

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. 167.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1902.

PRICE TWO CENTS

CHEAP LABOR A DRAWBACK.

Capitalist View of the Reasons for Business Depression in Far off Japan. Cheap Labor Held Responsible. High Wages the Remedy. Some Absurd Contradictions. Japanese Laborer Produces only Enough for Bare Existence but Nevertheless is Under No Necessity of Providing for Old Age. Retires in Prime of Life to Enjoy Leisure while His Son Supports Him. Japan Has No Almshouses or Charity Organizations, therefore the Advancement of Civilization is Retarded.

Surely capitalist political economy is a fearful and wonderful thing! That well-known journal, the World's Work, whose mission seems to be a glorification of the exploiting ability of the American capitalist, endeavors in its last issue to account for the "business depression" in Japan by placing the burden upon "cheap labor." "The weight which is holding Japan down," it says, "and hindering the attempts to expand her commerce, preventing her from taking the place she covets amongst the foremost ranks of civilized nations, is her CHEAP LABOR."

This assertion is all the more strange coming as it does immediately after the admission that Japan has just passed through a period of extraordinary business activity. Presumably during that period labor was as cheap in Japan as it is at present, and no doubt the "extraordinary activity" was then ascribed to the existence of the same cheap labor which is now made to serve as a scapegoat for the business depression.

Evidently political economists are a trifle mixed on this matter. A few months ago the Chicago Real Estate Board set out a bait in pamphlet form for the purpose of attracting outside capital to Chicago. Here is an extract from it which we have quoted on a previous occasion.

"Looked at from the point of view of the manufacturer, no one feature of Chicago stands out with such convincing force than does the fact that it is the home of CHEAP LABOR, that patient, plodding drudgery which is so vital as the base work of industrial progress."

So it would seem that while in Chicago cheap labor is the principal cause of business prosperity, in Japan it has the opposite effect.

However, the World's Work in pursuing this subject, inadvertently discloses some significant contrasts which the criminally industrious American workingmen might well ruminate upon.

The Japanese laborer, it declares, gets small wages because his productive powers are small, and because he works with primitive appliances. Besides this, "the Japanese is not usually a hard worker; he dawdles, he stops to talk or to smoke, he wastes his time studying over some unimportant detail, so that it frequently takes four or five men to do the work which one American would do easily."

Of course the implication involved in the above is that the American workingman would be unwilling to imitate the Japanese in this respect, even if he were permitted. But to continue:

"Nearly all the energy the people are capable of putting forth is needed for mere existence, and very little can be utilized for making progress in industrial or commercial lines. . . . all except a few of the higher classes are too poor to buy more than the bare necessities."

After this assertion of universal poverty comes this astounding statement:

"Nor does he (the Japanese workingman) FEEL THE NECESSITY OF PROVIDING AGAINST WANT IN HIS OLD AGE or leaving a competency for his wife and children. Filial duty is strongly inculcated and when the son has reached maturity the father, although still in the prime of life, RETIRES FROM BUSINESS TO SPEND THE REST OF HIS DAYS IN LEISURE, while the son becomes the head and support of the household."

are able to do all this, while the highly paid American laborer with his fourfold productive capacity cannot keep his children out of the factories, sweatshops and department stores long before they attain maturity. No wonder, as The World's Work goes on to say, "the feeling which pervades all classes is thus one of easy going complacency. This assurance and the entire lack of wearing anxiety, and nervous strain, no doubt engenders the happy good nature which is so marked a trait of the Japanese, but it does not tend to the production of wealth, the inauguration of important enterprises, the growth of commerce, or the advancement of CIVILIZATION."

This assurance against destitution, this easy complacency it will be the "division of American capitalism to destroy as far as possible in the name of civilization and progress. When Japan is sufficiently civilized and the productive power of its laborers trebled or quadrupled, then the son will no longer be able to maintain the household, and almshouses and charity organizations will spring up on all sides as a result of the high wages which a developed capitalism will bring. Wearing anxiety and nervous strain through the increasing uncertainty of securing physical necessities seem as blessings to be imposed upon a people when capitalism's increased profits through the development of a system that necessitates them.

In the eyes of the capitalist political economist the laborer is regarded not as a human being with wants and desires to satisfy through his labor, but as an instrument to produce capital for his own enslavement. No better illustration than the above could possibly be given that under present conditions the increased productive capacity of the laborer reduces him to a position of abject dependence, drudgery, poverty and uncertainty. The development of capitalism in Japan here carries with it the admission that the Japanese laborer is to be deprived of everything that makes life worth living and transformed into a wealth producing instrument for the benefit of the liars and hypocrites who propose to rob him of the fruits of his labor under the pretense of furthering "civilization" through high wages.

Injured Innocence.

The resident directors of the Union Traction Company owe it to themselves and to the high reputation they bear to at once institute a rigid investigation into the alleged jury fixing for the benefit of that company.

The whole business looks suspiciously like the cases with which Chicago has become unpleasantly familiar in the recent past of this company.

The Chicago directors should address themselves with energy to the task of discovering whether they have been improperly represented by those to whom they have delegated authority.

If they find this to be the fact they should be foremost in the effort to mete out justice to any and all the offenders.

The Record-Herald slanders these good directors by thus connecting "high reputations" with a "redolent past." The most unpleasant feature of corporate life is the constant struggle between virtuous directors and venal officials. The wear and tear on the moral sense of the directors is something terrific. A workingman's troubles pale into insignificance by comparison. The only quality these directors lack is the judgment to select good men to whom to delegate authority. They seem invariably to select wicked men who immediately go about bribing jurors, their sole object being to ungratefully vent their spite against their benefactors by involving them in jury-fixing troubles. The money they get for bribing jurors no doubt comes from the directors as blackmail, the directors desiring of course, to preserve the high reputations of their companies and themselves. All directors are altruists, and desire the street car men to work fewer hours and get more pay, so that accidents may not be due to fatigue or indifference; this they will accomplish when they are properly represented by their officials. The Record-Herald should be fair to these directors or stop being so uproariously funny.

Rev. William T. Brown, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church in Rochester, N. Y., and well known as a socialist writer, has resigned his pulpit and announced his retirement from the ministry.

If every workman in the state was a reader of the Chicago Socialist, the best would be seen.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Reports of Socialist Activity from the Different State Locals of the Party.

Belvidere.—This is a manufacturing city of 7,000 in Boone county, 78 miles west of Chicago. There has been no Socialist local here up to the present time but Comrade William Beiser, who has been an active sympathizer for a long time, has arranged a meeting for Comrade George H. Bigelow, who is to speak there on May 19th. It is probable that an organization will be effected.

Bloomington.—Dr. J. P. Sanders, the secretary of the Local at this city writes regarding the recent visit of State Organizer Saunders: "He is all right. We think he is the right man in the right place. . . . All I have to regret is that all the comrades did not meet him. He cleared up many points for the boys." Dr. Sanders also writes that the Bloomington comrades want the state convention if they can get it. They will provide the hall and can get a special rate for delegates of \$2.00 a day at the best hotel, and \$1.00 a day at another hotel, "respectable, comfortable, plenty to eat, without much style and within half a block of the public square."

Breesee.—The United Mine Workers of America at this place are giving a picnic May 17th and have invited the State Secretary to send a Socialist speaker. Comrade Saunders will probably be there on that date and Comrade Otto Friederich, our correspondent at Breesee, thinks that a Socialist Local can be organized at that time. Breesee is a town of 1,600 inhabitants in Clinton county about 40 miles east of St. Louis.

Helleville.—This is a city of 15,000 inhabitants, 14 miles south-east of St. Louis. There have been two or three different Socialist organizations, and the State Secretary has been corresponding with different comrades there for some time without any result until lately. A recent letter, however, from Comrade John Wichter says: "I have done as I promised. Today I have got enough of us together to start a local branch here. I got seven besides myself, and I was elected secretary, and I think this is a good county to work for, they are getting to realize what the other two parties have done for them."

Chicago Heights.—No less than nine of the members of this Local, including Secretary Kendall, have moved away. Comrade Charles Anderson has now been elected secretary and reports reviving interest among the members. Comrade Chase spoke before the trade unionists of Chicago Heights lately and gave a good Socialist speech which was applauded. The Local is arranging for a speech from Comrade Phil Brown on May 17th.

Decatur.—Comrade Saunders has lately put in several days with the comrades of this Local and reports that there are seven active and enthusiastic members who are ready to do good work. A successful propaganda meeting was held and a gratifying growth at this place may be looked for. Five new members have already been added. Secretary Martin writes: "Saunders has been a great help to us."

Kewanee.—Comrade George Litchfield of this place visited Chicago last week and reports a healthy and growing movement with prospects for a big vote at the fall election. The Kewanee Local now has about 50 members.

Middle Grove.—Comrade F. W. Moore, secretary of the Middle Grove Local, writes that the comrades in the 15th Congressional District, consisting of Adams, Fulton, Henry, Knox and Schuyler counties are talking of raising a campaign fund of \$300.00 and making an active canvass which will undoubtedly result in an immense increase in the Socialist vote. Middle Grove is in Fulton county, where the Local at Canton is also situated, and it is in the same senatorial district with Galesburg. It is not impossible that a Socialist member of the lower house may be elected there this fall by taking advantage of the minority representation plan.

Noble.—This is a small town in Richland county in the southeastern part of the state. There has never been a Socialist Local there, but a Socialist vote of 65 out of a total of 398 was polled at the spring election. Comrade Joseph Palmer writes that there is a good opening for a Socialist organizer there, and also at Olney, the county seat of the same county.

Pana.—In response to a request received from the Pana comrades some time ago, the State Committee is sending Comrade Saunders to work for some time in the vicinity of Pana, where it is believed a number of strong locals can be formed among the coal miners. There is a promising field here since the miners have already reached the stage of discontent with existing conditions and capitalist parties.

Stratton.—The Local at this place has appointed a committee to look after a hall and get rates from hotels in the hope that the state convention may be held at this place.

Springfield.—Comrade Saunders has lately been putting in several days with the Springfield comrades, they relieving the State Committee of his salary of \$2.00 a day while he was with them, besides providing for his entertainment.

