

# 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. 164.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1902.

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## WHY JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY?

**A Word in Season to the unattached Socialist. Why Money is Required to Carry on the Movement. Where Republican and Democratic Campaign Funds Come from. A Class Movement Must be Supported by the Class Whose Interests it Represents. Party Dues and How They are Expended. Duty of Every Socialist to Join the Movement and do his Part Towards Bearing the necessary Expenses.**

"Socialism is all right. I voted the ticket last election. Will vote it again, like enough, if you put up good men, but what do I want to sign a blank and pay dues for? I never did it for any other party. I had rather be a free man."

Yes, it is a delightful thing to be a free man, but how are you going to be free if you have to live under the capitalist system that makes people slaves? And how do you expect to change the system unless you join hands with those who are working to change it?

But no other party asks you to pay dues. Think a moment and you will see why. It takes money to run a campaign. Very little for a Socialist campaign compared with what each of the old parties spend, but it takes money in either case. Now where does the money come from?

It used to come from the office-holders and office-seekers. But civil service laws have cut off most of the money from such sources, and still the campaign funds of the Democratic and Republican parties grow larger and larger. Where do they come from?

Of course from the class that has money, the capitalist class. Not one old party fund alone, but both. The funds are needed to keep up the appearance of a brisk fight and divide the votes of unsuspecting workmen between the two parties. No matter which wins, the politicians who are elected owe gratitude to the capitalists.

Gratitude in "practical politics" has been well defined as "a lively sense of favors to come." The politician in office must always remember whose money elected him and whose money will be needed to re-elect him.

The capitalists do not pay out this money as a matter of sentiment nor for the fun of the thing. Their wealth comes from the labor of others and they can continue to control that labor only so long as they can have the laws made in their own interest. So you begin to

see why they should be so willing to pay all expenses if you will only vote their ticket.

But you are a Socialist. You want to make the laws in the interest of your own class. Very well, then you must elect men of your own class to office, and you must see that they owe no obligation to any other class for their election expenses. Now the fairest way yet devised for sharing these needful expenses is the dues system.

Every Socialist local must collect at least 10 cents a month from each member. Of this amount 5 cents goes to the National Committee and 5 cents to the State Committee. This money goes to pay for postage, clerk hire, office rent, printing, traveling expenses of the organizers, and for the living expenses of such comrades as give their whole time to the work of the party.

Besides this 10 cents each local usually collects from 5 to 10 cents more, which is expended for party work at home under its own supervision, in whatever way the majority of the members think best. In nearly every case, whether in nation, state or local work, every dollar of money is made more than doubly effective by the unpaid labor of comrades who earn their living working for capitalists and find their greatest happiness in working for Socialism whenever they have an hour to spend.

Get into the work yourself and you will find the same pleasure in it that others do.

As for the matter of dues be a man. Do your part. You want Socialism to come. Your own happiness and that of your children after you depend upon it. Then don't grudge the small sacrifice that all of us have to make in these glorious years that are bringing in the new social order.

(Note.—This article will shortly appear as a leaflet published by C. H. Kerr & Co., 35-36th Ave. Price 50 cents per thousand post paid.)

## How to "Solve the Labor Problem". This Way?



## Or This?

### GETTING BACK AT THEM.

**How New York Business Men Resent the Interference of the Consumers' League.**

The Consumers' League of New York City is too energetic in its work, at least the methods employed by its president, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, are too strenuous to suit both merchants and employers.

Mrs. Nathan visited this city not many months ago in the interest of the cause and created a very favorable impression. Mrs. Nathan always creates such an impression—but she insists on repeating the impression until it becomes wearisome.

New York merchants were pleased to meet her and discuss the question of improving the condition of their employees. They showed her around their places of business and answered every question for some dozen times. Then they gave it up as a hopeless task and the fair lady's visits began to be viewed in the light of a calamity.

Finally the employees turned. Mrs. Nathan over to one of the girls with instructions to "show this lady every courtesy," and now the girls, too, are beginning to rebel.

Some New York merchants are contemplating the organization of a league for the improvement of the conditions of the Servants, and when this order is perfected its president will be instructed to make a house-to-house canvass to find out the true conditions of this class, and Mrs. Nathan will be required to answer these questions in full.

"Madam, what salary do you pay your cook?"

"Do you give her every other night off?"

"If your breakfast hour is at 9 o'clock do you pay her extra if the meal is served at 7?"

"On occasions when you entertain do you pay her for working overtime?"

"Do you send her to the country for the summer for a vacation and pay her wages while she is gone?"

"Do you provide a gymnasium for your servants where they may swing dumb bells and cavort on the flying trapeze?"

"Do you provide easy chairs in your kitchens as your cook may sit while she chops hash?"

"Do you provide a box at the opera for all of your servants and have you a telephone and a wireless telegraph apparatus in the kitchen?"

"Do you send your butler to the Keeley cure after he has been on a hat?"—Exchange.

### Berlyn for Congressman.

Barney Berlyn was nominated for congress in the second congressional district at a delegate convention held at Grand Crossing Monday night.

The second congressional district comprises South Chicago, Pullman, Woodlawn and the lower half of Hyde Park. The District holds the banner for the largest socialist vote in Chicago.

Within the four wards are eight branches of the party, the comrades expect to make a great campaign, as the

democratic party is in a hopeless minority in the district the boys expect to make the campaign strong and that the issue will be squarely between the socialists and the republicans.

A picnic will be held in a few weeks probably on June 22 at which they hope to raise a campaign fund that will jar the steel workers, the Pullman shops and University of Chicago. Announcement of this picnic will be made later on.

Every socialist in the city is expected to come so that Berlyn's campaign may at once be started and carried on in a manner that will let every man, woman and child in the district know that we are in the field.

We must elect Berlyn and we are going to do it.

### Somewhat Discordant.

At the same time that the counsel for Brigadier General Jacob H. Smith was admitting before the court martial at Manila that his client had issued orders that all males over 10 years of age were to be put to death in the rebellious district of Samar, that no prisoners were to be made and the country was to be transformed into a howling wilderness, Mrs. John A. Logan was writing the following slip for Hearst's Chicago-American:

"Our soldiers and sailors are peerless in their individual intelligence, bravery and humanity. Nurtured in the school of republicanism, they appreciate the superior blessings and opportunities vouchsafed to them, and they are ready to do and die for any cause espoused by our generous government for the advancement of civilization, the protection of the unfortunate or the upholding of the principles which have guaranteed to them life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

"That wouldn't jar you, would it?"

### "Messages" for Cuba.

Representative Gaines of West Virginia has been making a tour through Cuba and looking at things through the usual capitalist spectacles. Some of his discoveries are extremely significant of the fact that the capitalist always imagines that whatever is best for him is also best for the other fellow. Listen to Mr. Gaines:

"One trouble with the Cubans is their lack of desire to work. They demand their pay at the end of each day, and will not work as long as they have money in their pockets. It will be a blessing to the island if the daily pay day were abolished."

A "blessing for the island" means a blessing for the class that owns the island. This blessing it will be the mission of the sugar trust to bring. And again:

"If Cuba had cold weather during a part of the year it would be the best thing that could happen to its people. Then they would have to work more regularly to provide fuel and clothing during the cold spell."

Here is where the sugar trust fails. It cannot import cold weather along with capitalism. Neither can it very well re-establish chattel slavery which is about the only method by which labor can be forced in tropical countries. But is it not ludicrous to imagine the Cuban laborer wishing for cold weather so that he would have to slave for the capitalist in order to get things that he

doesn't want now? It is easy enough to see why Gaines thinks it a good thing.

### Prosperity in Texas.

Mr. F. H. Rawson, President of the Union Trust Co. of this city, has just returned from Texas where he has been spying out the land for the purpose for which, according to capitalist beliefs, it was created, viz. the investment of capital. He finds that Texas is not as prosperous as it should be, owing to the fact that the big capitalists have not been permitted to exploit it as freely as they could wish because of the existence of Anti-Trust laws and other evidences of unfriendliness towards "capital." In spite of these hindrances however it would seem that "capital," by which he really means the big capitalist, has got there just the same, judging from the following paragraph in which he describes the present situation in the oil fields:

"When a person buys a gusher, his troubles just begin. He soon finds he owns a white elephant. The oil must be found to take it to the coast, and then specially constructed steamers to take it to New York, where buyers must be found for it. There are not more than two or three companies, one A STANDARD OIL CONCERN, that own, or EVER will be able to own, the necessary facilities for doing all this, and the others must sell their oil in Texas, where about three cents per barrel is obtainable for it, the principal purchasers being the railroads which traverse this section."

So it seems that Rockefeller was master of the situation all the time and could hold things down until he got ready to deal the Anti-Trust-law a knockout blow, which has been duly delivered. Texas "prosperity" may now be partially reflected in another big Chicago University endowment, just watch for it.

### Watering Stocks.

The following from the New York Press whether meant as satire or earnest, is significant: "The persons who rant or rail against watered stock are those who hold none of it. As I take it, watering stock is an excellent device for allaying the suspicion and dispelling the communistic cloud of the community. We millionaires must keep down the envious and jealousies of our populace. When we establish a corporation with \$10,000,000 capital, and earn annually 20 per cent in dividends, we invite this populace to discontent and Socialism. So we increase the capital to \$20,000,000 all water—and earn 15 per cent. The populace, the middle-of-the-roadsters, the hind-foot democracy, are satisfied, not realizing that our income is the same."—Cleveland Citizen.

Hero Funston gives as a reason for his undue loquacity about the Philippines, that he could not refer to these things "without his blood boiling." Now that the strenuous Teddy has gagged him effectually, we respectfully suggest that the water cure might be in order to cool him off.

