

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

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

FOURTH YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 161.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1902.

PRICE TWO CENTS

For State Committeemen.

General Secretary Socialist Party Makes Announcement for Election of one State Committeeman from each Senatorial District. Boundaries of the Different Districts Defined. Date and Place of Meeting for each District Announced. Convention Secretaries Instructed to Send Name and Address of Committeeman Elected in Their District, Within Ten Days of Such Election, to the General Secretary.

In accordance with Article 3, Section 1, of the State Constitution, which reads: "There shall be elected a State Committee, consisting of one (1) member from each senatorial district, for the term of two (2) years, or until their successors are elected," and upon request of the Provisional State committee your executive committee hereby issues a call to the membership of Local Chicago to assemble in their senatorial districts for the purpose of electing one (1) state committeeman for each district.

First Senatorial District:
All members residing in the first and second wards shall assemble at 2312 Wentworth avenue (headquarters of new central division) on Friday, April 11th, 8 p. m., and proceed to elect one committeeman for the first senatorial district.

Second Senatorial District:
All members residing in the 20th ward and all members of the 11th ward who reside north of the center line of 16th street, and all members of the 12th ward who reside north of the center line of 16th street, and east of the center line of California avenue, shall assemble at the Socialist Temple on Sunday, April 13th, at 3 o'clock p. m., and elect one (1) state committeeman for the second senatorial district.

Third District:
All members of the Third ward and all members of the Fourth ward who reside east of the center line of Halsted street, and all members of the Sixth ward who reside north of the center line of 45d street, shall assemble at the new South Side headquarters, 2512 Wentworth avenue, on Sunday, April 13th, at 3 p. m., and elect one (1) state committeeman for the third senatorial district.

Fourth District:
All members of the 28th and 30th wards shall assemble at Schell's hall, 51st and Wentworth avenue, on Sunday, April 13th, at 3 p. m., and proceed to elect one state committeeman for the fourth senatorial district.

Fifth District:
All members of the Sixth ward who reside south of the center line of 42d street, and all members of the Seventh ward except those who reside south of the center line of 63d street, to Cottage Grove avenue, and east of the center line of Cottage Grove avenue and south of 63d street, shall assemble at 662 E. 63d street, on Sunday, April 13th, at 3 p. m., and proceed to elect one (1) state committeeman for the fifth senatorial district.

Sixth district:
All members of Local Evanston and all members of the 24th and 26th wards and all members of the 23d ward who reside west of the center line of Halsted street, shall assemble at Social Turner Hall, s. e. corner Paulina street, and Belmont avenue, Sunday April 13th at 3 p. m., and proceed to elect one state committeeman for the sixth senatorial district.

Ninth District:
All members of the Fifth ward and all members of the Fourth ward who reside east of the center line of Halsted street, and all members of the 12th ward except those who reside north of the center line of 18th street to California avenue, as far south as the C. B. and Q. R. R. line, shall assemble at 2512 Wentworth avenue (new South Side headquarters), on Sunday, April 13th, at 3 p. m., and proceed to elect one state committeeman for the ninth senatorial district.

Tenth District:
All members residing in the 31st and 32d wards shall assemble at Lindquist's hall, corner 61st and Morgan, Sunday, April 13th, 3 p. m., and proceed to elect one state committeeman for the tenth senatorial district.

Eleventh District:
All members residing in that part of the Seventh ward lying south of the center line of 63d street to Cottage Grove avenue, and east of the center line of Cottage Grove avenue from 63d street south, and all members of the 8th and 23d wards shall assemble at the Turner Hall, 75th street and Dobson avenue, Grand Crossing, on Sunday, April 13th, at 2:30 p. m., and proceed to elect one state committeeman for the eleventh senatorial district.

Fifteenth District:
All members residing in the Ninth ward south of the center line of Maxwell street to Johnson street, and east of the center line of Johnson street to 14th street, and south of the center line of 14th street from Johnson street, and all members of the 10th ward who reside south of the center line of 14th street to Throop street, east of the center line of Throop street to 16th street, and south of 16th street from Throop street, and all members of the 11th ward who reside south of the center line of 16th street, shall assemble at Porge's hall, corner Maxwell and Jefferson streets, Monday, April 14th, 8 p. m., and proceed to elect one state committeeman for the fifteenth senatorial district.

Seventeenth District:
All members of the 15th ward and such members of the Ninth ward who reside north of the center line of Maxwell street from the river to Johnson street, and west of the center line of Johnson street, from Maxwell south to 14th street, north of the center line of 14th street from Johnson street, shall assemble at Porge's hall, Monday, April 14th, 8 p. m., and proceed to elect one state committeeman for the 17th senatorial district.

Nineteenth District:
All members of the 13th and 31st wards and all members of the 12th ward who reside east of the center line of California avenue to the C. B. & Q. railroad line, and north of the C. B. & Q. railroad from California avenue west, shall assemble at the Socialist Temple on Sunday, April 13th, at 2 o'clock, and elect one state committeeman for the 19th senatorial district.

Twenty-first District:
All members of the 14th ward and all members of the 17th ward who reside west of the center line of Green street from Kinzie to Milwaukee avenue, and south of the center line of Milwaukee avenue from Green street to Cornell street, and west of the center line of Holt street from Cornell to Augusta street, and all members of the 35th ward who reside south of the center line of Chicago avenue from Kedzie avenue to Park avenue, and east of the center line of Park avenue from Chicago avenue to Lake street, and south of the center line of Lake street from Park avenue west, shall assemble at the Socialist Temple on Sunday, April 13th, at 3 o'clock, and proceed to elect one state committeeman for the 21st senatorial district.

Twenty-third District:
All members of the 15th ward and all members of the 16th ward who reside west of the center line of Ashland avenue from Division street to North avenue, and south of the center line of North avenue from Robey street to Ashland avenue, and all members of the 35th ward who reside north of the center line of Chicago avenue from Kedzie avenue to Park avenue, and west of the center line of Park avenue south to Lake street, and north of the center line of Lake street from Park avenue west, shall assemble at headquarters of the 15th ward, 553 N. Rockwell street, Sunday, April 13th at 3 p. m., and proceed to elect one state committeeman for the 23d senatorial district.

Twenty-fifth District:
All members of the 27th and 28th wards shall assemble at the headquarters of the 28th ward branch, corner Armitage avenue and Mozart street, Sunday, April 13th at 3 o'clock, and proceed to elect one state committeeman from the 25th senatorial district.

Twenty-seventh District:
All members of the 18th ward, and all members of the 17th ward who reside east of the center line of Green street from Kinzie to Milwaukee avenue, and north of the center line of Milwaukee avenue from Green to Cornell streets and east of the center line of Holt street from Cornell to Augusta, and north of the center line of Augusta street from Holt to Ashland avenue, and all members of the 18th ward who reside east of the center line of Ashland avenue from Division to North avenue, and north of the center line of North avenue from Ashland to Robey shall assemble at Scandia Hall, corner Milwaukee av. and Ohio st., Sunday, April 13th at 3 p. m., and proceed to elect one state committeeman for the 27th senatorial district.

Twenty-ninth District:
All members of the 21st ward who reside south of the center line of Schiller street from the Lake to State street, and east of the center line of State street from Schiller to Goethe street, and south of the center line of Goethe street from State to Sedgwick street, and all members of the 22d ward who reside south of the center line of Sigel street to Clybourn avenue, south of the center line of Clybourn avenue from Cleveland avenue to Larrabee street, and east of the center line of Larrabee street from Clybourn avenue to Division street, and south of the center line of Division street from Larrabee street to Halsted, and east of the center line of Halsted street from Division street south, shall assemble at the North Side headquarters at 383 Sedgwick street, Sunday, April 13th, at 3 p. m., and proceed to elect one state committeeman for the 29th senatorial district.

Thirty-first District:
All members of the 25th ward and all members of the 23d ward who reside east of the center line of Halsted street and all members of the 21st ward who reside north of the center line of Schiller street from the lake to State street, and west of State street from Schiller to Division, and north of the center line of Division street from State to Sedgwick, and all members of the 23d

ward who reside north of the center line of Sigel street from Sedgwick to Cleveland avenue, and west of the center line of Cleveland avenue from Sigel street to Clybourn avenue, and north of Clybourn avenue from Cleveland avenue to Larrabee st., and west of Larrabee from Clybourn to Division, and north of Division from Larrabee to Halsted, shall assemble at the North Side headquarters, 351 Sedgwick street, on Thursday, April 17th, and proceed to elect one state committeeman for the 31st senatorial district.

All secretaries of conventions shall at once send to the undersigned the name and address of committeemen so elected within ten days, otherwise the election shall be held null and void.

By order of the Executive committee,
JAS. S. SMITH,
General Secretary, 232 W. Madison st.

Refutes Prof. Small.

The following is clipped from the Peoria Evening Star:
"Editor Star: In your paper of March 8th is an account of Albion W. Small's lecture on wages and profits delivered at Bradley Institute on Friday night. Among other things he said that when people become educated up to the point of buying their goods from firms who pay the highest wages, that then the

New Branches Organized.