There are only six active members at present, and all of them Germans, but they are thoroughly alive to the necessity of developing an American movement there, and Comrade Saunders has succeeded in interesting a number of new workers.

No Fusion in Rockford.

Rockford, May 8, 1902.

Editor Chicago Socialist:

Dear Comrade—Yours of the 6th is before me. I will say in answer to it that there is no foundation whatever for the article you refer to in the Rockford Republic. There has been no talk of fusion here with the "Prohibe" or any other party, that I have heard of, and if there had been I should surely have heard of it. It is against the principles of Socialists to fuse with any party, and Rockford Socialists stand by the principles of Socialism. The other parties here are getting to be afraid of the Socialists, for the movement is gaining ground rapidly, and of course the capitalist press will do all they can to do us down. But we do not propose to be downed. We are here to stay and they do not want to forget that for a minute. I thank you ever so much for calling our attention to the matter, and giving us a chance to NAIL THE LIE OF THE REPUBLIC.

Yours for Socialism,
C. L. DEWEY.

Secretary Central Committee, Rockford, Ill.

Got full Information.

"These are the police," a stranger who entered our new headquarters at 181 Washington street, the other day. He glanced around the big hall and seeing no trace of the men in blue, who had previously occupied it as a precinct station, propounded the above query to one of the party members who was industriously engaged in volunteer carpenter work for the new office fittings.

"They are gone over to the city hall," he was answered.

"How did they come to leave here?" was the next question.

"Well, you see, they had to make room for the present occupants, the Socialists."

"How long are they going to stay in the city hall?" the stranger inquired.

"Probably until we are ready to occupy it," came the reply, "we Socialists intend to move in there in a year or two."

The visitor turned on his heel and walked out.

An "Ideal Business Condition".

E. St. Eimo Lewis, an advertising specialist of Philadelphia and editor of "Lewis-Phila." has written a little booklet advertising an autographic register that is a gem. This book goes only to members of the capitalist class, large and small, and of course is a "heart-to-heart" talk with them. It has produced wonderful returns for the manufacturer and taking this into consideration it is surprising how little "leg" is required to convince the little bourgeoisie. He significantly points out to the merchant that his clerks are all dead weight, citing the saying that "in France the peasant carries on his back a priest, a soldier and an office holder," and says "the merchant must keep the amount of dead weight that the sales department must carry down to a minimum." So far this is excellent, every Socialist will admit that it is good capitalism, that it is right in the line of evolution, etc. But he does not stop here. He carries it almost to its logical conclusion and then spoils it by saying (and he puts it in italics too), "THE IDEAL BUSINESS CONDITION will be when everything can be done by machinery." Oh, Mr. Lewis! You have made an awful blunder! We will agree that the ideal condition will be when the work of the world is done by machinery, when machinery is the slave, not a human being, but you can bet your boots it will not be an ideal BUSINESS condition. Capitalists exist on the surplus value of labor's product and capitalism can exist only so long as the product can be sold, but when everything is done by automatic machinery who will buy the product?

You see, Mr. Lewis, you have to be a Socialist to understand these things.

LEFF.

Swedish socialists who are pushing the agitation for universal suffrage in that country are working successfully amongst the soldiers, so that in case of revolt they may be on the popular side. The government is watching the result with anxiety as in case the soldiers fraternize with the workingmen universal suffrage will certainly have to be conceded.

Important Notice.

Party members who have taken tickets for the performance at Glickman's theatre are requested to return any they may still have, to those from whom they procured them, together with whatever proceeds from sales of tickets may be in their possession. Parties who have bought tickets and who have not used them are requested to return same to sellers, as otherwise they will have to be paid for against the final settlement.

THE ALABAMA MOLOCH.

Mrs. McFadyen Describes how Capitalism Devours Little Children in Southern Textile Mills.

The physical, mental and moral effect of these long hours of toil and confinement on the children is indescribably sad. Mill children are so stunted that every foreman as you enter the mill, will tell you that you cannot judge their ages. Children may look, he says, to be 10 or 11 and be really 14 or 15.

A horrible form of dropsy occurs among the children. A doctor in a city mill, who has made a special study of the subject, tells me that ten per cent of the children who go to work before 12 years of age after five years contract active consumption. The lint forms in their lungs a perfect cultivating medium for tuberculosis, while the change from the hot atmosphere of the mill to the chill night or morning air, often brings on pneumonia, which, frequently, if not the cause of death, is the forerunner of consumption.

How sternly the "pound of flesh" is insisted on by the various employers is illustrated by the cases of two little boys of 8 and 11, who had to walk three miles to work on the night shift for 12 hours. One night they were five minutes late and were shut out and had to tramp the whole three miles back again. The number of accidents to these poor little ones who do not know the dangers of machinery is appalling.

In Nantuxville, Ala., in January, just before I was there a child of eight years who had been a few weeks in the mills, lost the index and middle finger of her right hand. A child of seven had lost her thumb a year previously.

In one mill in the South a doctor told a friend that he had personally amputated more than a hundred babies' fingers mangled in the mill. A cotton merchant in Atlanta told me he had frequently seen mill children without fingers or thumb and sometimes without the whole hand.

So frequent are these accidents that in some mills applicants for employment have to sign a contract that in case of injury in the mill the company will not be held responsible, and parents or guardians sign for minors.

No mill children look healthy. Any one that does by chance you are sure to find out, has but recently begun to work. They are characterized by extreme pallor and an aged, worn expression infinitely pitiful and incongruous in a child's face. The dull eyes raised by the little ones injured to tell before they ever learned to play, shun out by this damnable system of child slavery from liberty and the pursuit of happiness, often to be early robbed of life itself, are not those of a child but of an imprisoned soul, and are filled, it always seems to me, with speechless reproach. There is unfortunately no question as to the physical debasement of the mill child.

In the finest mill in Columbia, S. C., a magnificent example of splendid enterprise, I found a tiny girl of five years old in the spinning room. Her little sunbonnet had fallen back onto her neck and her fair hair was covered with the threads that had fallen back on her head from the frame as she worked. She was helper to her sister. Neither child knew her age, but a girl of eight, standing near, told me they were seven and five and worked there all day long. A beautiful little girl of eight, with hectic flush and great grey eyes, told me she "hadn't worked but a year."

All holidays are "made up" in South Carolina. A strike occurred at one mill among some organized employees because they were required to make up Labor Day beforehand. They were locked out and starved into submission.

Irma Achby McFadyen, in American Federationist.

Work and Wages.

The effect of machinery on wages is well exemplified by the following figures. At one time in the United States a roller in a rail mill, rolling iron or steel rails received about 15 cents per ton turning out from 75 to 100 tons per turn. Today in some of the modern steel rail mills less than 1 cent per ton is paid for doing the same work, and yet by the end of the year the roller in the rail mill can make as much money as he did under the old method of industry.—Scientific American.

Now what does this statement really mean? It means that with the aid of modern machinery the operative turns out fifteen times as much product and receives the same wages. Where does the surplus go? It appears in the enormous fortunes of iron and steel magnates of the Carnegie type. And why does not the operative share in the increased product? Because the machine, a social product in itself, is privately owned. Only the collective ownership of the machine would ensure him a full participation in the increased product or its equivalent in other products and that is exactly what socialism proposes to do.

If you never made a sacrifice for the party make one now, at least to the extent of buying one dollar's worth of subscription cards. If you have made sacrifices now is the time to make another.

SENATORIAL CONVENTIONS.

Date and Place of Meeting for Branches in Each Senatorial District with Number of Delegates to Be Elected. One State Senator and One State Representative to Be Nominated in Each District. Delegate's Credentials Should Be Properly Certified by Secretary and Chairman of Branches. Special Meetings if Necessary Should Be Called for the Election of these Delegates, and All Branches are Urged to Respond Promptly to This Call.

The Socialist party members in the Senatorial districts wholly or in part in Cook county, are called upon to send delegates to all the senatorial conventions as follows:

Each organized Branch in each district is entitled to six (6) delegates. Where branches are in wards or divisions that are divided into two Senatorial divisions, each Branch should elect three (3) delegates to each convention. If ward or division is in three Senatorial divisions, each Branch should elect two (2) delegates to each convention.

First Senatorial District convention to be held at 214 Wabash avenue June 1st, 2 p. m. First and second ward branches should each send six delegates each.

Second Senatorial District convention to be held at Socialist Temple on Sunday, June 1st, 4 p. m. 20th Ward Branch six delegates; 11th Ward Branch, north of 16th street three delegates; 12th Ward Branch north of 16th street and east of California avenue, two delegates.

Third Senatorial District convention to be held at 387 E. 25th street, Johnson's shoe store, on Sunday, June 1st at 4 p. m. 3d ward branch six delegates; 4th ward branch east of Halsted street three delegates; 5th ward branch north of 43d street three delegates.

Fourth Senatorial District convention to be held at Schell's hall, 51st and Wentworth avenue, Sunday, June 1st, 4 p. m. 29th ward branch six delegates; 26th ward branch six delegates.

Fifth Senatorial District convention will be held at 62 E. 63d street on Sunday June 1st, 4 p. m. Sixth ward branch south of 43d street three delegates; 7th ward branch east of State street, west of Cottage Grove avenue, north of 71st two delegates.

Sixth Senatorial District convention to be held at Social Turner hall Sunday June 1st, 4 p. m. 24th ward branch six delegates; 23d ward branch west of Halsted street three delegates; 25th ward branch six delegates; Local Evanston six delegates.

Ninth Senatorial District convention to be held at Jusewitsch's hall, W. 21st and Paulina streets on Sunday, June 1st, 4 p. m. 5th ward branch six delegates; 4th ward branch west of Halsted street three delegates; 12th ward branch south of 22d street three delegates.

Eleventh Senatorial District convention to be held at Lundquist's hall, 61st and Morgan streets, Sunday, June 1st, 4 p. m. 21st ward branch six delegates; 22d ward branch six delegates.