A sample copy asks for your subscription.

## KAISER MAKES NEW FRIENDS.

**Business Men Supplant Aristocrats in Royal Favor. German Emperor Recognizes Growing Power of Modern Capitalist Class in His Dominions, and Tries to Make His Job Secure. Reasons for the New Friendship detailed in Historical Sketch. Struggle Between the Old and New Exploiters Tends to favor the Latter. Next Conflict Will Abolish All Exploitation, and Usher in Socialism.**

Berlin, April 24.—Emperor William is bitterly criticised in aristocratic drawing rooms because untitled business men constituted the majority of his guests during his recent excursion on the "Kronprinz Wilhelm." So significant is the Emperor's graciousness toward these men regarded by the old aristocracy that newspapers all over Germany with aristocratic leanings have, during the last two days, begun a regular editorial campaign against the new policy introduced into court life.

Behind this new friendship there is a most interesting story. It is not that the Kaiser has suddenly fallen in love with the business men, but that he now sees the necessity of introducing up to date methods in the king business. He is merely getting on to the fact that his best hold is along with the class whose power is increasing instead of those who are being pushed into the background by social evolution.

There was a time and not so very long ago either, when in most monarchial countries, the "business man" had to crawl in the dirt before the sacred presence of royalty, and thought himself happy if the monarch even deigned to notice him. This sort of thing the "blue-blooded" aristocrats considered perfectly natural and proper, and no doubt regarded it as a sort of "eternal law" which established permanently the correct position in society of each class. The little exploiter of a hundred years ago, was hardly entitled to any more consideration than the despised creatures whom he plundered through the new wage system.

In those days the fellow who robbed the laborer under the form of rent was a highly honorable person, while the fellow who did the same thing under the name of profit was a miserable worm of the dust. The principal reason why this view obtained was that the product extracted through rent was greater than that extracted through profit. The old aristocrats were far richer than the business men of those days and consequently far more powerful. That is why the monarch selected them as his friends, companions and advisers, and in course of time they began to look upon this state of affairs as natural and proper. It suited them. And all this while the business man like Brer Rabbit, "lay low and sed puffin." He accepted his position in society as it was laid out for him by the other fellows.

But as time went on, these positions began to be gradually reversed. Machinery was invented and applied to production and was constantly being improved. New markets were discovered for the increased products wrung from wage workers through the new appliances, and profits began to grow large while rentals grew small. The erstwhile humble business man began to assert himself and reached out for political power, which he got in installments. The aristocracy tried to hamper him in this, but on the whole they failed. As they used political power for their own class interests they knew right well that he would do exactly the same, and they saw their finish in his increasing power.

So they called upon their tenants and serfs and the other fellows that paid them rent, to help keep Mr. Business man down, telling them that their interests lay with the good old aristocrat. On his side the business man lined up his wage slaves and told them a similar fairy tale and both sides settled down to the struggle.

It lasted for long years. It was fought out on battlefields first, and afterwards in Parliaments and Legislatures. And for this latter reason the agricultural and industrial workers were given the "right" to vote. Now one side and now the other had the advantage. They both appealed to everything they could think of to help in the fight. Religion, nationality, property, morality, the family, etc., were employed liberally as catchwords by both sides. Sometimes one gang got the king on their side and sometimes the other, and sometimes the king played the one against the other and for a time held "the balance of power," as it was called. But all the time machinery was being improved and applied to production; new machinery was invented and new industries started up; new markets were discovered; old ones extended; new countries conquered or annexed for purposes of trade, and profits steadily went up while rents remained the same or decreased. Agriculture gradually gave place to manufacture and those who controlled the means of production in each began to change places. The manufacturer, merchant, banker or other industrial exploiter crept up on the landed aristocrat, passed him, and always quickening his speed, began to leave him hopelessly in the rear.

And it is this situation that Kaiser Wilhelm now recognizes. He wants

to holler with the biggest crowd, to get in with the gang that has the strongest pull. It is best for him to do so, because although he is not indispensable to the business men, yet they can use him as a figurehead just as the landed aristocracy did. If he stands in with them they will let him swagger around and play at ruling, so long as he is careful not to do anything that would injure business.

And that is the story of the rise of the modern business man every where. It may differ in detail in different countries but as a general outline it is correct. It is a very interesting game when you know how it is played.

It is a curious game to— and perhaps the most curious thing at— as it is that it isn't necessary to have a king to play it. It can be and has been played if isn't necessary to have a king to play it, for after all it is only a fight between two classes of people who skin the workers. The game always goes to the side that can plunder the most workers and secure the most product and that is why the business men eventually come out on top every time.

It will be observed that the assistance of the laborers, both agricultural and industrial, was necessary to permit the game to be played at all. They had either to fight or vote with one side or the other to keep it going and until within the last thirty years or so they have almost unanimously responded when called upon.

But there are now about three million workmen in the Kaiser's empire who have signified their intention of pulling out of the game. Instead of using their votes to decide which class shall plunder them they intend to abolish the plundering system which makes the plundering possible. Their numbers are increasing, and like the business men they are reaching out for political power to use it for exactly the same purpose—their material interests. As before stated those interests can only be promoted by the abolition of rent, interest, and profit, or more correctly, the system which depends for its continuance upon these things.

But Kaiser Wilhelm will never desert the business men as he did the aristocrats, to take up with these workmen, for the latter have no possible use for him or his office, and he knows it. So he must stand or fall with his new found friends, as he has no other choice. He is not going to "throw himself into the arms of the Socialists," as the young king of Italy is said to have done (which isn't exactly true either), for the Kaiser knows a thing or two about hanging on to his job.

So this is the explanation of the new friendship which Wilhelm is cultivating. He seems apparently to be the principal figure in it but he isn't. He is simply the figurehead representing the power that is being struggled for by the aristocrats and the business men, though he is really no more necessary to the combat than a fifth wheel to a coach, and in the bigger struggle that is coming between the capitalist business man and the workers, he will cut so figure whatever, though the combat will go on just the same.

In short, his new friendship is merely an excrescence which denotes the existence of a class struggle in society. Only that and nothing more.

### Sights and Sounds.

Whene'r I take my walks abroad,  
How many poor I see!  
What shall I render to my God  
For all His gifts to me?

Thus sang Rev. Isaac Watts, D. D., in unsmuggled, steeked ecstasical mood, G. K. Sims has been walking abroad, and this was one of the sights:

She was the most terrible looking woman I have seen for years. With one eye black and the other bandaged, with a bloated, drink-sodden face, she walked in the sunny middle of a side street last Sunday morning and sang:

Up among the happy angels,  
Is there room for Mary there?  
—Boston Journal.

The number of the "King's peer" who are to partake of the coronation dinner in England has risen from 500,000 to 750,000, the latter number of applications having been made up to date.

Several Hyde Park families are going to move their homes into the stock yards district, where they will form a "Christian colony" among the laboring people.

A senate committee is investigating to discover what the sugar crop in Cuba belongs to the "Cuban people" or to the United States Sugar Trust.

Captains and engineers of the towing companies vessels have joined the stevedores in the strike for higher wages.

### ALABAMA—A DIRGE.

By Wm. E. Fox.

(Quicktime, to the tune of tinkling dollars, illustrating the wisdom of the ancients that it is a sorrow to be born and a joy to die.)

From the Southland awful whispers;  
Dolorous cries from Alabama!  
Moans and sobs of toddling lipsers,  
Yeans of a murdered drama!  
Toddling infants to and fro,  
All the living day they go,  
Round and all about the looms,  
Throughout the dreary factory rooms—  
Thus her little ones she dooms!

Alabama!  
Innocents but six years old!  
Seven years, eight years, nine and ten,  
Tolling for the lords of gold,  
Like felons in a factory pen!  
Children sold to wolves of gold!  
Nine children, ten years old!  
Tiny years, eight years, seven and six,  
Nailed to a murderous crucifix,  
The lifelong day,  
For starving pay,  
In Alabama!

Alabama!  
Has she women? Has she men?  
Religion, science, law or art?  
Or slight with gleam of soul or heart?  
Or is she all a viper den?  
Craven, heartless, little-souled,  
With less of love than parent snakes,  
Her nurseings from her breast she takes,  
And feeds them to the Moloch, gold!

O, Uncle Sam, tall, eagle-eyed,  
Turn your eyes on Alabama!  
The corporate infanticide!  
The baby-killer, Alabama!  
Love's a sham in Alabama!  
Hearts of clam in Alabama!  
Shun and shame to freedom's name!  
Exhale her, now, O Alabama!  
Angels and demons; men and slaves!  
Behold her, colder than her graves!  
Aye, Alabama!  
Alabama!  
Child-enslaver, Alabama!  
Fabs-destroyer, Alabama!  
Though fall and cold your church-yard mold,  
Your little children, chained and sold,  
Your tortured infants, needing rest,  
Have found it warmer than your breast!

Look at her, God! and be thy look  
A lightning torment to illumine  
And rouse her with divine rebuke,  
If aught remain in her of human!  
O, Alabama!  
Alabama!  
Shameless belidam, Alabama!  
Your little lambs you lead and feed  
To wolves of greed, O Alabama!  
Your little ones, your hisping daughters,  
Like lambings to the shambles slaugh-  
ters,  
You coldly sell to soulless drones,  
Who grind them, flesh and blood and bones,  
Through years of sobs and tears for rest,  
While slow sun labor to the West!  
O, Alabama!  
Alabama!  
Arise, and purge your guilt away,  
Or perish from the light of day!  
Loveless, dishonored as you are,  
Tribute to feign to shine a star,  
Among the stars, now said to be,  
Upon the banner of the free,  
When such shall be, and free are we,  
O, Alabama!  
Alabama!