Preparations for the election by no means hindered the work of the party organization during the week previous no less than these branches of the Socialist party have been organized in that time.

The western end of the 35th ward was organized on Sunday with seventeen members as a starter, the energy and activity of Comrade Anderson and others culminated in the satisfactory result above stated. A meeting had been called for 7:30 p. m., on last Sunday, at which Comrade John Collins was to be the speaker, but owing to his presence being required at an earlier meeting the same afternoon he did not arrive until two hours later than the time fixed. During the period of waiting the audience discussed the question of municipal ownership of street railroads and the speaker arriving at the height of the discussion treated the subject at length in his address. That his analysis of municipal ownership was satisfactory was proved by the fact that at its conclusion the organization proceedings at once commenced and seventeen applicants were enrolled. For some time past a very active agitation has been carried on in this district, the efforts of Comrade Anderson being ably seconded by his little

Notice of Removal.

On and after May 1st the Chicago Socialist will be installed in new quarters. We cannot give the new address this week. This is merely to notify our readers of the impending change. Further notice will be found in this column in the next issue.

Indorsed Socialist Candidates

On March 27th at their headquarters, 329 W. 63d street, Washington Council No. 1 of the National Liberty Legion, passed the following resolution unanimously:

"That the members of this body pledge their united support to the candidates on the Socialist ticket at the coming election.

D. C. WOOLVERTON,
"W. B. KERNEY,
"A. G. WARNER,
"Comm'tee."

[We regret to say that this communication was received too late for insertion in last week's issue of the Chicago Soc.ist.—E.]

At Galesburg the Socialist vote was as follows: For assessor, Lawrence, 212. For supervisor, Sjoelin, 236. Aldermanic candidates polled a total of 232. Total Socialist vote of Knox county in 1900 was 142 for Debs and Harriman.

Latest Election Results.

Press Reports Show Over 6,000 Votes Cast for Socialist Aldermanic Candidates. Full Returns not yet Obtainable but Will Probably Show Large Increase Over These Figures. Total Vote Polled is Extremely Light Being Less Than 200,000. Socialist Party Almost Doubles its Percentage of the Total. Absolute Increase Over Last Year's Aldermanic Returns. General Apathy Affects all Parties, but Socialists More Than Hold Their Own. Official Returns Will be Given in Next Week's Issue.

With a total vote of not more than 150,000, or over 100,000 less than that polled last spring, the Socialist party has polled the largest aldermanic vote in this city since its entrance into the political arena. The press reports which have always been notoriously smaller than the subsequent official count, give upwards of six thousand votes cast for the aldermanic candidates of the Socialist Party, while the same sources show that the various town tickets aggregated nearly seven thousand. When the complete returns appear these figures will no doubt show a substantial increase.

The Socialist Party has raised its percentage of the total vote cast from two to four per cent. When the extreme smallness of the entire vote is considered it will be found that this is equivalent to a doubling of the vote, and there is good reason to believe that the final returns will show that the party vote has increased absolutely as well as relatively. The general apathy displayed in the election substantially reduced the vote of every political party in the field with the single exception of the Socialist party, though it is evident that had the election involved the candidacy of a mayor the party vote would have totalled many thousands more.

A comparison with the aldermanic vote of last year will show that the vote as given by the incomplete press reports exceeds that of 1901 by over seven hundred. The official returns should at least show an excess of fifteen hundred.

The place of honor on the Socialist ticket must be given to the 33d ward branch with its splendid total of 563 votes. It is closely followed by the 8th

with 513, the next in order being the 21st, 27th, 29th, 15th and 25th with 307, 295, 282, 283, 275, and 270 respectively. These figures are subject to revision and will most probably be increased somewhat when the official returns are published.

The result of this election should increase the confidence and energy of party members and act as a strong incentive to redoubled effort for the fall campaign. With hardly more than half the voting strength of the city brought out, our party has fully doubled its percentage. With slight effort these figures can easily be doubled in November, and a strong effort may even triple them and place the party securely on the official ballot, henceforth.

It may not be out of place to remark here that these wards in which the Chicago Socialist was most widely circulated invariably show the best results. The presentation of the clear-cut revolutionary doctrine is always the most effective and has time and again proved its value in this direction in spite of half-hearted opinions to the contrary born of the false and misleading opportunism which, clothed in the garb of Socialism, invariably leads to confusion and uncertainty.

That we are going to have a deluge of this quasi Socialism in the near future may be seen from the results of the referendum vote on municipal ownership. Capitalist politicians and journals will not fail to take advantage of this expression to create bogus movements in order to divert the proletariat from the straight path into the swamps of State capitalism. Come what may, however, the Chicago Socialist will stand as it has always stood—on Socialism as based upon the class struggle.

It is related that during one of these interviews the president of a western and southern railroad, the stock of which a few years ago was selling at 25, and is now at par and a half, was very insistent in describing the iniquitous features of the interstate law.

"The President told him that he would be very glad to meet the railroad men of the country, with the representatives of the shippers, and perfect law upon which all could agree and which would safeguard every interest and do injustice to none. He would use his influence to pass such a law.

"The railroad men rejected the proposition, declaring that the railroad men wanted NO LAW AT ALL, OR A LAW THAT WOULD BE A DEAD LETTER, claiming that the railroads under their present conservative management could be absolutely trusted to oppress no one. The President's reply was characteristic. He is reported to have told the railroad president that such men as he were entirely responsible for the spread of SOCIALISTIC sentiment in this country."

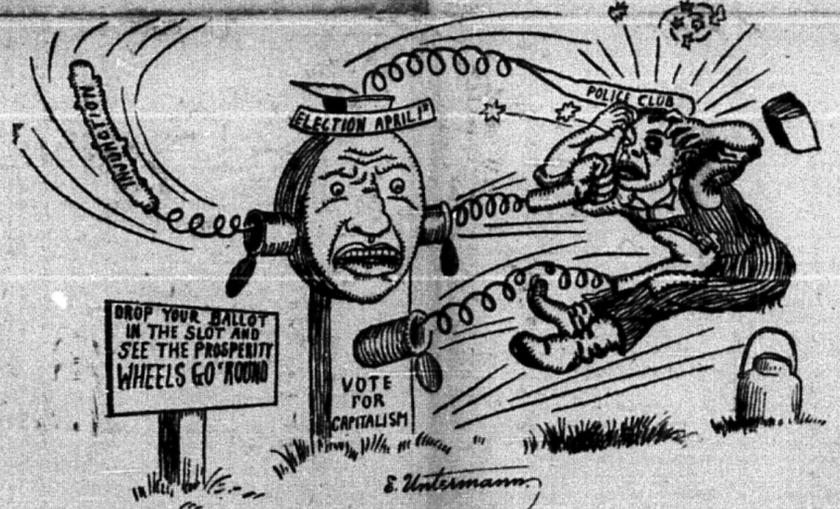
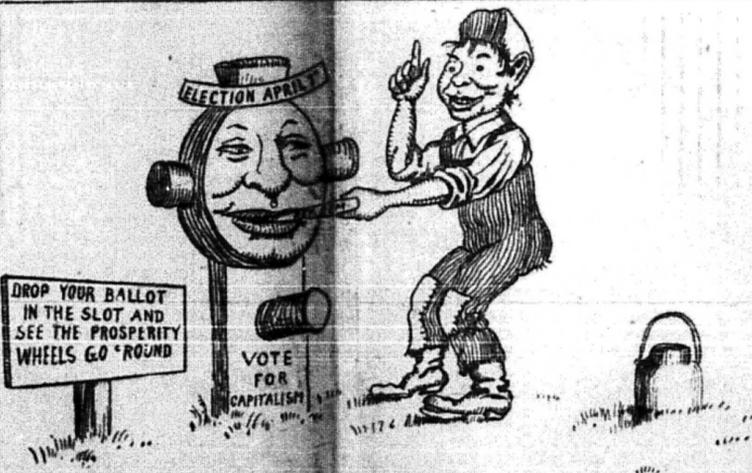
Now watch how the strenuous one will climb down when the real issues of the country get after him. That is rather significant also that Roosevelt connects the spread of Socialism with the actions of these big capitalists? But he is mistaken if he thinks they can be frightened off in this manner. Industrial evolution is stronger than all of them combined, and though it sets in the direction of Socialism they are helpless to stop its progress.

Well Done Milwaukee!
Latest reports from Milwaukee, Wis., state that the Socialist vote of that city on last Tuesday cast for Howard Tuttle for mayor showed the splendid total of 5,373. This represents an increase of fully 100 per cent over the preceding election.

"The Play's the Thing"
Again we call attention to the performance which will take place in Glickman's theater on April 25th for the benefit of this paper, the announcement of which appears on the fourth page of this issue amongst the advertisements. We earnestly urge the comrades to push the sale of tickets as vigorously as possible as this method of raising funds for Socialist propaganda is perhaps the best yet discovered, as it entails absolutely no expense whatever upon the party.