Thirteenth Senatorial District convention to be held at Turner hall, 75th street and Dobson avenue, Grand Crossing, Sunday, June 1st, 4 p. m. 23d ward branch six delegates; 8th ward branch six delegates; 7th ward branch east of Cottage Grove avenue, south of 63d street, two delegates.

Fifteenth Senatorial District convention to be held at Porge's hall, Maxwell and Jefferson streets, Sunday June 1st, 4 p. m. 3th ward branch, south of Maxwell street, east of Johnson street, south of 14th street three delegates; 10th ward branch south of 14th street, east of Throop street, and south of 16th street, three delegates; 11th ward branch south of 16th street three delegates.

Seventeenth Senatorial District convention to be held at Porge's hall, Maxwell and Jefferson streets, Sunday, June 1st, 5 p. m. 18th ward branch six delegates; 5th ward branch, north of Maxwell, west of Johnson street, north of 14th street, three delegates; 10th ward branch, north of 14th, west of Throop, north of 15th street, three delegates.

Nineteenth Senatorial District convention to be held at Socialist Temple, Sunday, June 1st, 4 p. m. 13th ward branch six delegates; 34th ward branch six delegates; 12th ward branch, north of C. B. & Q. R. H. tracks, west of California avenue, three delegates.

Twenty-first Senatorial District convention to be held at Socialist Temple, Sunday, June 1st, 4 p. m. 14th ward branch six delegates; 35th ward branch south of W. Chicago avenue, east of Park avenue, then south of Lake street, three delegates; 17th ward branch south of Augusta street, west of Holt street, south of Cornell, southwest of Milwaukee avenue, west of Green street, three delegates.

Twenty-third Senatorial District convention to be held at 663 N. Campbell avenue, 15th ward branch six delegates; 16th ward branch, south of W. North avenue, east of Ashland avenue, three delegates; 35th ward branch north of W. Chicago avenue, west of Park avenue, north Lake street, three delegates.

Twenty-fifth Senatorial District convention to be held at Mozart hall, Milwaukee and Armit, 7th avenue, Sunday June 1st, 4 p. m. 27th ward branch six delegates; 28th ward branch six delegates.

Twenty-seventh Senatorial District convention to be held at Schoenhofen's hall, Milwaukee and Ashland avenues, Sunday, June 1st, 4 p. m. 16th ward branch, north of W. North avenue, west of Ashland avenue, three delegates; 17th ward branch, north of Augusta street, east of Holt street, north of Cornell, northwest of Milwaukee avenue, east of Green street, three delegates; 18th ward branch six delegates.

Twenty-ninth Senatorial District convention to be held at 363 Sedgwick street on Sunday, June 1st, 4 p. m. 21st ward branch six delegates; 22d ward branch, south of Division street, east of Larrabee street, south of Clybourn avenue, east of Cleveland, south of Segal, three delegates.

Thirty-first Senatorial District convention to be held at 263 Sedgwick street Sunday, June 1st, 4:30 p. m. 22d ward branch, north of Segel, west of Cleveland, north of Clybourn, west of Larrabee, north of Division, three delegates; 23d ward branch, east of Halsted, three delegates; 25th ward branch six delegates.

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All branches are asked to read this notice carefully and elect delegates as per this notice.

Foreign speaking clubs should elect a like number of delegates and in the same way.

Branches should hold special meetings, if necessary, to elect these delegates, and when so elected the delegates should attend the conventions at places specified in this call, and then after the usual order of business proceed to nominate:

One (1) State Senator.

One (1) State Representative.

Branches when electing delegates should hand to each of the delegates credentials properly signed by secretary and chairman of branch at that meeting.

Fraternally,
The Executive Committee,
Per E. and M.

Open Air Meetings.

Saturday, 5 p. m.—Armitage and Milwaukee Aves. Speakers: Jorgensen, Higgins and Robbins.

Sunday, 3 p. m.—Kedzie St. and North Ave. Speakers: John Peterson, J. H. Bard and Mrs. G. E. Hunt.

Sunday, 3 p. m.—Fullerton and Maplewood Aves. Speakers: Jorgensen, Gellmark and Robbins.

Sunday, 3 p. m.—Armitage and Kedzie Aves. Speakers: Bartels, Peterson and Freil.

Sunday, 5 p. m.—Eric St. and Center Ave. Speakers: Geo. D. Evans, W. Higgins and R. A. Morris.

Sunday, 3 p. m.—Douglas Park, cor. California and Ogden Aves. Speakers: Morris, Bartels and Ballard.

Saturday, 8 p. m.—Corner Campbell and North Ave. Speakers: Wochosky and Nicholson.

Sunday, 3 p. m.—North and California Aves. Speakers: Smiley, Wochosky and Mrs. Forberg.

Sunday, 4 p. m.—Sedgwick and Division Streets.

Sunday, 5 p. m.—Belmont and Sheffield Aves.

Tuesday, 8 p. m.—N. Clark and Ohio Streets.

Thursday, 8 p. m.—N. Clark St. and Walton Place.

At Local 7 Amalgamated Woodworkers Union, 104 E. Randolph St., May 15th at 8 p. m. Speaker, J. Wanhope. Subject, "Public Ownership."

Passing of Competition.

One significant effect of the immense impression made by the shipping amalgamation is the widespread acknowledgment from the press and public men that the old-fashioned ideas of laissez faire competition, and system of economics based upon them are no longer adapted to requirements of the time and that important changes must be made.

The above extract from a London cable dispatch shows that Comrade J. Pierpont Morgan's methods of making Socialist propaganda are a valuable adjunct to the work of the regular Socialist party organizations in England. While the avowed Socialists have for years been calling attention to the passing of the competitive system, they lacked the ability to make the practical demonstrations which Comrade Morgan has since supplied. It will please the British economists however to find room for the construction of a new science of economics midway between the competitive and collective systems.

Have you often wished that you could do something for this great movement that is to free mankind? You can do your share now towards getting some 12,000 new subscribers.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

Published every Saturday at 151 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Advertisements: A limited number of acceptable advertisements will be inserted.

Editorial Announcements: To secure a return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed.

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

Entered at the Post Office Chicago, Ill., as Second Class Matter March 25, 1902.

FRANKLIN 454



A FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY.

The spirit of organization is in the air. Since the great Knights of Labor War there never has been such a widespread movement for organization as at present.

It is an unconscious expression of the class struggle.

These men are organizing to better their conditions in the economic field. As yet but few see anything beyond the increase in wages and shorter hours.

Because their attention has never been seriously turned in that direction.

Here is the opportunity that Socialists should not neglect. Plant Socialist literature in the ranks of the organized men and you lay the foundations for a political movement as great as the present economic one.

In view of the tremendous possibilities every Socialist should be an agent for extending the circulation of the party press. Here is a field lying ready for the seed.

Take hold, every man, every woman, and help secure the 10,000 new subscribers we are working for.

STILL HUNTING FOR AN ISSUE.

As usual for the last few years the approach of an election finds the Democratic party floundering around in search of an issue sufficiently distinct to apparently differentiate them from the Republicans.

The party is now in a most unfortunate plight in this respect. The Republicans have monopolized pretty well all of the supply of "patriotism," so an attack upon the Governmental policy in the Philippines is out of the question.

Already several prominent Democratic politicians have admitted that in spite of the revelations concerning the tortures and cruelties perpetrated on the Filipinos, it is not possible to make it an issue with the slightest chance of success.

Even the "trust question" that reliable steady horse of reaction, cannot be utilized, as the Republicans are pushing the sham battle against these combinations with an apparent show of vigor that their opponents could never hope to emulate.

The "tariff question" also, or whatever little power it may still possess to attract votes, is itself merged in the consideration of the trust problem, where it plays a minor part.

Imperialism and anti-expansion are part and parcel of the Philippine question. Separated from it they are dead as the old silver question.

Without an issue no party can hold together. Dominant capitalism as represented by the Republican party has swept the field clear, and left its opponents without any real pretext for existence.

The only real issue in the future is between capitalism and Socialism. The disintegration which is now going on solidifies capitalism and at the same time brings out in ever stronger relief the growing forces of so-

cial revolution which will constitute its real opponent in the future.

TILLMAN'S CONFESSION.

Never was the characteristic hypocrisy of capitalism exposed more clearly than in the speech of Pitchfork Tillman on the floor of the Senate last week, and in the manner of its reception.

While denouncing the murder and torture of Filipinos for political purposes the callous scoundrel made a confession of brutality and rascality practiced against the Southern negroes, and apparently gloried in the admission that he advocated in South Carolina what he denounced in the Philippines.

This speech was received with disgust and chagrin by the Democratic senators, not because they resented the practices he described, but because their open advocacy apparently lessened the chances of Democratic control in the next senate.

Beyond making political capital out of the admission of these outrages both in the South and in "our new possessions," neither side seemed to regard them as having any other significance.

Tillman's criminal confession of physical force by shot gun rule, and his open admission of violating the "sanctity of the ballot," will not endanger him. He is a senator and therefore a privileged anarchist.

Senator Hawley recently declared that he would give "11,000 for a shot at an anarchist." But doubtless he knows that in the senatorial preserves this species of game is strictly protected.

They are useful at times to the ruling class.

Chief O'Neill of the Chicago police force will no doubt agree that "a policeman's lot is not a happy one" in view of the scurvy trick played upon him by the reporters at the recent Louisville convention of police chiefs, where he was represented as stating that anarchy was "founded upon the teachings of Karl Marx and his disciples, and aims directly at the destruction of all forms of government and religion."

Strange to say, not one of the great Chicago dailies has seen fit to resent this unwarranted aspersion on the intelligence of chief O'Neill. So low has our civic pride fallen that any common every day hackwriter is permitted to ascribe statements to our most prominent officials that would make them out drivelling idiots.

Having had ourselves a long experience of the malicious misrepresentations of newspaper reporters we can fully sympathize with our chief of police in this matter. We need only mention that Chief O'Neill is not only a man of high literary attainments but also possesses one of the finest private libraries in the city.

Remember, comrades, to leave a standing order for each week, or to have your order in by Wednesday eve. Otherwise your branch may be disappointed.