Alabama!

### Truth and Fiction.

This perpetual conflict between the existing conditions of the world and our secret convictions has a most tragic effect upon the inner life of the individual. We seem to ourselves like clowns who set others to laughing by jokes which to themselves are flat and stale. Ignorance is easily combined with an animal sense of comfort; and we can live happy and contented IF WE ACCEPT ALL OUR SURROUNDINGS AS NECESSARY AND RIGHT. But as soon as we recognize the fact that the hitherto cherished institutions have lost their vitality and are out of date; that they are empty, foolish phantoms, partly scare crows, partly theater properties, we experience the horror and longing for escape, the discouragement and disgust which would fill the mind and heart of a living man locked in a vault with the dead, or of a sane man imprisoned with lunatics, compelled to humor their vagaries that he may escape physical violence.

This perpetual conflict between our ideal and all the forms of our civilization, this necessity for carrying on our existence in the midst of institutions which we KNOW TO BE LIES—these are the causes of our pessimism and misanthropy. THIS IS THE FRIGHTFUL RENT THAT GOES THROUGH THE ENTIRE CIVILIZED WORLD. In this insupportable contradiction we lose all enjoyment of life and all inclination for effort. It is the cause of that feverish sense of discomfort that disturbs people of culture in all countries today. IN IT WE FIND THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF THE DISMAL TONE OF MODERN THOUGHT.—(Conventional Lies of our Civilization.—Nordau.)

One hundred Southern cotton mill owners representing 700,000 spindles met last week in Charlotte, N. C., and decided to enter the sixty million dollar cotton yarn trust that is now in process of formation. The decision was unanimous.

London capitalists are inaugurating a crusade against state capitalism or "Fabian Socialism" as it is called in England. The field for profitable investment of capital is gradually narrowing.

About the latter end of May a Lithuanian Socialist monthly will make its appearance in this city. The Lithuanian comrades meet at 56th Street and Hoyne Avenue, but have not as yet joined the party.

Col. Crowder's report on the British mule camp near New Orleans shows that everything is O. K. in that institution. No restraint will be placed upon the mule trade.

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS: To secure a return of 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.

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Second Class Matter March 18, 1902.

OUR NEW QUARTERS.

On last Monday the premises at 131 Washington Street were occupied as the office of the Chicago Socialist and the change is in every respect desirable.

Not only is the location of the new office more advantageously situated but is also far more commodious than the premises vacated.

There is no doubt but that when this is accomplished it will amply repay all the effort expended upon it.

NOTES ON THE DISCUSSION.

The general discussion on party platform, tactics, etc., which was to have appeared in these columns after election, may now be considered as having been opened by the publication of the article of Comrade Marcus Hitch which appears in this issue.

In order to confine the discussion to proper bounds, so that it may not interfere with the value of the paper as a propaganda organ, no more than three columns of space in any one issue will be given to it.

As the editor fully recognizes that fair and open discussion is an absolute necessity to the preservation of harmony in the ranks of the party, he will to the best of his ability treat all correspondents with the utmost impartiality as regards the publication of their matter.

Full names and addresses must accompany each contribution though not necessarily for publication.

Contributors should write clearly and legibly, and avoid personalities and recriminations toward their opponents, as the discussion requires the demolition of arguments only.

Intending correspondents will please take notice of the above as its provisions will be strictly adhered to.

FRENCH ELECTION RESULTS.

The multiplicity of political parties in France and the meager returns from the election of last Sunday in the daily press renders it impossible to judge at present whether the outcome has been favorable to socialism or the reverse.

From what can be gathered it would seem that no change of any particular importance in the relative position of the various political parties has taken place.

The dissensions which have existed in the French Socialist movement, have not as might have been expected weakened the party to any extent.

There is probably no class of workers in Chicago who have been so completely enslaved as street railroad employes.

Will attempt organization. This week the Street Car employes of the Chicago Transportation companies will organize into a union and openly join the labor movement.

There is probably no class of workers in Chicago who have been so completely enslaved as street railroad employes. Long hours, broken sleep, small pay and the constant supervision exercised over their every movement by regularly organized spies have helped to make these men timid and fearful beyond all others.

Successful organization would inspire confidence and self reliance and would to some extent equip these workers for the great future struggle in which all their class must participate.

One thing is in their favor, which long and bitter experience has taught. The average street railroad employe harbors no delusions as to his being a "free man".

THE MONOLOGUES OF A MILLIONAIRE.

Democracy is a fizzle. As high born people know, You can't expect to chisel Hard granite out of dough. Society's not stable. We're always in a pickle. The masses are not able. They're changeable and fickle.

SOLOQUY No. 15.

The times are always changing. And confidence is lost. The thoughts of men are raising. They do not count the cost.

Where, if you've a daughter, To marry to a lord, And after one has caught her, You're asked to pay his board.

Where workmen and peasants Eat humble bread, not pie, And scurry off like pheasants When privilege passes by.

Where, if you've the money, My lord will give the rank, And live on milk and honey. While commons turn the crank.

Where, if you've a daughter, To marry to a lord, And after one has caught her, You're asked to pay his board.

Where workmen and peasants Eat humble bread, not pie, And scurry off like pheasants When privilege passes by.

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SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE

Over in Ireland an agrarian organization called United Irish League, whose object is the "dividing up" of the grazing land without regard to the wishes of its legal owners the landlords, is wielding the weapons of the boycott and intimidation with such effect as to render life intolerable to the latter.

Besides the landlords, the Irish tenant farmers who dare to take the prescribed grazing land and pay rent for it, are terrorized and boycotted to such an extent that they ultimately knuckle under to the League, which in addition to the boycotting, publishes their names and offences in its press, and thus inflames "public sentiment" against them.

Now just suppose that something similar to this was happening in Chicago, what position would the Tribune take? How does it view the attempts of trades unionists to boycott or picket firms that will not comply with their demands?

To ask the question is to answer it. The Tribune takes towards the union strikers the exact attitude that the London Times holds towards the United Irish League. The Tribune will praise a judge who declares boycotting illegal, who will punish strikers for picketing or intimidation, and it will plead strenuously for the "right" of the scab to take the Union strikers' place, and insist that he has a right to be protected.

But there is not one particle of difference between the two actions. Under the laws of capitalistic property both scabs are illegally prevented from doing that which they have a perfect "right" to do—in both cases it is the same identical "freedom of contract" that is being violated.

Commenting upon Senator Money's stalling affair at Washington, the Chicago Tribune thinks that some senatorial dignity was lost through the nature of the weapon used. It says:

"And the knife episode—the pocket-knife drawing—not rising even to the dignity of a good, honest bow—is too pitiful for words."

Eat no meat and thus destroy the beef trust. Travel on foot from place to place and thus bust the railroad trust. And while traveling don't wear boots and the leather trust will go out of business.

Pluck—And it is not interested in public ownership under the control of any political party that represents the master class.

Pluck—Except to point out that the master class will gradually introduce public ownership for its own benefit—Pluck—How so?

Pluck—As a sop to the oppressed classes, for the purpose of staying on their backs so much longer.

Pluck—Therefore we are opposed to public ownership under capitalism.

Pluck—Not a bit. We'll vote for it when the capitalist parties will make it one of their paramount issues. But we'll also tell the people how it happened to become a paramount issue.

Pluck—Which will be obtained by the last "paramount issue" of capitalism.

Pluck—Public ownership for the masters or for the slaves!

Local charters have been issued to Garfield, Idaho, Rock Springs, Wyo., and Jellico, Tenn.

Newspaper reports state that James J. Hill "feigns utter unconcern" regarding the intervention of the Supreme Court in the Northern Securities Merger case.

Bishop Potter of New York has been "lauding labor" in a recent speech at Yale University.

OFFICE DIALOGUES.



On Public Ownership.

Pluck—Say, do you know of any socialist who has ever opposed public ownership?

Luck—No. Who says they do? Pluck—Why, I met a mar, yesterday who said he heard socialist opposing the public schools and municipal ownership of street railways.

Luck—And was he sure they were socialists? Pluck—So he said. Luck—Something wrong about that. Pluck—He also said that socialists would never gain any following because they didn't agree among themselves.

Luck—Oh, does the wind blow from that quarter? Now I know what to say. Pluck—Do you know the man by that idea? Luck—Not the man, but the class of men he represents.

Luck—What would you call them? Pluck—Well, I would give them any label. There are quite a number of well meaning men and women among them and I believe we can gain more by teaching them why we don't agree with them than by tacking an odious name on to them.

Luck—Let me tell you first what I answered him in regard to our not agreeing. I asked him: Do all republicans and democrats agree? He had to admit that they didn't. How is it that they can get a following, nevertheless? I asked. That floored him completely.

Luck—Yes. These people don't understand that the success of any political party does not depend so much on the individual opinions of its leaders, as on the fact that all successful parties represent socially rising and vital classes.

Luck—That's the point. No matter how much the leaders may disagree about academic or tactical points, the rank and file force them to go ahead in the direction of the economic development which they represent as a class.

Luck—And unless they represented a socially vital class they could never hope to succeed, no matter how much their leaders might agree theoretically.

Luck—Now what about our opposition to public ownership? Luck—There is not a party in the world that stands so absolutely for public ownership as the socialist party does. But we make this distinction: The socialist party is the party of the economically oppressed, and it stands for public ownership under the control and for the benefit of the oppressed.

Luck—And it is not interested in public ownership under the control of any political party that represents the master class.

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Are you still hunting for subscribers?

CORRESPONDENCE.

Opportunism Defined.