Tickets can be obtained at the office of this paper, from Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth avenue and Dr. Hunt, 107 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.

Local elections in Rockford, Ill., give Socialists an average of 500 votes for city officials. The vote of Rockford in the presidential elections was 75.



AN APRIL FOOL.

conditions of laborers might be improved.

In the United States of America the average wage paid to laborers is four hundred dollars a year. The capitalists as a class are always to be found bitterly fighting any demand made by the working class for more wages, and the capitalists as a class never voluntarily raised wages, and in the face of this evidence and these conditions, Professor Albion W. Small of the University of Chicago, marches down into Peoria, and throwing his lance full and fair into the faces of the working class, says boldly and brazenly and shamelessly and stupidly with malice aforethought: "If you buy from those who pay the highest wages the conditions of the laborers will in time be ameliorated." They all as a class pay four hundred dollars a year and will do their utmost with the assistance of labor-saving machinery and the formation of trusts, to reduce wages still lower, but the working class are given the task by Professor Small of looking for a needle in the haystack, that is, a capitalist who will pay higher wages than his competitor, and then the working class will be on the high road to happiness. Well, I feel sorry for Professor Small. He is a wage slave himself and must dance as Rockefeller's poodles, but the forced sale of prostituted intelligence is but one of the many sad and mournful incidents of our competitive system of industry.

"SAMUEL BLOCH,"
101 S. Jefferson Avenue, Peoria, Ill.

A sample copy asks for your subscription.

son who is an indefatigable Socialist worker. He is not yet able to deliver a public address, but he goes out with his dog and cart and peddles Socialist literature through the district, and perhaps has achieved quite as much in this manner as the older comrades have in theirs. This is Branch No. 3 of the 25th ward, and the Secretary is Comrade E. E. Arnold. The branch will be placed in our directory column next week.

On Saturday evening at the Knights of Pythias Hall, 94th and Cottage Grove avenue, a branch was organized by Comrade Berlin with five members. This makes Branch No. 4 of the 23d ward, the locality being known as Burnside, Comrade Caulfield, the aldermanic candidate for the ward was present at the organization and will give the necessary instructions for the future working of the new branch. The name of the secretary has not yet been reported at this office.

A branch was also organized in the 18th ward last week by the Italian comrades in the locality. The organization took place in the Bohemian Hall, corner of Canal and De Koven streets. Speeches were made in Italian by a newly arrived Italian Socialist and by Comrade Ernest Untermyann. Thirty members applied for admission and will constitute a strong organization in the vicinity. The name and address of the secretary has not yet been reported but will be published as soon as the branch gets in working order.

A full list of contributors in the campaign fund and the financial report of the Commune Festival will appear next week.

Sovereigns and Servants.

By Wm. R. Fox.

Now, Freeman! you who have saved your votes,
And cracked your throats with loud hurrahs,
Plunge your hands through your pockets throats,
And haul out bibles to pay for laws.

As supplicants to your servants sue!
Be beggars where you might command!
To legislators made by you
Go, wretched dupes, with cash in hand!

There find your fleecers first in line,
They buy, because they have more gold.
Who needs your miserable whine?
You're sold, that's all. You're always sold.

And babes unborn will pay in pangs
For justice auctioned in that mart,
And all the flesh those shylock gangs
Have taken from the nation's heart.

Just Seven Short.

Comrade Stoltz of Muskegon, Iowa, reports that in the election held in that town Monday, Comrade Gallagher, the Socialist nominee for mayor, polled 143 votes, while the "Citizens" ticket got 170, and the "Peoples" ticket 26. The Socialists were thus beaten by only seven votes. They, however, elected one councilman in the Third ward, Comrade George Parker, after a hard fight.

Local elections in Rockford, Ill., give Socialists an average of 500 votes for city officials. The vote of Rockford in the presidential elections was 75.

The Chicago Socialist is published under the control of Local Chicago of the Socialist Party of Chicago, a corporation without capital stock, the whole revenue of which must be expended for socialist propaganda.

Remittances may be made by Post Office money orders, express money order or bank draft.

ADVERTISEMENTS. A limited number of acceptable advertisements will be inserted.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. To secure a return of unclaimed manuscripts postage should be enclosed.

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

Entered at the Post Office Chicago, Ill., as Second Class Matter March 18, 1902.



As the capitalist press never loses an opportunity to mislead the "public" that it professes to instruct, it might be expected that it would represent the Socialist party as participants in the convention of "political reformers," who met in Louisville last Thursday under the title of "Allied Party."

It will be interesting to watch the attempts of capitalists to monopolize wireless telegraphy for profit. As it is not yet quite certain that this can be done we are now hearing protests from all sides that the invention was intended for "all humanity."

One of the thieves who was sentenced to ten years imprisonment for complicity in the Cuban postal frauds happens to be prominent in Ohio politics, and Washington dispatches now state that Mark Hanna is attempting to have the penalty lessened, taking the ground that the prosecution was largely due to personal spite on the part of Governor Woods.

As will be seen by an advertisement on the fourth page of this issue, the New York comrades are making vigorous efforts to raise funds for the daily Socialist they are preparing to launch, and to this end are advertising a souvenir Journal of the Damrosch concert which will be held in the Grand Central Palace on May 4th, 1902.

Amongst the events of the week that deserve at least passing notice, the Easter encyclical of the Pope may be mentioned. The specter of Socialism is evidently haunting the old gentleman, and in what he considers his last testament to the people he warns them solemnly against the evil consequences of its spread.

actions as somewhat similar when history has shown finally that economic evolution is quite as indifferent to the warnings of popes as are the movements of the heavenly bodies.

A thousand people have been slain in China as a result of an attempt to collect "indemnity" from the inhabitants of the province of Chi-Li. The indemnity in question was to be secured for damages done to Catholic missions, and its collection was arranged between the officials and the priests.

THE PASSING OF CECIL RHODES. On March 26th at Cape Town in South Africa one of the world's "great men" passed away from earth. In the land which he is alleged to have devastated with fire and sword, Cecil Rhodes, the Colossus of South Africa, the incarnation of dominant capitalism, the enemy of Boer independence, the figurehead of British imperialism, peacefully breathed his last.

His death gives the "molders of public opinion" in the capitalist press an opportunity to expatiate upon his character, his probable "place in history," and speculate upon the fate of the unfinished program to which he had devoted his life's efforts.

Just as it was announced after the assassination of the late President McKinley, that his death would have no effect whatever upon the prosperity of the country, so now the press dispatches from London and Cape Town assure the world that the death of Mr. Rhodes will have no effect whatever in financial circles.

To the British "patriot" who, perhaps, though not individually connected with capitalist exploitation, yet finds satisfaction in the idea of "empire building," Rhodes appears as a wise and powerful statesman, far above the petty concerns of personal gain, the vastness of whose schemes altogether overshadowed the methods employed to further them.

To others again Rhodes appears as the evil genius not only of Africa but of Great Britain also. While admitting his power and capability they condemn his every action as that of an unscrupulous, selfish political adventurer, who was deaf to all considerations of humanity and justice, and who was personally responsible for the vast mass of misery and human suffering which was entailed in the execution of his ambitious designs.

The Socialist, however, views the actions of this man from an entirely different standpoint. Whether they were good or evil is a matter of little consequence and can be safely left to those who now wrangle over them. But one thing at least is certain. Cecil Rhodes stood with the trend of social and economic evolution. He saw the overwhelming tendency to concentration and consolidation of power in modern society and he directed his efforts along the line of least resistance.

he had mapped out may not be, probably will not be, executed in the identical manner which he had conceived, but speaking broadly they will be consummated mainly in that manner. It matters little whether Briton or African may rue in the land, whether a so-called "independent" nation or a British province be established there, but is certain that modern capitalism which knows neither race, color nor creed will ultimately triumph in South Africa. It was really to this end that Rhodes wrought: the name under which the finished work will appear is of little importance.

As for his "place in history" there is no need for anxiety. When the system which he advocated has passed away it is altogether likely that his memory will pass away with it. He was merely one of the factors in preparing the world for a change so great and far-reaching and so utterly different from anything that he could conceive of that the part he played will be lost sight of in view of the still greater events that will crowd the stage of history in the days that are coming. The history of the future will be written from a new standpoint; and Rhodes may perhaps be allotted a place in its pages on a level with that of his western prototype, J. Pierpont Morgan.

THE MONOLOGUES OF A MILLIONAIRE. Or Mr. Rockham's Soliloquies. Soliloquy No. 1.

There was a time, not long ago, our ruler had a plan. A duty plain he called it then, for so the message ran.

That duty plain was but a joke. It vanished soon in gas and smoke. And when our Congress took its stand it showed a totally different hand.

Our moral duty may be tax, but when it comes to tariff tax, We never falter, never swerve, And never lack for gall or nerve.

Voice of the People.