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A pleasure yacht belonging to a New York millionaire with a large party of guests is now on its way to Martinique on a sight seeing expedition. This is another instance of how good American money is spent in foreign parts when our own country contains sights quite as remarkable.

A word to the wise is sufficient. Sub card.

Three companies controlling 95 per cent of all the window glass manufactured in America have been incorporated in New Jersey.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAY SIDE

A majority of American citizens see no reason why a special embassy should be sent to the coronation of King Edward, but just the same it will be sent. And they will never learn the real reason for it either until a majority of American citizens see no reason why they should allow themselves to be robbed by a comparative handful of capitalists.

There's no patriotism in it. Trade doesn't care a fig for the flag, it's dividends that count." Thus Andrew Carnegie to his acquaintances in England. He wasn't talking about the blowhoar armor deal, as might be thought, but was referring rather to Morgan's scoop of the Atlantic freight traffic.

If J. Pierpont Morgan is really devoid of patriotism it is not his fault. The ship subsidy bill was intensely patriotic, as its object was principally the display of the American flag in every foreign seaport throughout the world, if we are to believe its promoters and advocates. As it didn't go through however, it is no wonder that Mr. Morgan discarded patriotism and got right down to business by assimilating the ships of the foreigners and leaving the flag altogether out of his calculations.

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MANAGER'S COLUMN.

The 7th ward heads the list this week. Who wants the place of honor next? The 35th ward branch No. 1 comes next. The comrades held a meeting last Tuesday and voted to buy 100 "Sub" cards and to sell every one of them by July 1. They also voted to order 100 copies a week for distribution.

The 35th ward branch No. 2 sends in an order for 50 copies a week. The 35th ward takes 200 and the 28th ward needs 200. Report from other branches will appear next week.

On the appeal for 10,000 new subscribers before July 1 comrades from all parts of the city report that a determined effort will be made to secure that number. As the paper goes to press early in the week but few branches have been able to make official report as to the amount they have pledged. In an unofficial way we have heard from a number of branches that have decided to get 100 new subscribers. Only one branch—the 7th—makes a definite report, it is

Pledged Paid 7th ward.....127 \$5.00 Send in at once the amount your branch will pledge. We want the list to be at least 2,000 by next week. Get reports in by Tuesday.

Comrade Weisenbach, Moline, sends in four dollars for his local and promises to stir things in his neck of the woods. John Messer, San Francisco, approves of the paper, and backs it up with two new subs.

25 copies a week goes to the Woodcarvers Union No. 104, Randolph St., paid in advance for 6 months. We ought to duplicate this in 50 unions in this city.

In addition to the branch activity many comrades have taken the work up as individuals. Let us hear from all who will agree to sell 4 cards before the first of July. Next week we will be able to make a more detailed statement. Some of the comrades are very enthusiastic over the matter and think the 10,000 will grow to 20,000 before the campaign for subscribers is over. In the 7th ward every comrade at the branch meeting pledged himself to get 10 new subscribers and to show they were in earnest they bought \$5.00 worth of cards at once.

Can't you do a little work? Ten new subscribers is not many to get in six weeks. With every branch doing as much we would have a boom that would create such a wave of enthusiasm in Chicago that we would be startled at the results.

The bundle orders from the different wards are coming in at a good rate. Remember, comrades, to leave a standing order for each week, or to have your order in by Wednesday eve. Otherwise your branch may be disappointed.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

When industry awakes to the actual condition and throws off the shackles which now enslave it, when intelligent work is intelligently directed, it will be seen by the most superficial observer how wasteful and extravagant the present system is and how utterly ridiculous and intolerable a condition that gives to the drone a far more need of comfort than is granted to the worker. In every walk of life this rule will apply, that the more manual labor performed, that is, the more of the necessities and luxuries of life are produced, the smaller the amount of consumption required. The worker in the mine, dragging out an insecure existence under the most distressing conditions, to secure to the drone the highest degree of comfort, lives in hovels, often cold and always unsanitary, and as a user of luxuries the drone produces the goods that he does not need. The coupon clipper in his splendidly appointed office a few hours a day when his pursuit of pleasure will admit of his presence at his office, knows no desire which he may not gratify, no whim he may not indulge, no wish which he does not produce by his own labor a single article either for use or enjoyment of the society which he encounters. The fence rider, breeding and taking care of the live stock for which the Almighty furnishes nourishment, sweats the pores of his body over the laborers who transport it to market where by still other laborers it is converted into beef, mutton and pork, and by still other laborers it is then distributed—to whom? The pity of it! The drone corduroys to select the choicest from the stores of the drone who has had the privilege of producing it may fight over the rest of the carcass. The worker in the textile mills toils long and arduously on machinery invented not by the drone but by some other dead laborer to produce the finest of goods for the use of the drone who has the power of pocketing the proceeds in their beauty and splendor, and seem not to consider that by right of creation the palaces should be inhabited by the people who build them. The accident of the possession of wealth which could only have come in the first instance from the labor of the drone who has provided laborers to be a warrant granting to the drone the privilege of ousting the people who produced the palace, though they are perfectly aware that the drone had no hand in the production of any detail of its development. These are the only ways in which the inconsistencies of the laborer's lot. The bee in the human hive is short on self-preservation and long on benevolence. His intelligence is an unknown quantity. His submission to the drone is so complete that it seems as though it must be maintained by hypnotic influences, and the drone who has the power to grant to the drone the privilege of ousting the people who produced the palace, though they are perfectly aware that the drone had no hand in the production of any detail of its development. These are the only ways in which the inconsistencies of the laborer's lot. The bee in the human hive is short on self-preservation and long on benevolence. His intelligence is an unknown quantity. His submission to the drone is so complete that it seems as though it must be maintained by hypnotic influences, and the drone who has the power to grant to the drone the privilege of ousting the people who produced the palace, though they are perfectly aware that the drone had no hand in the production of any detail of its development.

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of the working class to itself in order that it might enjoy the earth and the fulness thereof. The speakers were Kate Richards O'Hare, editor Woman's column in Coming Nation; William Wallace of the Bakers' Union; Charles F. Celly, organizer for the A. F. of L.; and of the Amalgamated Woodworkers, and Frank P. O'Hare of the International School of Social Economy, now employed as organizer by the Socialist club. After the program there were refreshments and dancing until a late hour.

As a net substantial result the Woman's Auxiliary turned \$118.25 into the treasury of the Bakers' Union, which has caused a deal of favorable comment about the labor headquarters. The Socialist unionists are asking their fellows if they ever heard of a Democratic, Republican or any other political club which dared to come to the assistance of the laboring man against the interests of the bosses. They are also improving the opportunity now to explain that the strike the Socialists lead is of vaster import than the struggle against a little league of masters.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Socialist Club has now been given charge of the musical part of a program at a lecture which is to be given by the Industrial Council. Comrade E. T. Behrens of Sedalia, who is president of the Mesouri Federation, A. F. of L., and a staunch Socialist who "showed" the politicians in his home city this spring, will be the speaker of the evening.

Kansas City is going to be a storm center from now on. There will be sufficient "strenuousness" to please anyone. With a "reform" administration in control of the city and floundering around showing its imbecility: the beef trust agitation; Vrooman's co-operative movement; a "free thinkers" college, whose promoter, Roberts (the successor of Ingersoll), is no friend of Socialists; the clear thinking Socialists are going to have plenty to do.

Immediately after Bishop Quigley of Buffalo had issued his circular denouncing Socialism a German priest in that city, Heiter by name, felt so confident of his prowess in debate, that he issued a sweeping and bombastic challenge to any Socialist who would dare to take him up. He did not have long to wait. H. Gaylor Wilshire, who makes a specialty of challenges himself, heard that the priest was going around with a chip on his shoulder, and offered himself as a sacrifice to the supposed gigantic intellectual attainments of the man of God. He published the priest's challenge in full in his magazine and his own acceptance underneath it, and the Buffalo Socialists engaged International Hall for the debate, which was set for April 23. Wilshire appeared promptly at the specified time and place but the valiant Heiter seemed to have business elsewhere, as he failed to put in an appearance. Under these circumstances the Socialist champion delivered an address instead. The following notice which appeared in the Buffalo Review of April 24th explains what took place there:

In addressing the audience last night the first asked for Rev. Father Heiter, who had signified a desire to meet Mr. Wilshire in debate. There being no response, he then called for any representative of the Catholic Church who cared to debate on the subject of Socialism. Again there was no response. Consequently his talk on the relations of the Church and Socialism was brief. "Socialism," said the speaker, "has no more to do with Catholicism than Republicanism or Democracy. There is no quarrel between the Social Democratic party and the Catholic Church. A Social Democrat may also be a Catholic and respect his priest and should do so. I deny the claims of the local Catholic clergy that Socialists are advocates of violence, that they seek to abolish private property, that Socialism tends to disrupt homes. All these things I deny and am prepared to prove their falsity provided a representative of the Catholic Church will meet me in debate."

The remainder of the address dealt solely with principles of Socialism. The meeting was presided over by Gustave Lang.

It developed afterward that the priest had hedged considerably. Receding from his first position he demanded that the debate be held in the parish school, a small building capable of seating not more than three hundred people, and that it be conducted partly in German and partly in English. This was not known until after the local Socialists had secured the International Hall and made all arrangements for the debate to be held there.

On the following Sunday, however, Comrade Steiner, editor of the local Socialist paper had a debate with the priest in the parish school. It was very unsatisfactory as it was conducted in German and the audience consisted almost entirely of parishioners. So much for Father Heiter's conception of "open" debate.

GEO. LE MONT.

Bewilderment. The earlier Socialists are much bewildered at the present talk about tactics, though I trust they are always ready to learn from the later talent. Three weeks ago Comrade Waterman, trustee of the Socialist, that municipal ownership would benefit the toiler only under a Socialist administration. Last Sunday Mr. Simons said that under Socialism he would favor putting Mr. John D. Rockefeller at the head of the oil industry because he knew the toiler better than even though he knew nothing of Socialism. These two Socialists are not each responsible for what the other says, but as they are leaders I cite the above as one cause of bewilderment. Comrade Simons said, as regards the toiler, to further municipal ownership: "I'm agin it," but within five minutes he said: "I do not believe we can take a position of opposition to municipal ownership." These words sound strange to those who have long thought that public ownership of the means of production is the

HOW TO REACH THE WORKINGMEN.