Editor Chicago Socialist: Socialism seems to be dividing into two theories, viz., complete ideal socialism and opportunistic socialism. When a Socialist seems to favor one of these lines of thought he is immediately suspected of being entirely oblivious to the other.

"Opportunism" means a principle to be opportunely applied. If the principle has any application of it should be supported. If Comrade Ward advocates a partial application of a true principle, it would seem that in his replies to Comrade Untermyer he is guilty only of impoliteness.

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Are you still hunting for subscribers?

CITY OF ANGELS

Rev. T. M. Grady, Paper, 10 cents. Standard Publishing Co. Terre Haute, Indiana.

In this, his latest pamphlet, Father McGrady undertakes to refute the views of the Bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles, who, in a recent work entitled "Christian Socialism," attempted to demonstrate the impossibility of collective ownership.

Most of them are intended to pulverize some one or other of the old stock objections to Socialism, and Father McGrady seems peculiarly qualified for this work.

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Are you still hunting for subscribers?

Socialist Pointers

Congressman Berlyn would not sound so bad.

Between Bobbie Burke and Tom Carey, workmen may well take to the woods.

The streets belong to the people, therefore let us use them this summer to make socialists.

It is little that the captains of industry could do without an army of willing privateers.

The full dinner pail at present is filled with something beside the choicest cuts of meat.

Socialism means something for the workingman right away, this year if he will vote for it.

Marshall Field Jr., will not run for county treasurer. Capitalists prefer to do their work by proxy.

A small number of persons live without work. The vast majority work without living—they only exist.

The ones who are really guilty in the traction bribery cases will spend their summers at the watering places as usual.

President Roosevelt will not be able to stop the formation of the trusts but he may make some good campaign material.

If we vote to continue capitalism we may get municipal ownership of street car lines in our day but even that is doubtful.

If the workmen of the world were to make a united stand for all they produced, capitalism would not last 30 days.

No one is obliged to ask these days, where is your wandering boy; they know he is in the sweat shop or the factory.

The workman who is discontented with his lot has no right to complain, if he does not use his ballot as well as all other means to improve it.

Friends of the workmen who are now so thick in the legislative districts can be trusted to have short memories after they have been elected.

We can have socialism just as soon as we can place the socialist position clearly before all of the workmen. Surely they will choose plenty rather than poverty.

If George Gould cannot buy a certain railway that he wants he will build one. Not however by rolling up his sleeves and taking hold of a pickaxe and shovel.

Cuba will be governed by the sugar trust whether it has a government of its own or becomes a state of the United States, that is as long as capitalism rules.

The courts have decided that a man cannot be enjoined from using his brains. This will be good news to workmen who have heretofore been letting their bosses do the thinking for them.

The New York man who wants to appeal to the better instincts of the packers has not been locked up yet but he will be if he makes any more breaks like that.

None of the democratic congressmen who are outraged because freedom of the press has been interfered with in Manila have become the least bit excited over what Madden is doing.

It is necessary to circulate socialist papers that teach the unadorned gospel, for the democrats are preparing to let loose all of our doubtful voters by nominating Tom Johnson for president.

The greatest of holdup men are the capitalists who hold up the workmen for the greater part of what the latter produce. Beside them the hold-up man on a dark corner is a very small person.

When a rich man is arrested for fast driving of his automobile he sends his hired man around to pay the fine. When a poor man is arrested he has to go to jail on the spot. Just as it is not half so blind as are the workmen.

One Thing Lacking. Of the brigand Mussolino, who has been recently captured in Italy and is now on trial for a long series of robberies, the criminologist Lombroso is quoted as follows:

Are you still hunting for subscribers?

# IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Work of the Socialist Representatives Carey and MacCartney in the Massachusetts Legislature. Discussion of Carey's Bill for Right of Trial by Jury in Contempt of Court Cases. Speeches of the Socialist Representatives. Alleged Labor Representatives Corrupted. They Make Weak Addresses in Support of the Bill. Socialists Base Their Arguments Upon the Class Struggle. Bill is Eventually Defeated by 70 to 74.

For the first time in three weeks the Massachusetts House yesterday considered a bill directly affecting the interests of labor. For three weeks such highly important business as the licensing of cats, stock watering schemes, a proposed statute in honor of Ben Butler, restriction of Chinese laundries, and other bills of like character, have absorbed the attention of the people's representatives. The entire time of four days was taken up in discussing the Butler statue and a bill requiring a maximum railroad fare of two cents a mile inside the state (which was passed although no one expects it to live through the senate.) must have consumed altogether about three days. It only required one hour and 40 minutes for the same gentlemen to consider and kill Carey's bill providing for right of trial by jury in cases of contempt of court.

The Judiciary committee had reported adversely on the bill and when the matter came up yesterday morning Carey moved to substitute his bill for the committee's report. Although the bill was on the calendar for the day and therefore sure of consideration not half the members were present.

Carey opened his argument by complimenting the Judiciary committee upon the pleasant manner in which they could assassinate such a bill as this one. There seemed to be a little scruple in their performance of work of this character, and they could lead such proposed legislation to the gallows quite gracefully. But this measure deserved better treatment than that; it was one that affected the interests of working-men very seriously. Its purpose was to ensure workmen on strike or locked out by their employers, from being thrown into jail at the order of one man acting at the request of capitalists.

He proceeded to trace the origin of the courts of equity from the time when the office of Lord Chancellor was established in England, in order to interpret the spirit of the law rather than the letter, and thus became known as the "conscience of the king." The courts of equity performed a useful function in the early days of the Republic when private property was more general than now and when the individual rights had to be conserved. But a great change has taken place in the industrial life of the nation. Through the industrial development we are confronted by a concentration of ownership in the tools of industry, until society was divided into two distinct classes—a possessing class and a dispossessed class. The great difference between the present system and preceding ones was that formerly the necessities of life were produced for use while now they are produced for exchange, and thus assumed the form of commodities. The labor of the dispossessed class, the working class, was also a commodity and subject to the same conditions as governed other commodities.

The working class were compelled to sell their labor power to the capitalist in order to obtain a livelihood, and it was to the interest of the capitalists to buy labor power cheap while it was in the interests of the workers to sell their labor power for as high a price as possible. This produced a conflict between these two classes, a conflict which is the most potent fact in modern history. The workers formed organizations to raise wages, longer hours and secure better conditions, and thus ran counter to the interest of the capitalist class. The intermittent conflicts witnessed all over the country in the shape of strikes and lock-outs were only the symptoms of the one vital conflict inherent in the existing system and which had become to be known as the class struggle. During these strikes the workers would generally succeed did not the capitalists have recourse to the courts, where in the name of law and order they appeal for injunctions and seek to prevent the strikers from trying to convince their fellows not to go to work. It has been shown that capitalists were losing business during strikes when they appealed to the courts and got relief because the judges granted their requests and issued unjust injunctions. It was the case in the recent teamsters' strike, which the teamsters would have won in the first place had the courts not interfered.

The judges were invariably in sympathy with the capitalists, and the judge and the courts could not be separated. The courts of equity had thus become the weapon of the numerically weak class to defeat the aspirations of the working class. The courts became legislative in character, and the judge assumed all the powers of government; he became judge and jury, and the personification of the powers usually given to a score of men.

This state of things had caused workmen, and justly too, to come to look upon the courts as a place not to secure justice but as a place used solely in the interests of the capitalists. This was known to every one, including the Judiciary committee, the members of which said they were anxious to "do something" but failed to suggest anything outside of the proposed bill, which they had reported against. It was against the theory on which this government was founded to permit the erection of a legal monarchy such as the injunction system fostered.

It was to the best interests of society to pass this bill because anything that tended to protect the working class is for general advantage. The

working class were the repositories of human progress, while the only aim or desire of the capitalist class was to pile up profits. It was for this purpose they used all the machinery of government. The courts would not interfere with the trusts and combinations, as witness the case of the Northern Securities company and many others. The state of Massachusetts would begin to take its stand with the working class as against the greed of the capitalist class. This bill proposed simple justice and nothing more; that workmen should be allowed the right of trial by a jury of their peers. This was a right which should not be denied, for its deprivation was equivalent to a blow at human progress, and when the working class was injured those who did it struck a blow at the very soul of human progress.

Carey had spoken over twenty minutes at least and had gradually commanded the attention of the house. At the close of his speech he was warmly applauded.

Newton of Everett, a corporation lawyer in charge of the bill for the committee, answered Carey, or attempted to.

The substance of his reply was that there must be some central authority to enforce decrees from which there could be no appeal, comparing the power given to military authorities with that of the courts. It was absurd for anyone to say that a court of equity should not have the power to enforce its decrees. It was the height of foolishness, he might say, to attempt to take away that power. Such a law as this would mean the beginning of anarchy. The salvation of the working people lay in the courts which stood between capital and labor. Such legislation as this would take away from labor its only protection. The remarks of the gentleman who introduced the bill showed that he did not understand this country or its institutions; there were no classes in this country and that was a foreign idea. The House would not tolerate such legislation. The members had defeated the bill last year and the year before, and the year before that again, and they would vote it down again this year, and he hoped every succeeding year, if it was introduced.

MacCartney was next recognized and made one of the ablest speeches I have heard him deliver in the house. He replied to Newton and pilloried him in a gratifying manner—that is, to the Socialists who were present. Mr. Newton didn't appear to enjoy it.

MacCartney first called attention to the fact that the proposed bill did not seek to prevent the issuance of decrees by any court, but instead sought to take away the arbitrary power exercised by judges in sentencing men to imprisonment without a trial. It is for twelve men to say whether any man is sufficiently guilty of any crime to warrant taking away his liberty. He cited instances where men had been prohibited from even walking in the public streets, or from conversing with their fellow citizens. And the same judge that issued these orders had tried and sentenced the victims.