Capitalist class consciousness may be a good thing in a country where the people are willing to serve their masters faithfully. But wherever an aggressive Socialist party meets capitalist class legislation by proletarian class consciousness, there it is bad policy to draw the capitalist bow too sharply.

The result of the election is shown by the following figures: Socialist votes 14,500; Liberal 6,424; Conservative-Clerical (fusion) 4,414; Anti-socialist 221.

Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire, editor of Wilshire's Magazine, will attend the Populist convention, or rather the convention of the proposed "Allied Party," which will be held in Louisville, Ky., on April 2. It is needless to say that Wilshire goes there simply to make Socialist propaganda, his views on the propriety of Socialists attending at such conventions being well known as he has delivered himself on the subject frequently in the suppressed Challenge. He proposes to improve the opportunity by improvising a lecture tour in conjunction with his visit.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE

Perhaps you were not made an April fool last Tuesday. Perhaps you didn't pick up a piece of money with a string tied to it or find an empty pocket book or a neatly tied up parcel filled with just. Perhaps you didn't kick a plug hat with a brick inside of it, but say did you vote against the interests of your class on that day? That's the question. Did the capitalist fool you?

Thieves and beggars are expected to play a prominent part in the approaching coronation festivities in London. Five hundred thousand of the latter will be furnished with a dinner out of the proceeds that the former have stolen from the working class.

As an illustration of the "patriotism" of our "prominent" citizens, the Chicago Tribune relates that some dozen or so of well known politicians were recently asked to write down the first stanza of the "Star Spangled Banner." Those who tried it invariably stuck at the third or fourth line, some admitted that they could not do it, while others replied that they were otherwise engaged and had no time to bother about it.

A dispatch from Washington states that "labor leaders are protesting against the proposed removal of Immigration Commissioner Powderly." What interest the working class have in his retention or dismissal the item sayeth not. But it does say this further on: "It would be to the INTEREST of the Democratic party if the President did dismiss Powderly, for the Republicans would lose thousands of votes throughout the country, not to mention two representatives in Congress from Mr. Powderly's neighborhood in Pennsylvania."

Captain Richmond P. Hobson, the "hero of the Merrimack," in a speech before the Y. M. C. A., told those meek and lowly creatures that the United States should have a navy big enough "to preserve the peace of the world." Then he told them that if this big navy existed "we could then say to the military countries that they must not oppress China." Wonder why it is that the Y. M. C. A. is generally selected as a respectable for this sort of driver? Less than a month ago a British "hero" of something or other, Bedford by name, made the same identical observation before a British Y. M. C. A., except that he wanted the British navy to be the universal policeman, so that John Chinaman might get relief from his wicked oppressors.

A strange incident occurred at the recent meeting of the Tailors' Union held in Washington Hall on March 31st. About one hundred members were present and Comrade John Collins was requested by a few of the members to make a short address, was given the floor for that purpose. He was interrupted here and there during his speech by three or four individuals in different parts of the hall, but spoke for about twenty minutes and was frequently applauded. When he had finished a well dressed fine looking individual asked for the platform, got it, and at once stated that the previous speaker had been talking "parochy." He looked around for applause but a storm of hisses greeted his declaration instead. He seemed bewildered and confused but pulled himself together and attempted to proceed, but the hissing grew stronger and louder until he could stand it no longer but sneaked off the platform amidst the hoots and jeers of the audience. It would seem from this incident that it is beginning a dangerous pastime for glib-tongued fakirs to presume upon the ignorance of a trades union gathering as to the distinction between Socialism and anarchy.

Comrade August Klenke, now state organizer for Pennsylvania, writes us of the rapid growth of the Socialist Party throughout that state. He recently spent three weeks in Pittsburgh and succeeded in organizing with 72 members, of which 20 were up to the time of organization followers of De Leon. He writes that de Leonism is fast disappearing in Allegheny county, the vote in 1900 of 1100 becoming 250 in 1902. Locals of the Socialist Party were also organized in Brownsville and Roscoe, the latter being supposedly a stronghold of de Leonism. Since the splendid showing in the Erie election the comrades there are hustling for a daily paper which they expect to appear on the first day of July. Comrade Klenke says that in all probability he will pay a visit to Chicago before long.

The Manager's Column



A Dialogue.

Luck-Drop everything, Pluck, and help me get out this special and original report of the testimony given by the Generalissimo of Industries, Morgan, before the Board of Inquiry on the great merger of western railroads. It's a scoop. None of the capitalist papers have got it.

Pluck-How did you manage to get hold of it? Luck-By my new combination of X-ray and wireless-thought-transmitter. Patent applied for out denied by the Right Honorable Third Assistant Suppressor-General of the United States on the ground that it served to spread ideas. Take your typewriter and pencil away on it while I read this stenographic typographic message to you.

Pluck-All right. Here goes. Extra! Extra! Special hypo-typo-fako-funny-graphical report of our transcendental correspondent, Morgan (stati-leses on grabology before the Board of Inquiries! How's that for a scare head? Luck-Is's a hit. Add: "More light from Mr. More-Gain."

Pluck-Oh, mamma! I can see the finish of Hearst's Chicago American. Luck-Question by the chairman, Mr. Morgan what is your intention in merging all the railroads of this free country into one system and submerging the prosperity of our great and glorious competitive markets in a flood of watered stock?

Luck-Answer by Mr. Morgan: Mr. Chairman, I suggest that you let me map out the questions for you and that you let me answer them in my own way. Your question does not touch the root of the matter. Pluck-It takes a great financier and general of exploitation to introduce new and practical methods in court proceedings.

Luck-Chairman: That is an excellent way of dispatching the proceedings of this Board, Mr. Morgan. What would you suggest as the first question? Morgan: What business has the Board of Inquiry to interfere with the legitimate business of a responsible business man and to hinder the organic and business like development of a spontaneously and irrepressibly growing business administration of the railroads that keeps the human race out of mischief by keeping them busy, that prevents gluttony and dissipation by paying them just enough to stay alive and continue the business, and that stamps out anarchy by taking the business away from the middlemen and incompetent little business fry who have no business to do any business with a nation that I need in my business?

Chairman: Very lucid, Mr. Morgan, and even more SIMPLE than lucid. Your answer, please? Morgan: The members of the Board of Inquiry don't know enough to know that I know more than I care to let them know, and if there is anything particular they don't want to know, I don't know why I should not let them know all I know about it.

Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Morgan. Will someone please move that we adjourn sine die and go to lunch? Pluck-Some people can never get their belly full.

Luck-If the Board of Inquiry will apply for a sample copy of the Chicago Socialist to Comrade Samuel Block of Florida, Ill., who sends us from four to six new subs. every other day, they can get more information on the merger case in an hour than Morgan would give them in five billion years.

Pluck-Or to Comrade M. Becker of the First ward in this city who sold 75 six months sub cards in fourteen days. Luck-Or to Comrades George D. Evans and Rice Washbrough who carried on the most aggressive campaign in the recent election and scattered more Chicago Socialists than the 3d, 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st and 32d wards together.

Luck-What about Comrade Ruth Dick Hall who puts in her spare time straightening out our mailing list instead of taking care of her health, while some of the big and strapping male loafers who call themselves Socialists are afraid to distribute a few copies of their party organ? Luck-When the history of our movement will be written by those who come after us the tale of many a heroic devotion will be carved in gold and marble.

Don't forget that in every workingman there is possible material for making a Socialist. It can be most speedily developed by putting the party press within his reach.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For New Speakers.

Editor Chicago Socialist: As I am about to leave the state on a lecture tour for several weeks I would like to say a few words to the active comrades before leaving. When I was first billed to tour Indiana my first thought was how would Chicago get along with so many of the old speakers away. I believe, however, on second thought, that it is the most fitting thing for some of us old speakers to get out of the way and give the young fellows a chance. We must develop more speakers and it seems to me that one of the hindrances in the past lay in the fact that the young speakers were rather shy about speaking in public, dread the criticism of the older ones. When most of the latter are away, however, this excuse falls to the ground. I would urge the young men in the party to make up their minds to get into the public advocacy of Socialism. They can start with five minute speeches and gradually lengthen them as they gain confidence. When I return to the city I expect to see at least ten new speakers on the list, and will be disappointed if they are not here. It is easy enough if they but resolve to do it, and it is imperative for the good of the movement that the number of its public advocates increase.

Fraternally, JOHN COLLINS.

Wage Fund Contributions.

Table with 2 columns: Ward/Club and Amount. Total \$40.55.

"HENCE THESE TEARS".

Paper Trust Puts the Screws on a Capitalist Journal and Elicits a Doleful Squal.

The paper trust by a prohibitory tariff on raw material and a combination of the pulp and paper mills producing 85 per cent of the annual consumption of news print in the United States, has at times advanced prices over 100 per cent by exterminating competition through a monopoly of over 250,000 horsepower of available water power adjacent to over 2,000,000 acres of spruce timber. And these increases of prices have been direct burdens upon every newspaper in the country. Why should this outrageous system of ROBBERY be permitted to continue? It is of no benefit to anybody except the paper trust and there is no more obnoxious trust than it in the country.