Refusal of An Ad Brings Out New Ideas on Making Propaganda for Socialism. Letter of Advertiser Criticizes "Narrow Methods" of Socialist Party and Suggests Radical Changes. Correspondence with Comrade Thomson is Submitted for Consideration of Chicago Socialist reader. Shall we Endeavor to Convert the American Workingman to Socialism by Satisfying His Prejudices and Patriotism, or Deliver an Unadulterated message?

This is the tale of an ad. which was submitted a few weeks ago for insertion in the Chicago Socialist and was refused for reasons given. The advertiser replied in a characteristic letter, which the business manager and editor suggested would look well in print and asked permission to publish which was readily granted. In order that our readers may thoroughly understand the matter in hand we give the ad. and the succeeding correspondence in full below:

"DON'T WEAR YOURSELF OUT TRYING TO SPREAD SOCIALISM, but take hold of things by the smoothest handle. New ideas and labor saving devices in propaganda material. Samples, 2-cent stamp. Frank Ohnemus, 196 Park place, Long Island City, N. Y."

To the request for the insertion of the above the following reply was sent:

Dear Comrade—I have read your propaganda ideas carefully and with interest. While I think that your devices will arouse the curiosity of people, I think that there is too much Washington, Lincoln, Herndon, etc., in them to justify an exponent of class consciousness like our Chicago Socialist to recommend and advertise them. Their contents are outside of the mission of educating the workers to a clear understanding of their class interests. The Appeal to Reason is the proper medium for advertising them.—E. U.

Here follows the answer of Mr. Ohnemus, which he was asked to allow us to publish. Readers of the Chicago Socialist may find some amusement in its perusal, and perhaps some instruction, as it affords a curious glimpse of the reasoning which actuates some minds which entertain the feasibility of a short cut to Socialism and the possibility of wheedling or coaxing individuals to accept it:

Dear Comrade—Yours received. You say that your mission is to educate the workers to a clear conception of their class interests. That is also my mission and every other Socialist's. The only difference, although a big difference, is that I am willing to take any rightful means I can grasp to accomplish this end, while you confine yourself to a chalked-out course, a sort of popish Socialist catechism, which also often is the most distasteful to those you wish to instruct. It so happens that the coming of Socialism does not depend either upon the Chicago Socialist or the idea foundry at Long Island City, but I will bet you the moon to the sun that the "idea foundry" will be the means of spreading Socialism. I have not yet eagerly take and read the Chicago Socialist, who without this preliminary treatment would flee from that paper as from a pest house. Neither do I see why your regular party papers are so opposed to such gallant skirmishers as the Appeal to Reason, who are not only doing what you cannot do, but raising up recruits for the Socialist Party, and also subscribers for the Chicago Socialist and other papers like it. I can only account for it this way: that when any one dares to break out of the beaten cow path that you have so carefully baloo all along the line. This rule applies to all progress.

Being an American, and familiar with the habits, characteristics and prejudices of my countrymen, I likewise know how to get them interested in a subject to which they are not only unopposed, but which they are not only doing what you cannot do, but raising up recruits for the Socialist Party, and also subscribers for the Chicago Socialist and other papers like it. I can only account for it this way: that when any one dares to break out of the beaten cow path that you have so carefully baloo all along the line. This rule applies to all progress.

I take it that the working class is composed of fully nine-tenths of the population; that all who produce anything useful or beneficial to society, all who contribute in any way to the material and moral advance of mankind are workers. And that all who work for wages (some people prefer to call themselves "wage workers," and may just as well say "Wage slaves.") But this is not the popular conception of a workman. To the popular mind the workman is the fellow who is pictured as wearing a paper cap on his head and carries a tin dinner pail as a badge of his caste, a semi-heraldic figure who is now and then dragged out and placed upon a pedestal in order to make political capital.

There are few who are willing to acknowledge themselves copies of this type and I cannot blame them. It is otherwise with the workers. When there are a great many workers who count themselves in the capitalist class and some capitalists who think they are workingmen, yet the large majority of the working class ARE class conscious. They may be ashamed of it and try to hide the fact, but it is undeniable, and nevertheless they are class conscious—they know that they belong to the working class.

The main thing, therefore, is not to make the workers class conscious, which they already are, but to teach them why the working class really is in its power and the justice of its cause, which is really the cause of all the people. If this course had been pursued and the offensive and hackneyed European phrases and methods of propaganda Americanized, Socialism would have found far more fruitful soil than these United States.

I do not place any great reliance upon the intelligence, courage, or morality of the average workmen—the average yahoos—but his aid is necessary, in fact it is he who will through his discontent eventually force a change. If this change is to be of a more or less peaceful character, a change brought about through greater intelligence, then we must find ways and means of educating the yahoo up to the proper point. If the yahoo is able to repulse all such attacks upon his ponderous intellect, as we make along familiar lines, then we must lie in ambush and strike him at such points and in such manner as he least expects.

also throw aside the class conscious Socialist papers immediately. It is a sad thing to see decent men making a sacrifice of themselves and working against enormous odds—all for the sake of the yahoo, who laughs at them and their pains. It may be noble, heroic, and all that to stand up for the rights of the working class manner, but it is foolish and ridiculous for the labor, but it is foolish, if it can be avoided. That it can to a great extent be avoided and finally eliminated, I am certain and I am going to do my share towards this end for the sake of the decent men who are now making a sacrifice of themselves. I will put my case in such a light that if there is anyone to be made a fool of let it be the fool—the yahoo.

The American yahoo, however, is not quite as bad as by this time you perhaps think him to be. He has a reverence for many things that are right, and a fear of the demagogue and fair play. He really desires Socialism, but does not know what it is, and it has been so misrepresented, and has also unfortunately been presented in a form of such foreign savor without regard to his national prejudices and characteristics, that he has all along been rejecting what he really would espouse if he knew what it was. The yahoo rightly honors Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, George and others who have fought the yahoo's battles in the past, and naturally resents the attempt as he sees it, to do away with the foreign hero, but Charlie Marx on him. He conceives that the Socialists have nothing in common with the truly great men in our history and are in fact opposed to the principles these men stood for, and the capitalists of course encourage them in this belief.

In the same manner on his side, but that Socialism besides being opposed to the spirit of our institutions is also opposed to Christianity and all religion. Some Socialists may be willing to fight the capitalist system and concede that it has all the champions of the plain people on all religion on its side, but I am NOT willing to do so, for I know that such forces belong of right to us, and therefore I make use of them as an easy way to awaken the spirit of true patriotism and religion in the breasts of men, without which spirit no beneficent change for all the people never has nor ever will be accomplished, nor a happy outcome of the approaching crisis brought about.

Yours fraternally,
FRANK OHNEMUS.

I agree with Comrade Ohnemus that there are many different roads leading into the Socialist movement. It does not matter on what particular road a man comes in. I am perfectly willing to let him propagate his own special brand of Socialism in his own special manner. He, on the other hand, does not show the same tolerance toward me. The moment I refuse to help him to work for Socialism in the style he likes, the moment that I politely remark that I happen to have my own original way of doing my share for the cause, that moment he begins to complain of my "chalked out course" and my "popish Socialist catechism." He prides himself on his liberal and broad view of the world in general and of his special fatherland in particular, and takes a child-like delight in showing his own superiority in shouting "narrow narrow!" But it is only another case of the cuckoo calling his own name.

Now I don't claim that my way of propagating Socialism is THE WAY of doing it. My experience and my study of Socialism have led me to regard my way as the best way as far as I am concerned. Whether there is one way that is absolutely the best under given circumstances is easily answered in theory. But in practice no man can claim that he is absolutely infallible. The charge that Marx and Engels and the men who follow in their steps are "popish" plainly shows that Comrade Ohnemus has not studied their works. He goes on record as condemning men about whom he knows nothing. Until he does take the pains to find out what the works on which we base our tactics really contain, he is not qualified to pass an opinion either on them or on us.

Comrade Ohnemus rejects the standpoint of Socialist philosophy accepted by the leading Socialists of the world. He prefers to work for Socialism by reasoning along lines that served to keep the working class intellectual, and thus in economic, slavery. He thinks he can make these ideas the starting point for the voyage into a world that can only be built up by the overthrow of the old lines of reasoning. He looks down in contempt on the "yahoo" and his one great care is that, if there is to be any fooling, the yahoo shall stand in the eyes of the whole world as the fool, not Frank Ohnemus. And from this assumed position of superiority he proposes to lead the "yahoo" to freedom by catering to the prejudices which the masters have carefully reared in the "yahoo's" mind in regard to such men as Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, etc., and in regard to such matters as the Declaration of Independence, patriotism, and religion.

We, on the other hand, first of all clear our mind of the ideas that we are in any way superior to the "yahoo." We have no contempt for him. On the contrary we think of him with feelings of deepest sympathy, and do not call him "yahoo," but "brother." We do not only call him so, but we also mean it in earnest. We feel that he is so closely connected with ourselves that in despising him we should be despising a part of ourselves. We feel that a thousand ties bind us to him, and we think with keen compassion for him and ourselves what he might be, if he only knew and what we might all be, if he would only help us. And instead of dropping the crumbs of wis-

dom to his feet—from our throats of superior wisdom, as Comrade Ohnemus does, we put our arm around his shoulder and tell him: "Brother! Listen! You are flesh of our flesh, and blood of our blood! Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and all the old idols of bygone ages never fought your battles. The fact is you fought their battles and they robbed you of the fruits of your victory. You can be just as well off as your masters. The truth is, you need no master. The class to which you and I belong can produce all the necessities of life without the supervision of idlers who live on our labor. We can run our own affairs, and the way to become free is to vote the Socialist ticket."

This is what we call making a man "class conscious." According to Comrade Ohnemus' idea a man is class conscious when he knows that he belongs to the working class. According to our idea a man is not class conscious until he understands that the interests of the working class are opposed to those of the idle class. When Comrade Ohnemus will have grasped this difference he will cease to get his supply of material for his "idea foundry" from the sluggish creek of deadening thought, and get into line to help us in molding the thought of his fellow men along new lines, such as those "chalked out" by Marx and Engels.