The legal profession was looked upon with distrust by the people. Why? Because it was generally understood that to be successful materially the lawyer had to espouse the causes with which he was not in sympathy. The result is that no matter how honest and well meaning the young lawyer might be, he soon discovers that to be in the swim he must lay his feelings or sympathies aside and he gradually drifts into a defender of corporate interests. MacCartney then traced the process by which the most capable corporation lawyers receive their appointments to the bench. There were some people who would have us believe that when a man became a judge he underwent a change. That he became a sacred thing because he wore a robe. But he did nothing of the kind. He still remained the same man, with the same passions, the same sympathies, the same prejudices, the same material interests.

So it comes about that the corporation lawyer serves the same interests after becoming judge that he did before. He has secured his position by serving the capitalists and he continues to serve them. And here we are again confronted by the evidence of the existence of this class struggle. The capitalist class uses this creature, the judge, to further its class interests, and this judge usurps his power to serve his masters.

The theory of the gentleman from Everett was the same theory that obtained in Russia, the theory of absolutism. It was the same theory that placed it in one man's power to control the destinies of millions of people. He challenged anyone to point out the difference between the argument made against the bill and those made by the supporters of the monarchies of Europe. It was the same idea of having a central authority from which there could be no appeal. It was the same idea of having one man set up as infallible, and the capitalists knew if this idea could be incited into the people's mind, and preserved, that the existence of capitalism could be prolonged.

At this point Mr. Newton, evidently with the purpose of defeating the aims of MacCartney's words, arose and asked me to put a question. He asked

If he was correct in believing that MacCartney was trying to show that he (Newton) was opposed to the theories propounded by MacCartney, for he wanted it to be understood that he was. MacCartney retorted by saying he had been trying to show the difference between the theory advocated by Newton and that advocated by himself, and he was that the gentleman had by his question emphasized the difference. "He believes in absolutism, in one man rule. I believe in democracy, in the rule of the people. I do not believe that one man should have the power to charge, try and condemn a fellow man or any number of men. I declare that the theory advanced by the previous speaker to be subversive of human liberty, and antagonistic to the best interests of mankind."

There was a Biblical injunction, "Judge not, lest ye be judged." He asked the members not to give one man the power to judge another, lest some day they themselves may suffer for it. To continue that power was to invite destruction of every vestige of liberty remaining to us. To vote down this bill was to endorse the perpetuation of reliance in a doctrine which sprung from the heart of tyranny, and the brain of injustice, and which up to this time in the world's history had been rampant.

MacCartney's effort was also applauded, and he was followed by Bamford of Brockton, who supported the bill because he believed in justice for every man, but he did not believe in this talk about classes, as there were none in this country. Jackson of Fall River spoke in the same strain, warning the members that the working people wanted this law. If it was not passed the people would demand the right to elect their own judges. He believed in time that the members would thank the man who had introduced the bill. Jackson is a trades unionist. Davis of Amesbury said he favored the bill, but from his speech one could not discover any reason why it should pass. He derided the inflammatory speeches that had been made in the House recently, and said also that he believed that the police acted properly during the recent teamsters' strike.

These three speeches were remarkably weak, coming as they did after the two Socialists had spoken. They heightened the contrast, presented by men holding different views advocating the same measure.

Johnson, of Boston, who has never been known to do anything else, moved the previous question. Newton, in closing, expressed surprise that statements criticizing the judiciary of the country should be applauded. Nothing more outrageous than this bill had been proposed in this session. He asked the members to rebuke the remarks by voting down the bill. Carey replied and said that the bill sought to adapt the courts to the changed conditions. He asked that the measure be enacted so that the working class be relieved from the arbitrary acts of prejudiced officials.

On a rising vote 27 voted to substitute the bill and 45 against. Carey waived the point of no quorum and asked for a roll call, which was granted, resulting in 74 for the bill, and 79 against, there being 18 pairs. Last year the vote was 63 to 99, which shows a gain for the bill.

I have seldom heard the two Socialists speak so ably as on this occasion, but all their eloquence availed nothing against the fealty to capitalist interests exhibited by those who today are leading in the celebration of that famous day at Lexington 125 years ago when the first shot for American independence was fired against the representatives of one man power.

WILLIAM MAILLY, Boston, Mass., April 19th, 1902.

### SHE COULDN'T GO.

Miss Roosevelt and the Coronation. Disadvantages of Not Being a Princess.

From advance proof of *Whitire's Magazine* May '02

Democracy has its disadvantages without mistake. Here has been poor little Miss Alice Roosevelt, delighting her heart with the promise of being the distinguished guest at the coronation, when suddenly her dream is cut short, and she is told she can't go, forsooth, because her going might cause her pa to lose the Irish vote. Now, if she were a real princess instead of a four-year-old one, like her pa is a king, they would both snap their fingers at votes of all kinds and she could go to all the coronations she had a mind to.

Why should not the American people have their own home-made princesses Alice and Heir-Apparent Ted just as well as the effete monarchies of Europe. We have demonstrated that we can beat the world in the making of anything we turn our hands to, and why quail at making a princess? Why? We have been long enough complaining of the great drain upon the country from the export of gold sent to Europe to support the daughters of our millionaires who have been not only forced to go abroad for husbands possessing the necessary rank to comport with a millionaire wife, but have also actually been compelled to remain and live abroad in order to procure a proper environment for their education.

Why should we send William Waldorf Astor an exile to England with his hundred million dollars of American money to buy a title when we can supply the demand at home? It is true that there is some sort of an antiquated clause in our constitution that prevents any titles being granted by the government, but I have no doubt that the U. S. Supreme Court could find a way around

a little obstacle like that easily enough. Let the administration drop a hint as to what its wishes are and the thing is done.

One good argument against the present system of our dependence upon Europe for our titles of nobility is that our men are at such a disadvantage compared with our women. An American girl can make herself a duchess any time she will put up the price sufficiently high to induce a duke to marry her, but the American man has no such matrimonial highway open to his dukedom. He must in the first place take another man's wife to get a woman with the title of duchess, and when he gets her he don't get the title. This is not right.

The American man has a natural right to be a duke just as much as the American girl has to be a duchess, and this country should open the way to him. We ought to start right in on this proposition of manufacturing an American nobility before any more of our money goes to Europe. Inasmuch as the idea of instituting this order of American nobility is simply to keep our millionaires' money at home, it would be manifestly absurd to grant a title to a person who has not enough money to buy one abroad in case one could not be obtained at home. I would not have the titles sold. Let them come as a matter of right simply from the possession of so much money. To begin with any one who could procure a million would be a baronet. Then we could have larger amounts for marquises and earls and such like, winding up with a requirement of fifty million dollars for the dukes. I think one hundred million would be about right to make a man a prince. A thousand million would, of course, make a fellow anything he cared to pick, Sultan, Tsar, King or Emperor.

I do not suggest that the holding of a title should confer any peculiar political powers to the holder. I would not institute any new House of Lords. It would be a useless addition. The rich already are members ex-officio of a third house which is easily more powerful than all the other branches of our government combined. This house has no duties or responsibilities, it has nothing but rights and powers. It's a much more attractive legislative house to the rich than any new one that could possibly be devised.

No, I would make the ownership of a title convey no rights not already enjoyed. In point of fact the political power of those who would fall into the titles could not well be increased anyway. I would not even make it compulsory upon anyone to refer to the holders by their new titles. I am too much a believer in American freedom to suggest such a thing as that. Of course if anyone should fail to call a duke a "duke" he would be naturally apt to lose his job, but that would mean nothing much unless he failed to get another one, and even then it would only mean starvation. No, I would not force anyone to notice the new titles who did not wish to do so. It should be provided that the loss of money that entitled the holder to a certain title, should carry with it the loss of the title. There is no sense in having a title unless you have the money necessary to live up to it. Our American nobility must never become shabby. To be shabby is quite bad enough a handicap.

### With the State Organizer.

Comrade Saunders, the State organizer of the Socialist Party, sent in application for charters from two new locals last week; one from Pontiac, the county seat of Livingston County, with 12 members, and one from Fairbury in the same county with 7 members.

Comrade Saunders is entitled to more than ordinary credit for his success at Pontiac since the only names in that town which the Secretary had been able to secure by correspondence, were of people not enthusiastic for straight socialism. Comrade Saunders on his arrival inquired his way to a coal mine near the town and made the acquaintance of the officers of the Miners Union. With their assistance he arranged for a good open air meeting in which the graphophone was of great assistance. At the close of the meeting he organized a Local as above mentioned.

At Fairbury Comrade Saunders had the assistance of Wm. Spe, a comrade who had been in correspondence with headquarters. A large crowd was gathered out doors with the assistance of the graphophone. A medicine vender with a banjo attempted to run an opposition, but soon gave out. Comrade Saunders invited the crowd into the Court House which friends had secured for the meeting, and his speech there resulted in the organization of a Local with seven members.

From Fairbury Comrade Saunders went to Bloomington where he cooperated with the Socialist Local in holding meetings. His dates for this week are at Decatur and Belleville, and about the last of the week he will arrive at Pana, in the vicinity of which he expects to put in a number of days.

Comrade Saunders' route after leaving Pana is still open. We have applications for speakers from comrades at Salem, Trenton, Belleville and other places which are still unorganized. Readers of the Chicago Socialist who are in unorganized towns between Pana and Belleville are requested to write to the State Secretary at once to arrange for dates.

Responses to our appeal for an organization fund have not been as prompt as expected, and if the work is to be kept up vigorously more money must be contributed at once.