That time-worn expression "It depends altogether upon whose ox is gored" is a fitting comparison in relation to the "robbery" theory. The Sentinel is no doubt a strong supporter of capitalism, and would fly into a rage at the thought of establishing a co-operative commonwealth, yet at the same time it is loudly denouncing the way the paper trust is applying the screws. Take your medicine, Mr. Editor of the Sentinel, it is what you uphold, and what's more, remember that "Sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander." Do you suppose the trusts are in business for their health? If not, then why do you cry out against being squeezed? Ah, but this same principle of squeezing applies not only to the newspapers but to all the people, and most especially to the poorly paid, underfed, and possibly much despised laboring man. Capitalism is based upon a system of robbery. Give each man the full product of his toil. That way, and that only, is the single solution for driving out of existence the paper trust as well as all other trusts.

By the way, speaking of trusts, Mr. Editor, where does the Sentinel stand in case another newspaper wanted to start up in Indianapolis, a Socialist daily for instance. Wonder if the Sentinel would give its permission for the new paper to receive the full telegraph service it receives from the press association?

Omitted This Week.

Our Boston correspondent, Comrade William Mally, who contributes the interesting weekly chronicle of the work of the Socialist representatives, Carey and MacCartney, in the Massachusetts legislature, has been unable to send his usual weekly contribution for this issue owing to press of other business. He will, however, resume the correspondence in the next issue. Comrade Mally, however, sends a report from the Boston Globe, containing the speech of Representative MacCartney arraigning the members of the legislature in allowing themselves to be used as the tools of local railroad corporations in the matter of franchises.

The speech mercilessly exposed the corruption and bribery resorted to by these corporations and the speaker challenged his colleagues to clear their skirts of guilty participation therein. No reply came from the capitalist members, who tried to escape the dilemma in which they were placed by moving the "previous question." This move was balked by the speaker, assisted ably by his colleague, Carsey, who taunted the committee by declaring they were ashamed to answer, but eventually capitulation carried the day, the vote on roll call standing 98 to 61.

Mark Hanna wants to be president and of course the workingmen can do nothing less than elect their friend.

Socialist Pointers

Circulate the Chicago Socialist and it will do the rest.

Prosperity has struck Dunning and it is to be enlarged again.

The only thing the Democratic party wants of an issue is to help it get the offices.

Will the church in twenty years be claiming it was the pioneer in the Socialist movement?

The reform council can now hand the streets over to the corporations after a few modest bluffs.

Not all college graduates, however, are gentlemen. Occasionally you will find one who is a Socialist.

If President Roosevelt will just keep Madden at work we may elect a few congressmen in the fall.

If we must have poor why not trade places and let the other fellows be poor every other year?

The landlord does not come around and ask your written permission before he raises the rent.

The Socialist who gets only one more vote in his precinct between now and next fall will have done a good work.

When Socialism becomes the issue as it will in a few years the Municipal Voters' League will be out of a job.

Why worry about the babies in the cotton mills of the South? They are only the children of the poor white trash.

As the workmen did not elect anyone to look after their interests they can hardly expect them to be looked after.

Boston workers have found out that when Mark Hanna settles strikes the bosses do not lose any money by the operation.

Reformers have been at work since the beginning of this government and all of the time capitalism has been tightening its grip.

We do not know who will ride in the automobiles under Socialism, but the men who do not work will have to wait until the workers are supplied.

Some day, young man, you will be over 45. Hadn't you better vote the Socialist ticket and thus join your fellows in providing for old age?

Without investigation we may know that the places showing the greatest increase of vote were the places where the most literature was circulated.

The Municipal Voters' League after a most patient search was unable to find any good men among the Socialist candidates. The latter are to be congratulated.

Another rich New Yorker is disgusted with this country and will move to England. He will not take a foot of ground or a single factory with him but he will see that his profits are remitted regularly.

There is more or less righteous indignation among senators over the suggestion that Denmark bribed them to purchase the Danish West Indian islands. The senators must keep up the bluff of honesty in order to hold their jobs.

Wanted--An Honest Rogue.

A ludicrous instance of capitalist morality was related last week by a party member who is at present engaged in the unpleasant though frequent experience of looking for a job. Some weeks ago a "want" advertisement calling for a man to make extracts (pharmacist preferred) attracted his attention. Being an expert chemist he made inquiries and was informed that the wages were \$50 per month and that the only hope of advancement depended upon the ability of the applicant to cheapen the manufacture of extracts. This meant, as he found afterwards in conversation, that his retention of the position depended upon his skill in adulteration; he being asked to substitute cheap for valuable ingredients in extracts in such manner as to avoid detection, the substitution of cheap chemicals for alcohol in certain preparations being instanced as an illustration of what was expected.

This being the character of the work it might be supposed the character of the worker would be of little consequence. But, no, Mr. Capitalist was above all things "moral." He informed the prospective employe that it was necessary that he be not only "perfectly honest" but that his record for the past five years be submitted to a rigid examination by the "moral" creature who was generously giving him employment.

Our informant didn't get the job. He figured it out that after all a five year record of honesty is a doubtful recommendation with which to commence an apprenticeship of roguesy, and refused to submit to the required dissection. So the moral capitalist is no doubt still looking for that rara avis, a thoroughly honest rascal.

Final Stages of Capitalism.

By Ernest Untermann.

The last act of the great drama of capitalist evolution is nearing its grand climax. With a bewildering rapidity the closing scenes unfold themselves before our eyes.

Industrial evolution has been moving with such lightning swiftness of late that it seems almost impossible for militant Socialists to keep up with the pace. It often seems as if society were rushing headlong into the final cataclysm that must cut loose all the forces of destruction and hurl us over the precipice of a bloody revolution down to the foot of the mountain of social progress.

But there is one class in society today that has everything to lose which is dear to them and nothing to gain which they care about. A class that are sure to forfeit all the cherished privileges and superior positions due to hoarded wealth.

This is the present situation. Thanks to our strong ally, industrial evolution, the seeds of our feeble propaganda find a fertile soil in the United States, and our jingoes and politicians will soon find the foreign and "un-American" plant, International Socialism, thrives exceptionally well in American soil.

permeated with the virulent germs of this heaven.

The character and the rapidity of the transition from capitalist production to collectivist production will largely depend on the strength which the army of class conscious proletarians can show at the moment of the crisis.

Who will deny that at the present stage of economic evolution in the iron industry and the departments immediately connected with it, the transition to collectivist production will be little more than a mere formality. If the employees of the steel trust were all class conscious, or even only controlled by Socialists?

In the one case, private capitalism gradually becomes state capitalism, erroneously called state socialism. Industries are managed on the aristocratic plan, society remains divided in classes.

Because we want collectivism without classes, because we want the people to know the difference between true Socialism and its counterfeit, and because we want collective co-operation for the benefit of all as soon as possible that is the reason why we keep the fact of the class struggle before the eyes of the people.

Our propaganda derives its strength from two main sources. One is the pressure of economic necessity over which we have no control. But we do not have to control it. It helps us spontaneously and grows in our favor with the progress of economic development.

sible. We cannot hasten the progress of economic development; that is in the hands of the capitalists who control our industries. But our personal propaganda is in our own hands. Let us make the very best use of it.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

By Ruby L. Winn, Secretary of the Chicago Association of Accountants and Bookkeepers.

What is the cause of all the "epidemic of crime" that we are told is sweeping over the country? True, the germ of evil was here always, but under happier conditions has lain dormant with only a sporadic attack here and there which yielded readily to treatment of fine imprisonment, or jailer, but nothing approaching an epidemic.

The normal man walking in beaten paths, even the strongest, mentally and morally, unconsciously follow their leaders like sheep until they come to a stile that is too high for their leaping or a turn that is too obviously in the wrong direction.

They look, for instance, at a merchant prominent in society a pillar in his church, foremost in philanthropic work, a liberal, friendly, kind-hearted, genial man, who steers his course through the sea of life only by the compass of the law of the land, and paying no attention to the higher law of right.

The periodicals of the country, too, have become demoralized, and are proceeding to demoralize with its yellow literature. A high class magazine (Scribner, September issue, 1921) prints a most interesting tale wherein two apparently estimable young men won the heart of their honest old landlady by their good behavior, and in their daily walk—or rather nightly—display a devotion and courage in their business of breaking into houses that is really thrilling.

Because we want collectivism without classes, because we want the people to know the difference between true Socialism and its counterfeit, and because we want collective co-operation for the benefit of all as soon as possible that is the reason why we keep the fact of the class struggle before the eyes of the people.

Who is responsible for this man's downfall? The father who started him on the wrong road in his babyhood is responsible. A little five-year-old child in the country, where all is supposed to be pastoral innocence and simplicity, toddling around among the packers in his father's peach orchard, picks up bites and throws down many handsome peaches.