It is a tragic comedy which Comrade Ohnemus and his like are playing. They wall about the narrowness of others, and the beam is in their own eye. They refuse to travel "beaten paths" which a new philosophy opens up to them, and they totter along in the "dead beaten" path which past generations have worn out. They reject a new analysis of society as "foreign to American minds," and call fixing up an old dummy in new rags "breaking out of the favorite cow path." They assume to be teachers of Socialism and they refuse to equip themselves thoroughly for this task by studying the works which the brightest minds in the capitalist and Socialist world regard as fundamental on the subject.

ERNEST UNTERMANN.

The letter which appears in this issue above the signature of Frank Ohnemus and which was published with his permission, will no doubt be read with interest by the subscribers to this paper. Whether they agree with the ideas there expressed or not, it would be useless to deny that they are shared by considerable number of persons affiliated with and interested in the Socialist movement. Anyone who has had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the individual views of even a few score party members, will admit the truth of this statement.

It is perhaps superfluous to say that these views do not coincide with the general policy of the Socialist Party. It would be an easy matter to show that the writer's criticism of what he dubs "narrow methods," arises from the fact that he does not understand those methods, because, of inability to understand the nature of the movement which dictates them, or to put it in plainer language, an almost total lack of understanding of what Socialism really is.

It may sound "arrogant," "censorious," and "narrow" to make such an assertion, but we think it can be easily substantiated. The reasoning employed by Mr. Ohnemus is thoroughly capitalistic and therefore contradictory and fallacious.

Some of these contradictions are so ludicrously apparent that it is impossible to conceive how our correspondent overlooked them, unless the before mentioned hypothesis is accepted. We propose to exhibit a few of the most remarkable.

The writer objects to what he calls "hackneyed phrases" employed by the "narrow" advocates of Socialism. Now, no one will deny that some of these phrases have been overworked and repeated parrot like ad nauseam by public agitators who zeal for Socialism was greater than their knowledge. But the abuse of a phrase is no reason for assuming it to be meaningless. And yet that is exactly what our correspondent does. He says there is no use in trying to make the workers class conscious as they are already so, and he explains by saying they know to what class they belong. It is very easy to see that with this very simple conception of "class consciousness" how our correspondent should object to it as a "hackneyed phrase." But in the very first lines of his letter he states that his mission is to "educate the workingmen to a clear conception of their class interests." But that the phrase "class consciousness" implies this very thing he seemingly never suspects. The one point that he really makes here, is his objection to hackneyed phrases. If the Socialist agitators who have strided across our correspondent's path had explained instead of repeated, they would have helped him to understand what he evidently has a disinclination to examine for himself.

Again, the "narrow" Socialists have a chalked out course, a sort of popish Socialist catechism, etc. etc. Now why do the "narrow" ones object to such "glorious skirmishers as the Appeal to Reason." Well, our correspondent can only account for it this way: "that when anyone dares to break out of the regular cow path there is a great hullabaloo all along the line." In other words they object because they object. Of course this is a trivial matter in itself, but an excellent illustration of what is called "reasoning in a circle."

Having thus "accounted" for this phenomena, our correspondent runs amok at Marxian Socialism. The workingman is not in the humor for it and never will be while his stomach is full. The implication is that he will

be when his stomach is empty. Therefore in view of the approaching crisis he must be pumped full of "the spirit of patriotism and religion" without which no beneficent change is possible," so that when Marxian Socialism comes around it will find the premises already occupied. All we can say is that if this is the view of Mr. Ohnemus he will find few capitalists disposed to disagree with him.

All through the letter these contradictions appear, and sometimes so glaringly as to warrant the assertion that the writer is utterly deficient in logical reasoning power. For instance, the paper capped, pall carrying conventional workingman is said to be a "regular conception," a "semi-heraldic" figure. Yet in spite of the heroism and popularity we are told that few are willing to acknowledge themselves copies of this type. It might be asked how it became "popular" and how the assertion fits in with the statement given elsewhere that they (the workingmen) "know that they belong to the working class."

Some Socialists, he says, concede that capitalism has "all the champions of the plain people and all religion on its side," but he is not willing to do so, not because they are not on that side, but because they should not be on it. This is exactly the same logic (save the mark) by which some "neo-Socialists" persuade themselves that there is no class struggle because there should be none.

But perhaps we have given enough of these curious discrepancies to show the mental vagaries into which those who attempt to criticize a movement of which they know little or nothing are apt to fall. As a cold matter of fact, the broad assertion contained in the letter that clear cut Socialism is not being accepted by the working class has no foundation whatever, as anyone who has been a party member for the last five years or so knows well enough. While all may not be satisfied with the rate of progress it is undeniable that substantial progress has been made. There is no need to point out to us that "Socialism is of evolution." We know it and also know the futility of attempting to rush it by methods and tactics which violate the fundamental principles upon which the movement is based and which eventually defeat the object aimed at.

It does not follow that because capitalism successfully fools the workers, that socialists can adopt similar tactics. Not because of the immorality of the proceeding, but because Socialism can not be spread in that manner. It is a protest against shame and fraud and cannot masquerade as one itself without becoming one in reality. And it is just this fact that Mr. Ohnemus cannot see.

While we recognize to the full his good intentions in trying to help out the Socialist agitators who are "fighting against enormous odds" as he says, we would suggest in conclusion that he apply himself diligently to the study of Socialism as the best method of rendering such assistance. But it is this very thing that men of his type are most reluctant to do. They find it easier to concoct schemes for sugaring the pill than attempting to understand the nature of the pill itself. That knowledge can be assumed.

Above the Law.

"When five men can sit around a table and say that rates shall be so and so, and 'if at the end of the year this thing does not pan out as we think it ought to, we will make it right,' you have a pooling arrangement that cannot be reached by any law."

So says Mr. Charles A. Prouty, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He classifies the railroads into five great systems, the Vanderbilt, the Gould, the Pennsylvania, the Morgan-Hill and the Harriman, which control 135,000 miles of the 200,000 miles of railroads in this country. The roads outside of these systems, Mr. Prouty says, "begin nowhere and end nowhere," and are entirely dependent on the five great combinations for their existence.

Mr. Prouty no doubt speaks to a great extent from experience. But the Record Herald insinuates that he is liar in the following ingenious fashion:

"But perhaps Mr. Prouty doesn't mean exactly what he seems to say. It may be that he thinks there is no present law to prevent five men from governing the railway systems of America to suit themselves. Surely he does not believe that laws cannot be made to restrict the operations of those men or that the government cannot relieve them of their responsibilities if such action shall ever seem to be necessary."

The fact which both Mr. Prouty and the Record Herald ignore is that while laws can be made ostensibly for such purposes they cannot be enforced without the consent of those against whom they are aimed. Those five men represent the predominant capitalistic interests of the United States and there is no way of "reaching" them that does not entail the overthrow of the capitalist system itself.

The Vicious Circle.

A recent editorial in the Chicago Chronicle denouncing Senator Lodge and Secretary Root as partially responsible for the cruelties inflicted upon the Filipinos, concludes as follows:

Messrs. Root and Lodge are the strongest men of the present regime. We know that they have made war upon women and children. We know that they have ordered and defended the massacre and pillage of families, villages and provinces. We know that they are supporting tyranny.

The real question, therefore, is this: Are such men likely to respect the constitution and the laws which need to be reversed by the American people? To the last paragraph the Socialist most emphatically answers, "No." The Chronicle would answer its own ques-

tion in the same way, and not only the Chronicle, but every other newspaper, both Democratic and Republican, which dare to voice its honest sentiments. The Socialist well knows, however, that newspapers of the Democratic stripe only print such editorials to catch votes for the Democratic party. But suppose the Democrats were in power. Do you suppose the capitalists would allow their ultimate end—conquest of markets—to be interfered with? Nay, nay, Pauline! Capitalism stops short of nothing in order to accomplish its purpose. Under the present competitive system there is no solution of the matter in any other way. To keep our own factories going with their wonderfully increased productivity we must seek new markets, and if we cannot get the "Filipinos" to accept peacefully what we offer them, then we have got to shoot their life out of them. Wait, after the Filipinos have been thoroughly Americanized where will our army turn to then for new markets? And, finally, when the end has been reached, what is going to be then done with the overproduction here at home? Here we are then right back to the starting point—face to face with the question, as it is right now.

Therefore, why not accept the plan of the Socialists—stop producing for profit and produce for common use only? If we begin that now we shall be saved the barbarous act of annihilating the Filipinos and sacrificing thousands of lives of bright American youths at the altar of greed and capitalism. Va.

35th WARD VOTERS. ATTENTION!

Residents of Precincts Nos. 20, 21 and 23 are invited to get posted on Socialism.

Are you interested in your future welfare? No matter whether you are a Republican, Democrat, Prohibitionist or what else, you are an exception if you feel entirely satisfied with our present social and political conditions. Any thinking person must fully realize that the concentration of the means of production and distribution necessary for our existence within the hands of the few is not for the best interests of the many.

There is only one political party which offers a practical solution of this all-absorbing issue, and this party stands not only for this question, but for the interests of all workingmen first, last and all the time. No matter whether you are a superintendent of a factory or a common mill hand, a chief clerk head bookkeeper stenographer or telegrapher; a machinist carpenter, artist, professor, trainman, physician or a ditch digger, you are working for a salary. Therefore your interests are identical and by intelligently casting your ballot you may work out your own salvation and emancipation from this system of wage-slavery.

If placed in political power the Socialist Party will do this for you. Socialism is not anarchy as some people believe, and as some newspapers maliciously state. Neither do Socialists advocate "dividing up" and "no government," as some believe who are totally ignorant of the teachings of Socialism. Likewise neither does Socialism attack the church although a certain denunciation has seen fit to attack Socialism at every opportunity. In the front ranks of the Socialist Party today may be found leading Catholic and Protestant men and women laboring with their utmost zeal to bring about a more harmonious life.