Communications should be addressed to the State Secretary, Charles H. Kerr, 24 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

# DISCUSSION ON PLATFORM AND TACTICS.

MARCUS HITCH.

"In considering such revolutions one must always distinguish between the material revolution in the economic conditions of production, which takes place like a process of nature, and the revolution in legal, political, religious, artistic or philosophic, in short ideological forms, in which men become conscious of the conflict and fight it out." —Marx, A. D. 1859.

At the Chicago city convention of February 23, 1902, the question of immediate demands, which was vigorously debated at the Indianapolis Unity Convention, was involuntarily revived. The logic of events revived it for us against our will. The free text book fight, the school teachers' tax fight, the referendum petition and the expiring street car franchises were issues not of our own making. Such issues are continually arising and the question is an ever recurring one. In the Chicago convention the first resolution introduced was on schools, which, after considerable debate, was laid on the table, without coming to a vote on it. In this preliminary debate the lines between the revolutionists and the so-called reformers or opportunists were immediately and instinctively drawn. The convention next rejected a resolution which met the street car question in specific terms and adopted a resolution so vague and indefinite as to amount to an evasion of all these questions. The speeches of many of the comrades in support of the majority resolution and which appeared from the applause to express best the sentiments of the convention, were a revelation to me. They showed a distinct tendency towards a relapse into former errors of the party.

It is an unenviable task for one who is so circumstanced that he can devote almost no time to the work of the party to criticize those who are devoting their entire time to it, and without whose services the party would not exist. Besides this, so long as we are not yet an official party and have not a single representative either in the Common Council or in the State Legislature, this discussion would seem to be premature, and largely a waste of words. The election of half a dozen members of the General Assembly and their serving in that body for a term or two would clear up the situation wonderfully. The very fact that we are discussing this question at all, a question which is res-judicata in every country where Socialism has attained a representation in the legislature, is sufficient proof of the infancy of the movement here.

Another remark. One who criticizes Marx finds himself in a peculiar dilemma. If he calls himself a Marxist and claims that his views are only a correction or necessary expansion of Marx's theory and not in conflict with the substance of it, he is accused of assuming a patronizing air towards Marx while undermining the very foundation of his teaching, i. e., he comes in the guise of a friend in order to do the greater injury. On the other hand, if he avowedly rejects Marx and presents his views in his own way, his opponents will easily show that he has stolen a lot of Marx's thunder, that all of his best points are taken from Marx and that after all he is standing on Marxian ground but calls himself something else from a love of notoriety or pretended originality.

The founders of Socialism were barricide revolutionists. They took a hand personally in the stirring events of 1848. There is no use denying this. It is nothing to be ashamed of, but rather to be proud of. Universal suffrage did not exist. They knew no other way to bring about a revolution, except by force; such had been the method of all previous revolutions where one exploiting class overthrew another; hence, they argued, such must be the method of the Socialist revolution. This position was afterwards under political equality wholly abandoned. There is no use denying that, and I take it for granted here that no Socialist now advocates physical force. But the old word revolution is still dear to us. Now if you take the idea of force out of the word revolution and put nothing in its place what is there left but an empty shell? In other words what sort of a person would an anti-force and anti-reform revolutionist be? It has been necessary to coin a new word to describe him. He has been called an impossibilist.

Many Socialists who have not thought the matter out to the end, have hazy notions as to how Socialism is to come about, whether by force or by reform, and they feel justified in allowing themselves a certain mental reservation on this subject; they are willing to take it any way it comes. In this one particular they are opportunists and compromisers. So long as this condition of mind lasts they betray a certain indecision and are cautious about committing themselves. So long as force can be justified theoretically, as it can where it is the force of the majority against the minority, they are loath to abandon the idea that it may sometimes come handy to make practical use of it. They have not admitted the impossibility of a proletarian dictatorship. Once get over this difficulty, resign yourself to the helplessness of the proletariat except through political evolution and then bourgeois reforms lose all their terrors. They are seen to be a necessary part of the preparation for Socialism.

The "conscious conflict" has been transferred from the barricade to the halls of legislation. Under political equality it has now become freed from the exclusive control of industry, and may itself be likened to a process of nature.

From the standpoint of a Socialist agitator or pure and simple the immediate demands are of no use. The irreconcilable opposition between labor seller and labor buyer is self-evident and cannot be made any plainer. It affords a better starting point for making a class conscious Socialist than any measure of partial relief or reform. If this were the only standpoint the position of the Socialist would be very strong. But there are other things to be considered also. To say that we want only Socialist votes, that we must wait for Socialism until all votes have been thoroughly digested and assimilated the Communist Manifesto, and have personally experienced the new birth, is exactly the stand taken by the Christian Socialist, who says first teach men the gospel of Christ, let them be converted by the Holy Spirit, and then we will set about to change the laws, i. e., first make men good Christians or good Socialists, and then after that we will proceed to better their economic condition. But after you have made a whole lot of people class conscious Socialists, what next? Are they good carpenters, or bricklayers or tailors merely because they are good Socialists? No, Well, are they good politicians merely because they are good Socialists? No. But the trade or arts of politics or parliamentary action is the only art by which we can ever hope to bring about the co-operative commonwealth, for we have abandoned the only other art that was ever contemplated, namely the military art. We must either make the politicians Socialists or the Socialists politicians. The fundamental art of politics is to get votes from any source obtainable, get more votes than your opponent. But that is not all. After getting elected, say to a legislative body, the next thing is to learn all the devious ins and outs of transacting business and getting new laws passed in the face of the most bitter, determined, tenacious, able, unscrupulous, vigilant and thoroughly organized opposition. Do not affect to despise the art by which you are now kept in slavery and by which alone you can gain your liberty.

Force being abandoned and reform rejected, what else is left for the revolutionist to do but to lapse into a state of expectancy and wait for a panic? Now it is exactly this state of expectancy that we wish to protest against. It is a self-deception of the most aggravated and harmful kind. The man who is largely responsible for the spread of this view in America of late is Com. W. H. Fire. His proposition is very simple and plausible on the surface. It is this. The trusts save labor and throw men out of employment. At the next industrial depression which will occur in a few years, the problem of the unemployed will become so alarming that—that—what? That Rocky and Ponty will establish the Co-operative Commonwealth! What a ridiculous conclusion. Let us go over it again. 1. The trusts, owned by Rocky and Ponty save labor. 2. To save labor means to starve laborers. 3. Rocky and Ponty wish to prevent laborers from starving rather than to make profits. 4. The only way to prevent laborers from starving is to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth. 5. Rocky and Ponty are able to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth. 6. Therefore Rocky and Ponty will establish the Co-operative Commonwealth as a means of feeding laborers. Q. E. D. The premises numbered 3, 4 and 5 are all false. The conclusion falls to the ground.

The question of the unemployed was completely answered by Bourke Cockran when he said, "We will pension them. Instead of giving the unemployed the Co-operative Commonwealth the capitalists will give them soup kitchens, poor houses, pensions, and organized charity in many forms. This will help some of them. The rest will gradually waste away in misery and helplessness. The alms will increase; the police and army will be strengthened, and capitalism will be as secure as ever. Though Wilhelm raises high expectations and tends to keep up enthusiasm at first, it cannot be maintained by the majority of men for any considerable length of time. When a couple of years have elapsed disappointment takes the place of hope and the last state of these men is worse than the first.

Socialists had with joy the foundation of every trust as a fulfillment of their prophecies; nothing of this kind escapes notice in their press and they are not disinclined to flatter themselves a little on their correct understanding of industrial conditions. These are matters over which they have no control, but their attitude is such as to lead us to believe that it is not a case of sour grapes, but that if it were in their power they would actually hasten the growth of the trusts in every direction. In fact they would have to take this position unless they were to act as ignorant workmen do when they break up new labor saving machinery. On the other hand, in the legal and political field, where it is in the power of Socialists to help a little to bring about necessary preliminary measures they are either passive or offer actual opposition, claiming that all such measures are advocated by the capitalist parties for the purpose of prolonging their power. To be a pro-trust Socialist and at the same time an anti-reform Socialist seems to us inconsistent. A pro-trust Socialist is only a bourgeois industrial reformer as distinguished from a political reformer. All the present trusts over which he claps his hands so gleefully are bourgeois trusts. Why should the revolutionist be such an eager compromiser on the industrial field and such a bitter no-compromiser on the political field? Without compromises he is as helpless in politics as he is in industry. Political preparation is no less important for us than the industrial preparation which the trusts give us. Socialism is not inevitable as an economic proposition pure and simple regardless of political development. It is only inevitable on the assumption that economic evolution will at all times and places and under all circumstances, necessarily lead to such political action as will result in the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Political activity is necessary to make Socialism inevitable, and political activity spells compromise. The nearness of Socialism is not indicated by economic development alone, nor even by the number of Socialists alone, but also depends on the number and character of actual changes which are made in the constitution and laws. It is not out of bourgeois evolution, but out of the intricate network of bourgeois laws that the new order must arise. To the impatient mind it is painful to contemplate this outlook. It involves so much detail work, it costs as much effort to accomplish one little thing, almost as much as to do the whole job at one stroke.

The Messie story of a six-day creation by an almighty God taxes the credulity of most Socialists to the utmost. It was left for Local Chicago to trump this; nothing but a record breaker would satisfy us. Only give us an almighty majority and one day is all we ask in order to create the Co-operative Commonwealth. (See Chicago Resolution.) The proceedings of the Chicago convention which adopted this platform are a lesson for us. The convention started in by abolishing all bourgeois parliamentary law and after wasting two hours' time, in which the patience and temper of the members were put to a severe test and nothing was accomplished, it ended by re-establishing bourgeois parliamentary law and proceeding to business.