The church and society are also responsible, but more than all the man at whose hands the business education is received. The young man started as an office boy, we will say, and was given verbal messages and instructions by his employer, who never seemed to think that a boy of that age would catch on to the true import of what was being done; but the sharp eyes, the ever alert ears, gave the boy a correct estimate of many a shady transaction that the employer thinks no one but himself sees through.

But it is the bookkeeper to whom the most thorough and constant training in respectability is given. He is often directed to take five per cent off a bill, and reminding the merchant that the agreement is only three per cent he is told, "Well, try it anyhow. That's a small concern, and I think they'll stand it for fear of losing our trade, and if they do say anything we'll call it off." Then a careless customer sends a check for some bill, forgetting that he had already paid for it, and the bookkeeper receives another lesson when he is told to book it and if not called for at the end

of the year to charge it up to profit and loss—so much clear gain.

But the most impressive lesson the bookkeeper receives in getting something for nothing is when the employer, day after day, insists that the work go on extra time without any extra pay. This comes home to every man or woman, girl or boy, and unless possessed of exceptionally strong moral caliber, the attempt to "get even" is almost sure to follow.

This "getting even" is a most subtle temptation, and the law, which is not always justice says it is wrong. Here is a case in point. A youth, paying his board out of his small salary, was compelled to work so late at night that he was often obliged to get his dinner at a restaurant nearby, thus increasing his board bill with no corresponding increase in salary. The employer finally said he would allow fifty cents for supper every time he staid, but apparently fearing the boy would go hungry, and put the fifty cents in his pocket, he demanded that a receipt be brought him each evening from the restaurant.

In attempting to comply with this outrageous requirement, the boy advertised himself as an object of suspicion, one cashier even remarking scornfully "I guess you have been knocking down on your employer." In spite of the humiliation, which should have been visited on the employer, the boy persisted until he was told at several restaurants that it was not their custom to make out receipts and he was again compelled to pay for his dinners. Finally, an opportunity came to "get even" without detection, and so unconscious of anything but a wrong done was the lad, that he boasted to his fellow employees of what he had done, so the thing came to light.

Another instance of getting something for nothing occurred in an office in which there had been much night work for years, not even dinner money being allowed. The bookkeeper was trial for a few days—the first time in the years she had sat on that stool—and though the work was not done during her absence, but made up afterwards out of hours, she was docked for the time she was absent.

Like the automobile which runs gaily down the track giving off its tiny thread of steam and a faint odor of gasoline which betrays its motive power as in ill-smelling fluid, so this man's walk through the earth gives off the thread of smoke from the smoldering fire of wrong-doing, and betrays his motive power. And yet this man with the small of fire upon his garments, opens his doors that "swing on golden hinges," and good men and women will through his handsome rooms and enjoy with him his ill-gotten gains.

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ives of the working class, the Hon. James Carey and Frederick MacCartney, of the Massachusetts legislature, and heartily commend their brave and timely protest against the official recency of Henry, Prince of Prussia, by the national, state and municipal authorities of a republic. By their timely and dignified, but nevertheless vigorous utterances, they emphasize the fact that at this time, the Socialists not only of the United States, but also of the world, stand alone as exponents of undefiled republican institutions and as champions of those basic principles for which the American colonists fought against Great Britain and in accordance with which this government was organized.

The Socialists of Kentucky, declaring that there can be no real identity of interest between the capitalist and the working class, and that real and permanent peace can only come with the abolition of classes and the giving to the worker the full product of his labor, warn the working class against such foolish if not sinister, attempts at the effort of the National Civic Federation through its committee, composed of two thirds capitalist and one third working class representatives, to provide a permanent solution of industrial disputes. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty; and the working class cannot scrutinize too closely all "arbitration" and "conciliation" schemes. The worker should never lose sight of the fact that only in the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution can their rights be secured.

The Socialists of Kentucky, being devoted to the noble task of emancipating all mankind from slavery, earnestly invite women, who are so vitally concerned in a collectivist organization of society, to affiliate with the Socialist Party, which recognizes their right to participate as equals with men in affairs of government.

Whereas at the convention of the Socialist Party held at Indianapolis in 1901, a feature was placed in the national constitution providing for what is known as "state autonomy." And whereas, after many months of trial this feature is demonstrated to be cumbersome, inefficient, and a positive hindrance to the general propaganda for Socialism, and in effect ties the hands of the National organization so completely that but poor results can be attained owing to the indirect methods necessary to be employed by the National Secretary in reaching the membership. And in many cases his absolute failure to effectively reach the rank and file of many localities, owing to the fact that state organizations have not the means, nor the state committee the time, to duplicate the party utterances and official documents and send them out to the membership generally in such states.

Therefore, resolved, that the Socialist Party of Kentucky, believing that the best interests of the cause and the party demand the abrogation of the state autonomy feature and the adoption in lieu thereof of an effective working program, hereby places itself on record as favoring such change at the earliest possible date. State autonomy, in order to be practicable and effective, implies the necessary maintenance by the membership of the country of a complete state organization in each state, which, in turn, must go through all the various details and general work of agitation and propaganda at the maximum cost to the membership, while this work might be carried on far more effectively and much more economically by one National headquarters. It amounts to this: that while we as Socialists favor the elimination of useless machinery of every kind, to the end that cost of production may be reduced while maintaining the highest standard of efficiency, we on the other hand in this party matter have adopted a plan which requires each state to maintain the machinery of a state organization can far better and much more cheaply do the work for all the states. In view of the facts herein recited and many more which can be brought forward to support this proposed change, we call upon the party generally in conventions and otherwise, to thoughtfully consider the matter with the view of adopting a rational basis of operation as quickly as possible.

Resolved, that these resolutions be submitted to the Socialist press for publication.

A. A. LEWIS, State Secretary-treas.

Italiani! Attenzione!

Poco a poco, tutte le classi abbienti, proprietari fondiari ed industriali, hanno ottenuto dazi protettivi. Ognuno è riuscito a farsi proteggere il prodotto suo. Essendo protetti, il prezzo dei loro servizi e dei loro prodotti è rincarato, ed essi sono accreditati questo prezzo, il salario dei lavoratori è diminuito. Or bene, adesso gli operai non fanno altro che mettersi, coi propri salari, a quel livello al quale stavano prima che passassero i dazi protettivi. Lavoratori! Se volete sapere come diventare liberi e giungere a star bene, venite alla "BOHEMIAN HALL," VIA DE KOVEN E CANAL, dove si trovano i lavoratori socialisti italiani del 19th ward, per unire tutti i lavoratori a proteggere il loro prodotto, la loro vita, e la loro libertà contro i padroni.

The Socialists of Kentucky, with profound indignation, have noted the outrageous attempt of the post office department of the United States government, under pretense of reform in the regulation of the second class mail privileges, to curtail the sacred rights of free speech and free press by denying to Socialist and trade union publications the privilege of distribution at pound rates. We unqualifiedly condemn the ruling of the post office department in this particular, and earnestly urge the party authorities and speakers to neglect no opportunity to voice the Socialist protest against this infringement of a fundamental right.

The Socialists of Kentucky send greetings to those militant representatives

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO. Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Meets every Monday at Workers' Hall office, 32 N. Clark street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 38 N. Clark street.

SOUTH TOWN HEADQUARTERS—2312 Wentworth avenue, open every evening. Arthur W. Moxley, Wednesday and Sunday, 8 p. m. 1102 Wabash, secretary, 115 East 23rd street.

THE NORTH DIVISION ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 353 Sedgwick st. F. W. Knox, secretary, 36 N. Clark st.

GENERAL COMMITTEE Meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall 4th floor, Schiller Bldg., 103 E. Randolph street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 36 N. Clark street.

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—meets every Friday, 8 p. m., 2513 Wentworth avenue, Rice Wabash, secretary, 145 East 23rd street. H. A. Harrison, 147 Michigan avenue, organizer 1st ward; S. Klendath, 2355 South Park avenue, organizer 2d ward.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 3255 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeomans, 3269 S. State street; Organizer, Louis Dislard, 3705 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night at 2122 Wentworth avenue, Secretary, Mrs. A. W. 25 E. Twenty-second Place. Organizer, H. Driesvogl, 410 Halsted st.

FIFTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Monday, 8 p. m., at 323 E. 51st street. Secretary, Mrs. A. W. 25 E. 51st street, 2520 Archer ave. Organizer, H. Driesvogl, 410 Halsted st.

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

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 9 o'clock, at 662 E. 83rd street. Secy., D. M. Smith, 616 Dresden Avenue. Organizer, Paul Pierce, 667 Rhodes ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Holds public meetings at Sherman Hall, 3140 Commercial street, every Saturday evening. Business meetings at 273 79th street every Wednesday evening. T. J. Vind, secretary, 273 79th street.

NINTH, TENTH AND NINETEENTH WARDS—Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday at Porges' Hall, Jefferson and Maxwell streets; secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 392 W. Taylor street.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday at Jusewitsch Hall, cor. 21st street and Paulina street. Secy., P. A. Zabinar, 122 W. 23rd st.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH Meets every second Saturday at Jankowski's hall, 584 W. 21st street, near Oakley avenue. Secretary, G. J. Sindler, 1128 Albany avenue.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Friday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. Secy Mrs. D. H. Daly, 461 S. Western Ave. Organizer W. E. Schuler, 120 S. Western Ave. Phone, Secy 553.