It is up to you to get thoroughly posted on what Socialism is. With this object in view, a call has been issued to the residents of the above precincts for the purpose of forming Branch No. 4 of the 35th Ward, who will meet at the residence of Comrade Henry J. Wiegand, 624 West Jackson, (near Walnut Ave.), Wednesday evening, May 21st, at 8 o'clock. Men thoroughly posted on economics and the industrial problems will be on hand to cheerfully answer any and all questions propounded on the subject of Socialism and its aims, etc., etc.

Wiltshire's Lecture Tour.

A lecture tour through Michigan has been arranged for Comrade H. Gaylord Wiltshire. The dates are as follows: Clifford, May 30; Dryden and Almont, May 31; Flint, June 1; Kalamazoo, June 2; Battle Creek, June 3; Jonesville, June 4; Ann Arbor, June 5; Pontiac, June 6; St. Clair, June 7, and Detroit, June 8.

Comrade Wiltshire has been nominated for the Dominion Parliament by the Socialists of St. Thomas, Ont. The election takes place on May 23rd.

Debate at 87 N. Clark Street.

Resolved:—That the private ownership of the means of production and distribution—factories, mills, workshops, railroads, etc.—and NOT the liquor traffic, is the cause of poverty will be the subject of a debate between Ezra Cook, prohibitionist, and A. M. Simons, socialist.

Debate will take place at Ulich's Hall Saturday May 24th, 8 p. m. Seats free.

Nobody has yet referred to the recent catastrophe in the West Indies as being calculated to "stagger humanity." That is a phrase which properly applies to the Boer war though in all probability the loss of life there was not much more than half of what occurred in Martique and the neighboring islands. The real reason why the war in South Africa is thus referred to is because it cost a billion dollars to put it through, not because of the loss of life it occasioned. Humanity staggers only when the capitalist's pocket is touched or his interests endangered.

IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Work of the Socialist Representatives Carey and MacCartney in the Massachusetts Legislature. Time of the House taken up with Bills of Minor Importance. A Conservative Idea of Progress Answered by Carey. Capitalist Representative shows Fear of the Organized Working class Seeking Political Action. MacCartney Opposes the Passage of Increased Power to the Hands of the State Railroad Commissioners. Brewster, Strike is Being Vigorously Pushed, Strikers Being Debarred from Carry on the Fight.

Few matters of immediate interest to the readers of these letters have come before the legislature during the past two weeks. The Socialist members have had occasion to speak three times within that period—upon the resolve providing for a constitutional amendment whereby amendments may be submitted to the people upon the petition of 50,000 votes; against the bill providing that street railway locations be first approved by the state railroad commissioners; and a bill to permit licensed nonholders to furnish barbering until noon on Sundays, to guests who have resorted to the hotel for food and lodging.

The time of the house has been consumed in considering the Luce election bill, which seeks direct nomination of candidates, and which was passed after a long debate covering several days; a bill providing for district option in Boston on the license question, and which also passed; and a bill permitting the sale of candy, soda and fruit on Sunday—the latter a result of the rigid enforcement of the old blue laws, which makes the traditional Puritan Sabbath so beautiful in theory, so uncomfortable in practice. The bill passed and will become a law unless the worshippers of tradition in the Senate will otherwise.

The committee on constitutional amendments reported unanimously in favor of the bill providing for the referendum on constitutional amendments, and although the bill passed a third hearing, yet when the vote on roll call arrived, as provided by the constitution, it lacked the necessary two-thirds, and died right there. When the bill came up on Tuesday, April 28th, it was opposed only by Mr. Dana of Newton, who asked the reason why a change should be made in the constitution which had worked so well for years; only one other state had made such a provision in its constitution, and that was the new one of South Dakota. Carey replied to Dana and said in part:

"We are told many times that Massachusetts is in the van, and that she is the leader, in progress. Yet here is an argument made that Massachusetts is too old to accept a new thing and then when a new state has accepted the same thing it is pointed out as an argument against it that only one new state has accepted it. Pray, Mr. Speaker, what kind of a state may be expected to accept [his provision to the satisfaction of the member from Newton? Are we to lead by standing still, or shall we not lead by going ahead?"

The bill came up again on the Friday following when the principal opponent was Schofield of Malden, an able man and one of the conservative leaders in the house. He opposed this bill as he has every one introduced looking towards any change in existing affairs. He defended the constitution, and said that the adoption of the amendment proposed would keep the state in a constant turmoil, as the same amendment could be brought up again. We must protect ourselves from the 50,000 people organized in the trades unions of the state, who gather together each week to break down the barriers provided by the constitution. If this amendment was adopted.

MacCartney replied to Schofield by saying that the trades unions were the most democratic institutions under the present system, and that the working class were the most law abiding and patient class. It was because of that they urged the passage of this bill. He said he would rather trust the working class than the lawyers at the bar, or the ministry of the state.

The bill lacked 17 votes of having sufficient to pass, receiving 111 in favor and 64 against. The Boston Central Labor Union last Sunday blamed the Boston members for the defeat of the bill, some of them through absence and others voting against it.

There was a warm debate on the bill granting the state railroad commissioners power in the granting of locations for street railways. The bill was drafted on recommendation of the governor, and was opposed especially by the members from the towns, who objected to the control being taken from the towns and their selectmen. The two Socialists opposed the bill on the ground that the people of the towns were the best judges in the matter, and because the state commission was notoriously in favor of the corporations.

Among others Schofield of Malden favored the bill, as a wise provision under the proposition for combinations of railways which were coming. Carey asked Mr. Schofield what he meant by talk of concentration. Did he favor the bill because giving supervision to the railroad commissioners would promote concentration? Mr. Schofield said no; said he thought as concentration was going on, the board should have this power. Carey said he would rather trust the selectmen than the railroad commissioners, who had never rendered a decision in the interest of the people as opposed to the corporations.

MacCartney bitterly criticized the street railway committee for adversely reporting his bill on this question into the Senate, where it lay on the table. The time had not come for the state to establish a system of state supervision or control of streets in cities or towns. He thought the selectmen in the several towns were to be trusted before the railroad commissioners.

Upon a point of order, the bill was at last referred to the ways and means committee, and reported favorably by that committee on Thursday last. An amendment requiring that the decision of the commissioners be referred to a vote of the people, was rejected and the bill, by a vote of 69 to 25, passed to be engrossed.

On Friday the Sunday barbering bill was refused a third reading after a short discussion. The bill was objected to by the barbers unions because it opened up the way for the opening of all barbers shops on Sunday. Both socialists spoke against the bill.

A bill to provide for the establishment in cities and towns of emergency funds for the employment of the unemployed in times of business depression was under discussion when the house adjourned yesterday. It will probably be defeated.

The brewers strike is still on and the boycott is being vigorously pushed. A conference between the strike committee of brewery workmen, engineers and firemen unions and a committee of the employers took place on Wednesday last but did not result in an agreement. The men declined to accept any proposition that did not provide for arbitration in case of the discharge of any workmen. The employers offered a compromise granting a hearing to a discharged workman before his employer, but this was rejected by the strike committee as offering no protection to the union men.

At a mass meeting of the strikers held on Thursday morning the action of the committee was enthusiastically endorsed and it was unanimously decided to continue the fight. The boycott is an effective one and the outlook is in the strikers favor. In the meanwhile whatever the Socialist Press can do to help the workmen win should be done.

WILLIAM MAILLY,
Boston, Mass., May 16th 1902.

TEMPLE NOTES.

The Dramatic club had a fair-sized house last Saturday, to see "Tomkin's Hired Man." The writer wishes to apologize to the readers and also to the Dramatic club for calling this a "hilarious comedy." It was a melodrama. It was merely a misunderstanding. It is rather hard on a lot of struggling amateurs who have put in several weeks of hard work on a tear compelling drama, and then have their press agent tell the people that if they want to forget all their troubles and have a good laugh, they should take in the play.

On Sunday the usual lecture was given which was very well appreciated by the Sunday night audience. These lectures are getting popular and there are a great many new faces seen at the Temple since the course was started. As we said last week, they are purely of an educational character, and are just the thing for new members.

Prof. E. Untermann will deliver the fourth of the course tomorrow night (Sunday). Subject, "What We Know About the Human Family." There could hardly be a more interesting subject than this and Comrade Untermann knows how to handle it. The Zephyr Sextette, six well-known Swedish singers, who are in great demand throughout the city, will sing several selections preceding the lecture. To those who like good singing this will be a treat.

Tonight there will be nothing at the Temple. We want all the West Side members to go to the Chicago Socialist headquarters, to the smoker.

Socialist Dramatic Club.

The entertainment given by the Socialist Dramatic club at the Temple last Saturday night was successful as usual. A mistake was made in advertising the play as a comedy drama, it being a melodrama instead, but we hope that all those who were present will overlook the mistake. On Saturday, May 24th, the club will present one of the funniest plays yet given, entitled "Finnegans Fortune." If you want three hours of laughter, don't fail to attend. Don't forget the date, May 24th. We wish to ask the Socialists of the city to be a little patient with us. We are coming soon with Socialist plays and then look out!

The Circulation League.

Circulation League for pushing sale of the "Chicago Socialist" meets on Monday, May 19th, at 8 p. m., in the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. Members should not fail to attend. Weekly donation dates from April 28th. Collectors are Wm. Kellogg, 523 S. Western Ave., E. M. Stanland, 181 Washington St., and H. Horn, 37-14th Pl.

35th Ward Branch.

Organization Committee of the 27th and 35th Ward Branches meets Sunday 5:30 a. m. at Branch Headquarters Mosart and Armitage Aves.

Federation of German Societies at its tenth annual convention in Aurora, Ill., denounced the tendency of labor unions towards socialism. It is not known however whether the tendency of the earth to turn on its axis has as yet fallen under their ban.

Keep your eye on your subscription number.

According to a calculation in the Tribune of May 9th the number of anthracite coal miners affected by the strike was 148,827; their earnings during 1901 are given as \$36,223,099 or a trifle over \$240 for each miner employed. During that time they mined 25,000,000 tons of coal which retailed at \$3 and \$7 per ton in the large cities where it was mostly consumed. Making a liberal discount for transportation charges it will be seen that the miners received considerably less than one fifth of the value which their labor created—a striking example of how "dividing up" works out under capitalism.