It is impossible for me to conceive how a Socialist majority, if in full control today, with our present legal, political, and administrative machinery as it is, could establish Socialism at one stroke. They would necessarily have to disregard present bourgeois laws; they would then find themselves floundering in chaos, and would end as did the Chicago convention by re-establishing bourgeois law.

If it be true that the next panic will carry us into Socialism, then it becomes our duty to work for a panic and to openly advocate a panic in our platform as a thing of fundamental importance.

(Continued next week.)

### For Party Press Circulation.

The committee for circulating the "Chicago Socialist" met on Monday, April 25th, and formed a permanent organization known as the "Chicago Socialist Circulation League." By-laws were adopted and officers elected. Meetings will be held monthly. The plan of the organization is as follows: Weekly donations will be received and all who subscribe will be regarded as members of the League. Weekly subscriptions to make a sum sufficient to purchase weekly 1,000 copies of the paper which will be given free to a carrier who will make it his business to work up a route. When enough cash has been received to purchase 2,000 copies per week, a second carrier will be started on a new route and so on. It will be readily seen that a good hustler, who can discuss socialism with tolerable fluency, can easily dispose of 1,000 copies per week and earn a fair living from the proceeds. The League will not only supply him with papers free of cost but also with advertising matter, and will so far as lies in their power facilitate his soliciting work. Eventually the carrier will deliver 1 copy per week at each house for the sum of 5 cents for 5 weeks.

There are now 27 members in the organization and nearly enough subscribed to start two carriers.

Next meeting will be held Monday evening, May 5th, at the Temple, 129 S. Western Ave., (S. P. M.) and all members should not only be present but induce others to come also and put their names upon the subscription list and membership roll.

Wm. H. Kellogg, Bus. Mgr., 523 S. Western Ave.

### Should be Suppressed.

What sort of a man is this Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, anyhow? And how is it that he is allowed to let the capitalist cat out of the bag without being called down hard therefore? Speaking last week before the American Club at Pittsburg he is reported thusly: "Disgrace it as we will, deny it as we may, the element of self-interest was a factor in the equation in 1898. We were masters of our own markets and were reaching out for new ones. Yes, commercialism, if you please, had touched us; and so it was that our self-interest, as well as our unselfishness, was appealed to." No official should be allowed to give this lie direct in this manner to such great and good men as Mark Hanna and the late Wm. McKinley and others who used to declare over and over again that the war with Spain was dictated solely by the interests of humanity, President Roosevelt should gag this loquacious individual at once. He is more interested even than Fauson and worse than all his barnyard friends at times, in the self-interest.

TEMPLE NOTES.

There was a full house at the Temple last Saturday Dramatic Club night. Attendance is rapidly increasing.

Sunday Comrade Untermyer opened the Spring Lecture Course. A large crowd was present. Miss Alma Lindgren recited a poem of the Paris Commune, which was well received.

Socialist Party of Chicago Branch Directory.

United States senator Motley of Massachusetts refused to pay his fare on a Washington, D. C. street car last week and in resisting the attempt to eject him, stabbed the conductor with a pocketknife.

On April 23rd the Polish comrades organized a branch of the Socialist Party in the 15th Ward. The branch starts with twenty members.

15th Ward Branch outdoor meeting at corner North and California Aves., Sunday, May 3, 3 p. m. Speakers: W. Higgins, G. Minke and G. Knox.

Executive Committee meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 36 N. Clark street. E. M. Stangland, secretary, 105 E. Washington st.

South Town Headquarters—2115 Westworth avenue, open every evening. Meetings Wednesdays, Fridays and Sunday, 8 p. m. Rice Washburn, secretary, 115 East 22nd street.

The North Division Organization Committee meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 363 Sedgewick st. A. H. Schuler, secretary, 36 N. Clark.

General Committee meets first Saturday of every month at 193 E. Randolph street.

Branches. The following directory announces the business meetings of the various branches.

First and Second Wards—meets every Friday, 8 p. m. 2512 Westworth avenue, Rice Washburn, secretary, 115 East 22nd street.

Third Ward—Headquarters, 3355 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m., secretary S. E. Yeomans, 230 State street. Organizer, Louis Dalgaard, 3705 State street.

Fourth Ward—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night at 2315 Westworth avenue. Secretary, Joe T. Tansley, 35 E. Twenty-second Place. Organizer, H. Driesvogt, 1119 Halsted st.

Fifth Ward—Meets every second and fourth Mondays, 8 p. m., at 2030 Archer ave. Secretary, Mrs. A. M. Finsterbach, 3029 Archer ave.

Sixth Ward—Meets first and third Monday nights at 418 E. 43rd street. Secretary M. Kluminger, 4314 Lake ave. Organizer, A. J. Nielsen, 54 E. 43rd st.

Seventh Ward—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, at 603 E. 62nd street. Sec'y, D. M. Smith, 6116 Dexter Avenue. Organizer, Paul Pierce, 6807 Rhodes Av.

Eighth Ward—Holds public meetings at Sherman hall, 9140 Commercial avenue, every Saturday evening. Business meeting at 715 79th street every Wednesday evening. T. J. Vind, secretary, 275 79th street.

Ninth, Tenth and Nineteenth Wards—Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday at Sherman Hall, Jefferson and Maxwell streets; secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 512 W. Taylor street.

Eleventh Ward—Every 1st and 3rd Friday at Jusewitsch Hall, cor. 21st street and Paulina street. Sec'y, P. A. Zehmer, 132 W. 23rd st.

Twelfth Ward Branch—English and German combined, meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 116 W. 24th near Oakley av. Secretary, G. J. Sindelar, 118 Albany av.

Thirteenth Ward—Every Friday evening 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 133 W. 47th st. Sec'y, Mrs. D. H. Daly, 461 S. Western Av. Organizer W. E. Kellogg, 523 S. Western avenue. Phone Seeley 553.

Fourteenth Ward—Every Friday at Meier's Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western Aves.; Secretary, Jas. P. Larsen, 547 W. Erie st. Organizer, L. A. Mitchell, 782 Austin av.

Fifteenth Ward Branch—Meets every Friday at 555 North Rockwell street. Secretary, Albert L. Ogan, 412 W. Division st.

Sixteenth Ward—Every 1st and 3rd Friday, Shenbotten's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Aves.; secretary, O. Beselack, 346 N. Wood St.

Seventeenth Ward—Every first and third Friday at Danla hall, 251 W. Chicago av. Secretary, A. Mork, 43 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. Haaeker, -- N. Elizabeth st.

Nineteenth Ward—Secretary, J. R. Anderson, 41 Seeley ave; organizer, William H. Leffingwell, 749 W. Taylor street.

Twentieth Ward—Every first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., 363 Sedgewick st. Secretary, R. Morris, 35 N. Clark st.

Twenty-first Ward—Every first and third Thursday in the month at 363 Sedgewick st. Secretary, Chas. Sand, 343 Wells st.

Twenty-second Ward—Meets first and third Tuesday 8 p. m., at 363 Sedgewick st. Secretary, R. Holzhusen, Jr., 256 Cleveland av.

Twenty-third Ward—Every 1st and 3rd Monday at N. W. corner Southport Avenue and 661 Lincoln Blvd.; secretary E. G. Knapp, 512 Lincoln ave.

Twenty-fourth Ward—Every Sunday at 3 p. m. at Lodge Hall, Roscoe and Belmont. Secretary, Ruth Dick Hall, 144 Cornelia av.

Twenty-sixth Ward Branch—Meets every first and third Wednesday at Social Turner Hall, Belmont and Paulina streets. Secretary, C. L. Jansen, 521 Otto street.

Twenty-seventh Ward, No. 1—Avondale—Meetings every first and third Friday at 1773 N. Kedzie ave., corner Betty Av. Secretary, Henry Schulz, 305 W. Wellington St.

Twenty-seventh Ward, No. 2—Irving Park—Meets every 1st and 3rd Saturday evening at 715 Irving Park Boulevard. O. P. Gellmar, Secretary, 2545 Monticello Avenue.

Twenty-seventh Ward, No. 3—Cragin—Every first and third Tuesday, Lindbergh Hall, 1518 N. 81st Av. Secretary, George Jensen, 324 St. Paul av.

Twenty-seventh Ward, No. 4—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Meier's Hall, cor. Kedzie and Armitage aves. Secretary, J. Gould, 423 McLean avenue.

Twenty-seventh Ward, No. 5—SWEDISH SETTLEMENT—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 2123 N. Francisco ave. Secretary, Fred Whammond, 2122 N. Whipple st.

Twenty-seventh Ward, No. 6—HERMOSA—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at 942 N. 41st 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 3381 Grand Ave. Wm. Kluminger, Secretary, 1152 N. 47th Ave.

Twenty-ninth Ward—Meets on call at 514 Ashland ave. Organizer, Wm. S. Edvis, 547 Ashland av.

Twenty-eighth Ward Branch—Meets every Friday at Mozart Hall, Armitage ave and Mozart st. Secretary, John Peterson, 513 W. Fullerton st.

Thirtieth Ward—Meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., at Cor. 51st and 2nd Westworth av. Organizer R. T. Sims, 5053 Westworth ave. Sec. Hermin Imhoff.

Thirtieth Ward—Every 2nd and 4th Friday at Lundquist's Hall, 61st and Morgan Streets. Secretary, Chas. Wistrand, 6146 Aberdeen St. Organizer, John Newman, 6714 Loomis street.

Thirty-second Ward—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday, 3 p. m., at 763 53rd St. Secretary, Lillie M. Forberg, 6119 Halsted St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 7153 Emerald Ave.