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

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH Meets every Friday at 555 North Rockwell street. Secretary, Albert L. Ogden, 419 W. Division st.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday, Shonhofen's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee ave.; secretary, O. Beselack, 546 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every first and third Friday at Danis Hall, 32 N. Chicago av. Secretary, A. Mork, 41 N. Western st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third Friday at 439 Fulton st. Secretary, H. J. Moeller, 139 W. Madison st. Organizer, F. Haakker, 10 N. Elizabeth st.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., 263 Sedgwick st. Secretary, R. Morris, 36 N. Clark st.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every first and third Thursday in the month at 352 Sedgwick st. Secretary, Chas. Sand, 343 Wells st.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Meets on call at 614 Ashland ave. Organizer, Wm. S. Ellis, 647 Ashland st.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD BRANCH Meets every Friday at Mozart Hall, Armitage ave. and Mozart st. Secretary, John Peterson, 545 W. Fullerton st.

THIRTIETH WARD—Meets every Sunday 10 a. m. at N. W. Cor. 51st and Wentworth av. Organizer, R. T. Sims, 5633 Wentworth ave. Sec. Herman Inhoff.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday at Lundquist's Hall, 51st and Morgan Streets. Secretary, Chas. Wistand, 616 Aberdeen St. Organizer, John Newman, 671 Loomis street.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets 1st and third Friday, 8 p. m., at 783 3rd St. Secretary, Lillie M. Forberg, 6419 Halsted St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 2153 Emerald Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every first and third Wednesday evening, 8 p. m., 11th street and Michigan avenue; secy, W. J. Cassidy, 244-116th st. Organizer, H. DeBoer, 445 West 10th st.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD BRANCH Meets every first and third Friday at 2249 Harrison st. Secretary H. G. Lowater, 2249 Harrison st. Organizer, Peter Pothouse, 56 5th av.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, H. Houlber, 2604 W. Chicago av. 124—Meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 704 W. Ohio St. James Wright, Organizer, 1632 W. Ohio St. Geo. L. Simons, Secretary, 149 N. Central Park Avenue.

GERMAN BRANCHES. KARL MARX CLUB—Every first and third Monday evenings at 380 Larabee st. near North av. Secretary, John Vogt, 399 Larabee st.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 2nd and 4th Sunday at 174 W. 51st St. and every 1st Monday at 496 Archer Ave. Secretary, J. Sievers, 3612 W. 6th St.

GERMAN WOMEN'S SOCIALIST CLUB—Meets every first Thursday in the month at 4 N. Clark st. at 2 p. m. Secretary, Mrs. Mary Stowick, 117 N. Clark street. German women interested in the Socialist movement are invited to join this club.

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

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

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Wallace Hall, 85th street and every 1st Monday at 51st St. and every 1st Monday at 496 Archer Ave. Secretary, J. Sievers, 3612 W. 6th St.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Pulaski's Hall, 18th street and Ashland avenue; secretary, K. Kosturek, 617 W. 23rd street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evenings, Kocincsk Hall, 4th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 823 21st place; Secretary, Mrs. E. P. Farber, 124 W. Superior St.

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN BRANCH No. 1—Secretary, H. Tubessing, 157 S. Leavitt st.

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN BRANCH, No. 2 (Wilhelm Liebknecht Club)—Secretary, R. Pusch, 734 W. 19th st.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS. NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB No. 1—Meets every Wednesday evening at 263 Sedgwick street. Secretary, A. H. Schuler, secretary, 148 Dayton St.

LASALLE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lecture and reading rooms at 485 S. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at 21st place. Secretary, W. E. Schuler, 120 S. Western Ave. E. P. Farber, Secy, 124 W. Superior St.

LADIES' AUXILIARY—meets every Thursday at the Socialist Temple, 120 South Western Ave., 8 p. m. All women interested in socialism are invited to attend and become members. Interesting lectures and discussions. Mrs. D. H. Daly, Secretary, 461 South Western Ave.

SOCIALIST MACHINISTS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Monday evening at 8 p. m., at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. Secretary, Geo. Tigwell, 115 Walnut st. Treasurer, John Mulrooney.

STATE LOCALS. Secretary, Charles H. Kerr, 56 Fifth ave., Chicago, Ill.

WOMEN'S SOCIALIST CLUBS.

Advantages of Separate Organizations for Women. How They Assist the Socialist Party.

It is not with the object of starting a controversy in our party organ that I have resolved to make a few comments on the article of our excellent and valued comrade, Mrs. Kerr, which appeared in a recent issue of the Workers' Call, relative to women's organizations in the Socialist movement.

Yet I cannot but regret that Mrs. Kerr and other of our comrades of like intellectual attainments have been led to take this attitude in this matter. For my own part I must confess that I am unable to understand it. That the women of the country or any considerable portion of them are so far interested in Socialism as to desire to form themselves into an organization for the purpose of studying its philosophy or working for its attainment, I can only regard as a very encouraging sign of the times.

So far from seeking to throw cold water on this movement I would gladly do anything in my power to aid and promote it. I should be glad if we had a thousand such organizations and to each and every member of them I would like to extend my right hand of fellowship. Nor should I consider that in so doing I should be guilty of any disloyalty whatever to our party and its principles.

Every such organization is a recruiting ground for the party, or may be made such if our members do not take such an attitude as will effectually prevent such a consummation. The natural result of the formation of Socialist societies for propaganda, or for investigation and study, will be sooner or later to bring their memberships individually or collectively into the only political party organized to achieve the end they have in view.

I KNOW that this is so, for, from our own little organization of the West Side, the Woman's Auxiliary, many recruits have been gained for the Thirtieth ward branch. I myself took in two or three members in one evening alone. And I firmly believe that the organization of a Woman's National Socialist League, which I am in position to state is by no means "dead," will have the same effect on a national scale that the formation of our own little society had on a local one.

If, as one would be led to infer from Comrade Kerr's article, and similar communications, belonging to a woman's club necessarily barred women out of the Socialist political party, I for one would not be disposed to favor it, but since I am confident that precisely the reverse will be the case, and that the party will be likely to ultimately receive large accessions in consequence of the projected movement, I think as good Socialists we should drop our antagonism and do all in our power to foster and encourage it.

Comrade Kerr's strictures on women's clubs as to their inefficiency, wrangling, etc., are really irrelevant to the question and therefore scarcely call for comment; but it may be said that if these have accomplished no other purpose they have certainly broadened woman's mental horizon and given them other things to think of than dress, gossip, domestic matters and church work. On the whole I do not believe that they are characterized by more quarrels and differences than are men's clubs, or even organizations composed of both sexes.

I have witnessed far more acrimonious disputes in the Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, for instance, than I have ever heard of in woman's clubs, and I have attended political (labor) conventions where polite interference threatened to become a necessity.

Like Comrade Kerr I have during my thirty years identification with Socialism, been nauseated over and over again by the beer and tobacco which our male comrades seemed to consider an essential feature of their propaganda. I have sat in conventions where I could scarcely see across the room for the clouds of tobacco smoke, and where I have had to raise my dress and fairly wade through pools of tobacco expectoration and heaps of cigar ashes to reach a seat, so my devotion to the cause I think can hardly be called in question.

Matters have improved considerably in these respects within the last few years, and a still greater improvement may be confidently anticipated in the near future. Our male comrades, of their own volition, are commencing to agitate reform in these directions and I believe we may safely leave to their growing sense of respect for women and their appreciation of their party usefulness, the solution on the side of decency of this disreputable problem.

But in my judgment nothing will tend so decidedly to hasten this end as large accessions of women to our party ranks; and if women, either individually or in bodies, begin to study socialism, they will gravitate to us as surely and inevitably as the needle to the magnet; provided of course we do not repel and disgust them by antagonizing them from the outset.

I did want to say a few words before closing on the absolute need of women's organizations within our party ranks. There is special work in many lines which can be better conducted by women alone, just as there are other lines for which men are better qualified and adapted, and as the women in our party are at present decidedly in the minority, we need to get together representatives from many branches for the majority of us belong to some branch and many of us hold office there; and how can we do our work together if we do not know each other and work together? Of course I do not know how

it would be with the Woman's League, but I do know that at the propaganda meetings of the Woman's Auxiliary the sexes are pretty nearly equally represented, and our meetings are alternately addressed by male and female members, and I hardly think the founders of the League will undertake to exclude from their meetings their husbands and brothers who may desire to attend.

Many of our comrades of both sexes, it seems to me, need to learn that socialism is far larger than any society, or even than any party; in fact it is as broad as the humanity it is destined to redeem, as the world it is born to bless; and every organization which is formed either to investigate its laws or to advance its principles, has a place in the great social economy and is entitled to the hearty sympathy and good-will of the comrades everywhere.