The 31st and 32nd Ward Branches have decided to hold their senatorial convention on Sunday, May 24th, at the Englewood Turner Hall, 1148 W. 32nd Street.

Members of the Gas Workers of Chicago to the number of several hundred struck work on Monday to secure the re-instatement of 22 men who had been discharged for joining the organization which is but one month old.

Chicago and Indiana capitalists have formed a \$1,000,000 combination to fight the watch trust. It has acquired the plant of the Columbus Watch Co. of Columbus, O., and will double its capacity by autumn.

SOCIALIST PARTY PLATFORM.

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

Formerly the tools of production were owned and used by the individual worker. Today the machine which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working classes. It divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system. The interests of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, and fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are all political representatives of the capitalist class.

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

While we declare that development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider of the utmost importance for the S. P. to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

AS SUCH MEANS WE ADVOCATE:

- 1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to the employment, sickness and wages and shortening the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.
- 2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the workers in the product of labor.
- 3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, illness, unemployment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class.
- 4. The nationalization of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for this purpose, in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.
- 5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.
- 6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
- 7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.
- 8. But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure government control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the condition of the working class.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Headquarters, 181 Washington St. E. M. Stangland, secretary.

THE NORTH DIVISION ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 363 Sedgwick St. A. H. Schulz, secretary, 181 Washington St.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at 181 Washington St.

BRANCHES.

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

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—meets every Friday, 8 p. m., 414 Wabash Ave. (store). Rice Washbrough, Secretary, 175 East 2nd St.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 355 S. 42nd Street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. J. Gorman, 3569 State Street. Organizer, Louis Daigaard, 3705 State Street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night at 3116 Halsted St. Secretary, S. J. Gorman, 3569 State Street. Organizer, Louis Daigaard, 3705 State Street.

FIFTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Mondays, 8 p. m., at 2030 Archer Ave. Secretary, Mrs. A. M. Finsterbach, 3630 Archer Ave.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Monday nights at 419 E. 42d Street. Secretary M. Kleminger, 4514 Lake Ave. Organizer, A. J. Nielsen, 315—E. 42d Street.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 8 1/2 o'clock, at 642 E. 63rd Street. Secy., D. M. Smith, 616 Drexel Avenue. Organizer, Paul Pierce, 6047 Rhodes Ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Holds public meetings at Sherman Hall, 9140 Commercial Avenue, every Saturday evening. Business meeting at 272 79th Street every Wednesday evening. T. J. Vind, secretary, 272 79th Street.

NINTH, TENTH AND NINETEENTH WARDS—Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday at Porges' Hall, Jefferson and Maxwell streets; secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 522 W. Taylor Street.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday at Jusewitsch Hall, cor. 21st Street and Pauline Street. Secy., F. A. Zahman, 122 W. 27th St.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH—English and German combined, meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 114 W. 24th, near Oakley Ave. Secretary, G. J. Sinder, 1138 Albany Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Friday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 129 S. Western Ave. Secy Mrs. D. H. Daly, 461 S. Western Ave. Organizer W. E. Kellogg, 533 S. Western Ave. Phone Secley 553.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Mieses' Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western Aves. Secretary, Jas. P. Larsen, 547 W. Erie St. Organizer, L. A. Mitchell, 753 Austin Ave.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every Friday at 632 N. Campbell Ave. Secretary, Albert L. Oran, 419 W. Division St.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 1st Friday, Shenohof's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Aves. Secretary, O. Resekal, 546 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every first and third Friday at Danla Hall, 301 W. Chicago Ave. Secretary, A. Mork, 461 N. Wood St.

EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third Thursday at 439 Fulton St. Secretary, H. J. Moeller, 159 W. Madison St. Organizer, M. H. Taft, 330 W. Adams St.

TWENTIETH WARD—Secretary, J. R. Anderson, 81 Seelye Ave.; organizer, William H. Lemingwell, 743 W. Taylor Street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., 363 Sedgwick St. Sec. R. Morris, 181 E. Washington St.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every first and third Thursday in the month at 363 Sedgwick St. Secretary, Chas. Sand, 342 Wells St.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Meets first and third Tuesday 8 p. m., at 363 Sedgwick St. Secretary, R. Holthausen, Jr., 295 Cleveland Ave.

TWENTY-FOURTH—Every 1st and 3d Monday at N. W. corner Southport Avenue and Diversey Blvd. Secretary, E. L. Kras, 481 Lincoln Ave.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every Sunday 10 a. m. at Schott's Hall, 1063 Belmont St., corner Racine Ave. Secretary, Ruth Dick Hall, 1444 Cornell Avenue.

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

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—AVONDALE—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at 1775 N. Kedzie Ave. corner Berry Ave. 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. F. Gellismark, Secretary, 256 Monticello Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—CRAGIN—Every first and third Tuesday, Lincoln's Hall, 1018 N. 51st Ave. Secretary, George Janssen, 284 St. Paul Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 4—MEETS every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Mieses' Hall, cor. Kedzie and Armitage Aves. Secretary, J. Gould 423 McLean Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 5—SWEDISH SETTLEMENT—Meets every 1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 112 N. Francisco Ave. Secretary, Fred Whammund, 112 N. Whipple St.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 6—BERMOSA—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at 42 N. 41st Ave. Secretary, C. Disney, 124 N. Tripp Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 7—HANSEN PARK—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 3361 Grand Ave. Wm. Kileman, Secretary, 1123 N. 17th Ave.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Meets on call at 84 Ashland Ave. Organizer, Wm. S. Ellis, 5447 Ashland St.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every Friday at Mozart Hall, Armitage Ave and Mozart St. Secretary, John Peterson, 643 W. Fullerton St.

THIRTIETH WARD—Meets every Sunday 10 a. m. at N. W. Cor. 51st and Wentworth Ave. Organizer R. T. Sims, 5668 Wentworth Ave. Sec. Herman Inhoff.

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

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday, 8 p. m., at 763 53rd St. Secretary, Lolla M. Forberg, 6119 Halsted St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 713 Emerald Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every first and third Wednesday evening at 111th Street and Michigan Avenue; Secy. W. J. Cassidy, 2444—116th St. Organizer, H. DeBoer, 44 West 110th Street.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD NO. 2, Grand Crossing, meets second and fourth Monday at Grand Crossing Turner Hall, 75th & Dobson Ave. Organizer Hugo Meyers, 7946 Chauncey Ave. Sec. John T. Caulfield, 1133—75th St.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD NO. 3, West Fullman, meets Thursday at 11957 Emerald Avenue. Organizer, Christ Peterson, 1220 Union Avenue. Secretary Thomas F. Green 11533 Princeton Avenue.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every first and third Friday at 2249 Harrison St. Secretary H. G. Lowater, 2249 Harrison St. Organizer, Peter Pulthouse, 56 5th Ave.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Sacramento, H. Houlberg, 2093 W. Chicago Ave. Secretary, Geo. J. Simons, 149 N. Central Park Ave.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 2—Secretary, Geo. J. Simons, 149 N. Central Park Ave.

GERMAN BRANCHES—KARL MARX CLUB—Every first and third Monday evenings at 350 Larrabee St. near North Ave. Secretary, John Vogt, 380 Larrabee St.

FEDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st Monday of month at 1718 W. 51st St. and every 3d Monday at 4965 Archer Ave. Secretary, Michael Clemens, 24 40th St.

GERMAN WOMEN'S SOCIALIST CLUB—Meets every first Thursday in the month at 53 N. Clark St. at 2 p. m. Secretary, Mrs. Mary Stowick, 117 N. Irving Ave. All German women interested in the Socialist movement are invited to join this club.

GERMAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE—Meets every second Saturday of month at 55 N. Clark Street. Secretary, T. Slavers, 3612 W. 66th Street. Organizer, Julius Vahlteich, 1881 N. Halsted Street.

WILLIAM LIEBKNECHT CLUB—Meets every fourth Saturday at F. Wilke's Hall, 53 W. 140th St., cor. Loomis St. Secretary, R. Pusch, 194 W. 18th St.

SOCIALIST SAENGER BUND—Sings and rehearses every Tuesday eve, 8 p. m. Director, Hans Edermann, 55 N. Clark St., Lauterbach's Hall. Secretary, Oscar Gritschke.

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

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN BRANCH, No. 2 (Wilhelm Liebknecht Club)—Secretary, R. Pusch, 754 W. 18th St.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.—NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB No. 1—Meets every Wednesday evening at 383 Sedgwick Street at 8 p. m. All North Side comrades invited to attend.

LAKE VIEW DISCUSSION CLUB—Meets at Schott's Hall, 1205 Belmont Ave. corner Racine Ave. every Sunday at 10 a. m. All Lake View comrades invited to attend.

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

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 129 S. Western Ave.; F. P. Farber, Secy., 1024 W. Superior St.

LADIES' AUXILIARY—meets every Thursday at the Socialist Temple, 129 South Western Ave., 5 p. m. All women interested in socialism are invited to attend and become members. Interesting lectures and discussions. Mrs. D. H. Daly, Secretary, 461 South Western Avenue.

SOCIALIST MACHINISTS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Monday evening at 8 p. m., at the Socialist Temple, 129 S. Western Ave. Good speakers, lectures and discussions. Secretary, Geo. Tugwell, 115 Walnut St. Treasurer, John Mulrooney.

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NOTICE.

The Executive Committee has extended the time for the return of referendum on the Constitution to June 1st. E. M. STANGLAND, Gen. Sec.

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We have just issued a new series of four-page leaflets, each containing three pages of propaganda matter, with a blank for stamping the time and place of socialist meetings and an advertisement of the Chicago Socialist and of a few Socialist booklets. The leaflets will be supplied to ward branches at our office for only TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A THOUSAND. If sent by mail, the price will be 6 cents a hundred or 50 cents a thousand. Two titles are now ready, "Who are the Socialists?" and "A Country Where Strikes Don't Fall." Others will follow.

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