Thirty-third Ward—Every first and third Wednesday evening at 11th street and Michigan avenue; sec'y, W. J. Casper, 2444—116th st. Organizer, H. DeBow, 44 West 116th street.

Thirty-third Ward No. 2. Grand Crossing, meets second and fourth Monday at Grand Crossing Turner Hall, 75th & Dobson ave. Organizer H. Meyer, 7946 Chaucey av. Sec. John P. Cahill, 1123—75th st.

Thirty-third Ward No. 3. West Fullman, meets Thursday at 1157 Emerald avenue. Organizer, Christ Peterson, 12230 Union avenue. Secretary Thomas F. Green 11553 Princeton avenue.

Thirty-fourth Ward Branch—Meets every first and third Friday at 11th street and Michigan avenue; sec'y, W. J. Casper, 2444—116th st. Organizer, H. DeBow, 44 West 116th street.

Thirtieth Ward, No. 1—Secretary R. Houlberg, 2023 W. Chicago av. Simmons, sec., 140 N. Central Park av.

German Branches. Karl Marx Club—Every first and third Monday evenings at 480 Larrabee st, near North av. Secretary, John Vogt, 280 Larrabee st.

Fredrick Engels Club—Meets every 1st Monday of month at 1718 W. 51st st., and every 3rd Monday at 4963 Archer av. Secretary, Michael Clemens, 2914 40th pl.

German Women's Socialist Club—Meets every first Thursday in the month at 55 N. Clark st., at 2 p. m. Secretary, Mrs. Mary Slowick, 117 N. Irving ave. All German women interested in the Socialist movement are invited to join this club.

German Central Committee—Meets every second Saturday of month at 55 N. Clark street. Secretary, T. Slievers, 3612 W. 68th street. Organizer, Julius Vahlteich, 1881 N. Halsted street.

William Liebknecht Club—Meets every fourth Saturday at F. Wittke's hall, 532 W. 14th st. cor. Loomis st. Secretary, R. Pusch, 754 W. 18th st.

Socialist Saenger Bund.—Sings and rehearses every Tuesday eve. 8 p. m., 1731 North Dearborn ave. Sec'y, W. C. Clark St. Lauterbach's Hall. Secretary, Oscar Gritschke.

Polish Branches. Polish Executive Committee—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 484 Noble street; secretary, F. Cienciera, 484 Noble street.

Seventeenth Ward Branch—Every Saturday at 451 Noble street; secretary, M. Ploch, 484 Noble street.

Eighth Ward Branch—Every Sunday, 2 p. m., at Wallace's Hall, 25th street cor. Houston ave. Sec'y, F. Rudzinski, 572 Buffalo ave.

Tenth Ward Branch—Every Saturday evening at Pulaski's Hall, 18th street and Ashland avenue; secretary, K. Kusturick, 617 W. 29th street.

Twenty-ninth Ward Branch—Every first and third evenings, Kosciuski Hall, 45th and Wood streets.

Ladies Branch—Every first Sunday at 532 21st place; secretary, Mrs. B. Fieck, 452 21st place.

Southwest German Branch No. 1—Secretary, H. Tubessing, 1937 S. Leavitt st.

Southwest German Branch, No. 2 (William Liebknecht Club)—Secretary, R. Pusch, 754 W. 18th st.

Educational Clubs. North Side Speakers Club No. meets every Wednesday evening at 245 North Dearborn street, at 8 p. m. All North Side comrades invited to attend.

Lake View Speakers Club—meets at Lodge hall, Roscoe and Belmont, on Sundays at 3 p. m., all Lake View comrades invited to attend.

Lasalle Political and Educational Club—Lecture and reading rooms at 481 E. Halsted street; meets every Friday night.

Socialist Bricklayers' Educational Club—Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave.; F. P. Farber, Sec'y, 1024 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 Avenue.

Socialist Machinists' Educational Club—Meets every Saturday evening at 3 p. m. at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. Good speakers, lectures and discussions. Secretary, Geo. Turwell, 115 Walnut st. Treasurer, John Mulrooney.

State Locals. Secretary, Charles H. Kerr, 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill. ALTON—Aug. Schipper, 429 E. 8th st. BISHOP HILL—J. C. Lindbeck. BLOOMINGTON—Dr. J. P. Sanders. CANTON—H. C. McKelvey. CENTRALIA—Chas. W. Brumfield, 424 N. Locust st. CHICAGO—James S. Smith, 38 N. Clark street. CHICAGO HEIGHTS—James R. Ken-Jail, 25 McEldeowney st. COAL CITY—Dominik Yskocik. DANVILLE—Secretary, T. J. Ford. DECATUR—Norma E. Martin. DUNDEE—John Popp. DWIGHT—Sheldon A. Harris. EAST PICOIA—John Winesland, 220 E. 84th street, New York, N. Y.

EVANSTON—Wm. H. Kays, 1587 Ben-son Ave. FAIRBURGH—J. M. Keiso. GALEBURST—John C. Fiodin. GLEN CARBON—Charles Demmerich. GLEN ELYN—Ray Walden Kerr. HERRIN—Peyton Stockwell. HERRON—Wm. Stockdale. JOLIET—N. M. Oring, 108 Cedar St. JACKSONVILLE—H. Hering, 817 E. College ave. KANLEY—Matthew Krupp. KEWANEE—Fred Underhill. LA SALLE—Secretary, W. J. Parks. MIDDLE GROVE—P. W. Moore. MOLINE—J. B. Weisenbach, P. O. Box 144. MONMOUTH—Richard T. Watson. MOUNT OLIVE—A. F. Gerner, P. O. Box 131. NASHVILLE—L. T. Phillips. PANAMA—Hugh Page. PEKIN—Charles Markwick, 1109 Highland ave. PEORIA—B. F. Ordway, 223 Hancock st. PONTIAC—Robert Wood. QUINCY—Charles Kiensatt, 617 N. 10th street. KAYMOND—D. J. Lonergan. ROCK ISLAND—Henry Wieland, 1369 5th av.

ROCKFORD—C. L. Dewey, 731 Elm st. SANDOVAL—Richard Evans. SPRINGFIELD—Carl Sperl, 1723 E. Carpenter st. SPRING VALLEY—William H. James. STRAPTOR—Alfred Puche, 124 La Salle av. TROY—Samuel Cartwright. VARNA—A. B. Conklin. WESTLEY—Edwin Hills, Box 255 Peoria. WESTVILLE—Victor Herman.

ANTON NESS, the Laundry man, will call for your bundle if you leave name and address at First and 10th or with Comrade Arentsen, Literary Agent for the 15th Ward, who can be found at corner North and California avenues every Sunday from 3 to 6 p. m.

WELL! WELL! There was plenty of fun at the show Saturday night, but don't forget that on Saturday night, May 16th, there will be still more fun. A comedy drama, entitled "Tomkin's Hired Man" will be presented. Also a long list of specialties. Particulars of the big show and dance to be held in one of the large halls in the city will be given in next issue.

The Dramatic Club is open to 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.

BE AWARE of Watch Fakers. It will cost you nothing to get the best personal advice of a comrade with 12 years experience in the watch business. If you need a watch, write me to-day. I can interest you. A. E. CORRELL, Sec. Varna local, VARNA, ILL. (Mention The Chicago Socialist.)

Do you eat Meat These days? If so, buy your supplies of CARL SALLET, 333 W. Division St., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE SOCIALIST GO-OPERATIVE OF CHICAGO. Is managed exclusively by members of the Socialist Party. It sells pure food at the usual retail prices; then at the end of each quarter one eighth of the profit is given to the Socialist Party, one eighth is put in a reserve fund, and three fourths is returned to the members in proportion to their purchases. If you want to help the finances of the party without cost to yourself, go to the Co-operative for your COFFEE, TEA, CANNED GOODS, SOAP, DRIED FRUITS, BREAKFAST FOODS, ETC. But don't ask the Co-operative to deliver sugar and flour if you can easily get them elsewhere, for these are almost always sold for less than cost and we make nothing on them for you or for the party. COAL as well as GROCERIES delivered anywhere within three miles of the Temple. Membership \$3.00. Booklet free. Store open all day and evening. Telephone Seeley 353. 120 S. Western Ave.

THE SCHOOL OF SOCIALISM. Walter Thomas Mills, A. M., Principal. George D. Herron, Chas. H. Vail, J. A. Wayland, A. M. Simons, Jas. B. Smiley and Peter Sissman, Board of Examiners. This School has more than one tenth of all the members of the Socialist party studying Socialism by Correspondence. Local classes in sixty-three cities, towns, and is conducting a Training School for the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States at San Francisco, holds a Sunday meeting in the Metropolitan Temple each Sunday with a weekly attendance of 3,000 people. In not a single case has any one studied the first half dozen lessons without becoming enthusiastic over the work and a better worker for Socialism. You can begin work any time, do your work as fast as you may be able. The best time to begin is now. Address with stamp for full particulars WALTER THOMAS MILLS, 21 GROVE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Chas. Tyl & Co., Merchant Tailors. 772 S. Halsted St., cor 19th Pl., Chicago, Ill. Tailoring Headquarters for Socialists. All our work bears the Customs Tailors Union. Agents wanted in all parts of the country. Chicago Heights Branch store by Jo Gravelor, Hatter & Gents Furnisher.

SHOES DURABLE AND STYLISH. Are awaiting you and your families at J. SILVERSTEIN & CO., 280 W. 12th Street, near Halsted. Good honest shoes at lowest prices our principle.

Attention! All comrades who can play baseball and are willing to start a Socialist baseball team are requested to meet at the Temple, 120 S. Western ave., Sunday, May 4th, 3 p. m. O. BESELACK.

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

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