S. WOODMAN.

Three Men in a Boat. J. W. Saunders, the Socialist campaigner, is a thoroughly informed and very bright man. He is resourceful in argument as the following will show. During a national campaign the money question was hotly discussed by many moneyless men. They discussed the kind of money they should have, if they should ever get any at all, rather than the means of getting for each a fair amount of the "needful." Some insisted that the circulation per capita was too small, and should be raised. With such a change they declared a world would be made prosperous. A good many intelligent business men made the same declarations sincerely, too, no doubt. Upholding this opinion were three men who admitted to Mr. Saunders that neither one had a penny. He inquired:

"An increase of the amount of money in use would benefit each individual?" "Certainly," they all declared.

"Yes," he said, "I can see how it would. Not one of you have a cent now, not enough to buy a meal. The per capita amount of wealth of your group is nothing. Now comes along a man with \$100 in his pocket, he joins you and immediately the per capita possession of money of your group is \$35. What a sudden rise from absolute poverty to affluence. Now you need not go hungry. A splendid number of meals are within your reach. Why did we never think before of this simple means of abolishing discomfort, hunger, etc. But ah, the man with \$100 in his pocket says, 'Boys, excuse me, I haven't had my dinner,' and he swings aboard a car and is gone."

Mr. Saunders found himself looking into the faces of three very uncomfortable men. They had nothing to say. He remarked:

"Boys, I have enough for coffee and sandwiches for the four of us, come with me and eat."

They followed him into a restaurant and as they were seating themselves one of them said:

"Saunders, you are right," the others nodded.

"Right, how?" inquired Saunders.

"Why in what you said."

"Why, boys, I said nothing," remarked Saunders.

"Well, then, we were wrong about that per capita business."

"Oh," quietly returned Saunders as he began to sip his coffee.—Galesburg Labor News.

LOCAL PARTY NOTES NORTH SIDE. The closing meeting of the campaign in the North Town was a complete success. The one at Social Turner Hall, where comrades J. Washburn and E. Untermyer spoke, despite the unpleasant weather, had an attendance of about one hundred and fifty, who listened attentively to the speakers. Afterwards there was discussion.

The second meeting, held at 383 Sedgwick street, at 8 p. m., where Comrade A. M. Simons made the address, was also a success. The hall was crowded, standing room being in order. These meetings will not close the campaign. We shall have a meeting at the hall, 383 Sedgwick street, next Sunday at 8 p. m. Lillie Forberg will be the speaker.

The Wednesday evening discussion club's meetings are still going on and all members should attend. It doesn't cost anything and you can learn something.

WEST SIDE. West-Division financial report—Bal. on hand March 23 \$8.95 14th ward stamps 1.59 14th ward campaign fund 2.50 15th ward campaign fund 1.16 17th ward, old card account 1.50 11th ward, cards 1.90 Total \$13.05 Expenditures—Warders' blanks \$1.75 Petition list 1.59 Ex. Com. 1.25 Balance on hand March 29 \$8.95 Total \$13.05

TEMPLE NOTES. Saturday, April 5th, flag presentation at the Temple. Big free program. Everybody welcome.

Sunday, April 6th, A. M. Simons will speak.

Thursday, April 10th, F. G. Strickland speaker.

Saturday, April 12th, Dramatic club in the play, "In Old Virginia."

Sunday, April 13th, F. G. Strickland, speaker.

sample copy asks for your subscription.

Hall Meetings

Sunday, April 6th, 8 p. m., 2513 Westworth avenue, speaker E. Untermyer. Wed. 8 p. m., April 9th, 8 p. m., 2513 Westworth avenue, speaker, A. M. Simons.

Sunday, 8 p. m., 383 Sedgwick street, Lillie M. Forberg, speaker.

SOUTH SIDE.

The fall campaign is now on. Our headquarters will remain open as usual. Agitation meetings every Wednesday and Sunday nights at 8 o'clock. Don't forget the number, 2513 Westworth avenue.

Socialist Dramatic Club.

The Socialist Dramatic club's entertainment held at the Temple Saturday night was a success. The club is well pleased with the co-operation of the Socialists of the city and their friends. The club hopes the Socialists of the city will be patient with the Dramatic club for not putting on Socialist plays. We are working hard on two Socialist plays and expect in a month to put the first one on. The Dramatic club will stage on one of the large halls of the city in about four weeks the great Socialist play by Ibsen, entitled "An Enemy of the People," in five acts. We will run this for about three nights and expect with the co-operation of Socialists and friends to make it a success, both financially and for propaganda, as we intend to boom it in the press and otherwise, so as to make it as far as possible propaganda for the Socialist cause.

Wilshire's Magazine for April will contain a powerful article by Julian Hawthorne, Eugene V. Debs contributes a letter on "Prince and Proletaire," no doubt in allusion to the recent visit of the Kaiser's brother, while Leonard D. Abbott will furnish his quota in the shape of an essay upon "Art and Socialism." The magazine will appear about April 15th.

"Mayflowers", Being the Journal of the Danrosch Concert at the Grand Central Palace May 4, 1902, for the benefit of the Socialist daily fund. This will be a beautiful souvenir for those who are unable to attend the concert.

Among the illustrations in this journal will be "Labor's Greeting to May," pictures of Marx and Engels, and artistic reproductions of the three living pictures to be produced at the festival, "The First of May," "The Struggle," and "Victory."

Single copies 5 cents, to agents or organizations in quantities of 25 or more, 3 cents a copy. Out on April 25th. Send orders with cash to E. C. Bowerman, 208 E. 89th street, New York, N. Y.

Entertainment.

In honor of the presentation of flag by Comrade Mrs. Thegen to the 13th ward branch, Socialist Party, at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue, Saturday evening, April 5th, 8 p. m., admission free.

A. M. Simons, speaker of the evening. Overture, "Home Circle," Schlegel-Oberstra. Violin solo.....Florence Jessup Recitation, selected.....Miss Segner Selection.....Schubert String Quartette Presentation of Flag.....Comrade Simons Address.....Mr. T. H. Kellogg Song, "Baby Mine," Miss Rose Wright Spanish Dance.....Miss Rosa Daily Song.....Myrtle and Ivy Keeley March.....Orchestra

THE SOCIALIST DRAMATIC CLUB

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The Dramatic Club is open for engagements with the city and state branches, and clubs wishing to make engagements will please address Socialist Dramatic Club, Business Manager, Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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SOCIALIST LITERATURE

For the Campaign.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says: "This book is well worth reading, not only by the farmer, but by every one interested in or connected with the farmer in business. The chapter upon 'The South' is carefully written and impartially intelligent. The different chapters treat of agriculture in different sections of the United States; of agricultural economics; of the coming change in agricultural life, which every farmer should catch and take advantage of to his own benefit."

The following is from the March number of The Comrade: "No one who has thought at all upon the matter can fail to recognize the enormous importance of the agrarian question in America. If, perchance, there be any among our readers who have not given the subject thought, and do not recognize its importance, a glance at a good trade map or, better still, a brief study of our trade returns will abundantly demonstrate it. And, whether we will or no, the agrarian question must be faced. There is no escape from it for those who would establish a new order of things. The author has not said the last word upon the subject; that there is much more to be said, and that exception may be taken to some of the things he has said, may be true; but these things cannot detract from the credit properly due to him as one of the pioneers in a new field of research and Socialist literature."

"For, after all, Mr. Simons has practically said the first word on the subject from the American Socialist point of view. . . . This is the first serious attempt—which can at the same time be seriously regarded—on the part of an American Socialist to deal with a problem of supreme importance, and, as Mr. Simons has shown, of surpassing interest."

The New York Volkzeitung declares that "whoever is engaged in Socialist agitation will find in Simons' book a mass of suggestions valuable for application in the work of agitation."

The St. Louis Arbeiter Zeitung says: "It is the first important attempt to supply a work for American Socialist propaganda which can be used as a foundation for Socialist agitation among farmers. . . . Comrade Simons has performed a valuable service to the Socialist movement of this country in that he has brought together in such a compact form a mass of information concerning the farming population of this country, and at the same time has given a comprehensive historical sketch of economic development of farming in the United States—information which is indispensable even for the agitators in industrial centers. We can emphatically recommend the book to all Socialists and students of the social question."

"The work is terse, comprehensive, and replete with information and valuable suggestion. It denotes extensive investigation and unbiased opinion."—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

In a review which is hostile to the Socialist position of the book, the Albany Times-Union says: "It is both educative and pertaining to come in contact with fresh and breezy opinions on the subject."

"The author goes into a careful analysis that is bound to interest the lay reader (for whom it is intended) fully as much as the political economist or sociologist."—Oklahoma Farm Journal.

In a letter to the Galesburg Labor News Comrade H. E. Allen says: "If every American farmer (comprising 45 per cent of the entire population) could know the information this book contains I believe it would produce a peaceful revolution inside of three months that would inaugurate completely a people's government."

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