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 5—SWEDISH SETTLEMENT—Meets every 1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 233 N. Francisco ave. Secretary, Fred Whammend, 212 N. Whipple st.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 6—HERMOSA—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at 842 N. 114th Ave. Secretary, C. Disney, 1249 N. Tripp ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 7—HANSEN PARK—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 551 Grand Ave. Wm. Klemm, Secretary, 1123 N. 5th Ave.

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

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

THIRTIETH WARD—Meets every Sunday 10 a. m., at N. W. Cor. 81st and Wentworth av. Organizer R. T. Sims, 3955 West 10th ave. Sec. Herman Imhoff.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday at Lundquist's Hall, 61st and Morgan Streets. Secretary, Chas. Wisstrand, 6146 Aberdeen St. Organizer, John Newman, 6714 Loomis street.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets 1st and third Friday, 8 p. m., at 763 53rd St. Secretary, Leslie M. F. Berg, 6419 Halsted St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 7133 Emerald Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every first and third Wednesday evening at 11th street and Michigan avenue; secy, W. J. Cassidy, 2444-11th st. Organizer, H. DeBoer, 444 West 11th street.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD No. 2, Grand Crossing, meets second and fourth Monday at Grand Crossing Turner Hall, 21th & Dubuque ave. Organizer Hugo Meyers, 7915 Chauncey av. Sec. John T. Canfield, 2123-75th st.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD No. 3, West Pullman, meets Thursday at 11867 Emerald avenue. Organizer, Christ Peterson, 12220 Union avenue. Secretary, Thomas F. Green 11553 Princeton avenue.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD BRANCH, Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at 2248 Harrison St. Sec. E. G. Lowater, 2248 Harrison Street.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, R. Houlberg, 2603 W. Chicago av. 2—Meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 1796 West Ohio st. James Wright, Organizer, 1623 W. Ohio St. Geo. L. Smonck, Secretary, 146 N. Central Park Avenue.

GERMAN BRANCHES.

KARL MARX CLUB—Every first and third Monday evenings at 380 Larrabee st., near North Ave. Secretary, John Vogel, 390 Larrabee st.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st Monday of month at 715 W. 51st St. at every 7d Monday at 4085 Archer Ave. Secretary, J. Silvers, 3612 W. 66th St.

GERMAN WOMEN'S SOCIALIST CLUB—Meets every first Thursday in the month at 55 N. Clark st. at 3 p. m. Secretary, Mrs. Mary Stowick, 117 N. 1st street. Hon. Secy., woman 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, J. Vencicars, 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, 884 1/2 St. at every 7d Monday at 4085 Archer Ave. Secretary, J. Silvers, 3612 W. 66th St.

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

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evenings, Kosciuszki Hall, 45th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 552 21st place; secretary, Mrs. B. Felick, 552 21st place.

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN BRANCH No. 1—Secretary, H. Tubessing, 1007 S. Lovitt st.

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN BRANCH, No. 2 (Wilhelm Liebknecht Club)—Secretary, R. Fusch, 174 W. 132d st.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB No. meets every Wednesday evening at 263 Sedgwick street at 8 p. m. All North Side Comrades should attend.

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



