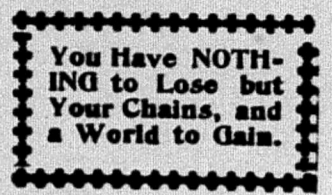


# ST. LOUIS LABOR.



OFFICE: 22 N. 4th St.

Phone: Kinloch, A1283.

VOL. IV.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1903.

NO. 115.

## FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1904. ORGANIZED CAPITAL VS. ORGANIZED LABOR.

### The Socialist Party of America Calls For Contributions to a Special Organizing Fund.

Omaha, Neb., April 10, 1903.

To the Members of the Socialist Party:

Comrades—A great opportunity confronts the Socialists of this country. The rapidly-growing sentiment for Socialism, the working class tendency towards independent political action, the increasing number of industrial conflicts and strikes, the futility of Civic Federations and Arbitration Commissions to avert these conflicts and produce harmony between the antagonistic forces represented by the working class and the capitalist class, the promulgation of decoy labor parties, the deterioration and breakup of the Democratic party, the abject failure of the Republican party to handle the trust question, and the open activity of the capitalist class in its opposition to Socialism; all these and hundreds of other evidences, apparent on every side, should teach us that the time has come when Socialists must prepare for the final struggle between Socialism and capitalism.

For years we have been sowing the seed for the ripening harvest. Socialist papers and literature, agitators and writers, scholars and thinkers have grown in number until they can be found in every city, town and village in North America. Our press extends into every state and territory, and turn which way it will, the capitalist class sees the doom of the present system written in an increased Socialist vote. All this has come to pass after years of work and trial on the part of men and women now living, and of brave souls who have passed away ere the dreams they dreamed came true.

One thing above all others remains for the Socialists to do at this time. The circulation of the entire Socialist press must continue to increase, our lecturers and speakers must continue to attract larger and larger audiences, and the capitalist class must give more and more attention to Socialism; but we must be organized to take full advantage of the agitation, education and publicity that will surely follow. We must co-ordinate our efforts and conserve our energies so that the forces that make for Socialism shall be crystallized at the ballot box in an effective demand for the co-operative commonwealth. It is imperative that the Socialist party be so organized during this year that electoral tickets can be nominated in every state in the Union for the national election of 1904.

To achieve this, the national headquarters must have money with which to work. We are developing plans by which every state can be covered with organizers, and every Socialist enrolled as a party member. We must enter the national campaign with an organization that will place the Socialist party at least second when the votes are counted. This can be accomplished if the Socialists themselves but choose to will it so.

We, therefore, call upon you to contribute what you can to a special organizing fund, to be used by the national headquarters for immediate or-

ganizing purposes. We can not have a strong and effective organization unless we have organizers, and we can not have organizers so long as we are without the necessary funds to ensure their taking the field. While the regular revenue of the national office is growing steadily, yet part of this must go toward relieving the party of its legitimate debts, which have already been unsettled too long. These debts must be cleared as soon as possible, and we have already begun a systematic effort to bring this about.

The special organizing fund will be used to the best advantage of the entire movement. Many states, already organized, need assistance in order to revive delinquent locals, to encourage other locals, now working, and to organize new ones. If we can get the organized states into a condition where a steady revenue is assured the respective state committees and the national committee, the state will be strengthened and provision thereby made for extensive operations in unorganized states. An organizer must be sent through the southern states, where interest is growing, and where organizations that will provide tours for speakers must be formed. Interstate tours for reliable organizers and speakers will be arranged. We intend to make the national office the headquarters for the best party lecturers, thus ensuring economy in every way, guaranteeing a systematic method of conducting our propaganda, and at the same time enabling this office to fulfill its real mission as the national agitation bureau of the Socialist Party.

All this can be achieved in a comparatively short time, comrades, if you will help do it. We know that the demands upon your meager resources are never ending, but we wish to impress you with the fact that \$1,000,000 expended for organizing purposes by this office within the next few months will return in increased revenue and membership many times over before the year closes; and we want, and should have, at least that sum by May 1. We do not wish to go to the expense of issuing subscription lists, but we request that locals get out such lists in their respective localities. There are many sympathizers who will subscribe to our fund if their attention is called to it.

Socialists of America, you must act now, so that the Socialist Party can enter the national campaign next year fully equipped to meet the enemy in the first great national struggle between Socialism and capitalism.

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM MAILLY,  
National Secretary.

Approved:

J. P. ROE,  
JOHN M. WORK,  
ERNEST UNTERMANN,  
GEORGE H. TURNER,  
SAMUEL LOVETT,

Local Quorum.

NOTE.—Contributions will be received direct at this office by the national secretary or through the various state committees. Acknowledgment will be made in the Socialist press. Prompt action is requested, and remember every penny counts.

### The Labor Movement Viciously Attacked by President Parry of the National Association of Manufacturers.

New Orleans, April 14.—The National Association of Manufacturers, representing hundreds of millions of invested American capital, began at Tulane hall to-day what promised to be the most important annual convention in the history of the organization.

The open and avowed hostility of President D. M. Parry toward the methods of organized labor has attracted wide attention and the largely increased delegate representation from the various manufacturing states of the north was declared by the members to be largely due to the interest taken by the members in the labor question.

Large delegations from the eastern and New England states arrived Sunday and yesterday and the special train bearing representatives of the middle states section came in this morning with President Parry and other officers of the association.

After addresses of welcome by Mayor Paul Capdeville of New Orleans and Gov. W. W. Heard, to whom President Parry responded, the convention settled itself to the serious business of the session, beginning with the reading of the president's annual report.

After calling attention to the marked growth of the National Association of Manufacturers, which now has over 2,100 members on its roll, Mr. Parry immediately took up the question of the battle between the manufacturers and organized labor in connection with the eight-hour and anticonspiracy bills, which were defeated at the last session of congress. Referring to this contest, Mr. Parry said:

EFFECT FAR-REACHING.

"By its determined opposition to the passage of the eight-hour and the anti-injunction bills this association performed what, to my mind, was a great public service, the full significance of which is, perhaps, not realized even by many who were foremost in condemning those measures.

"The mere defeating of these two bills does not tell the story. What was done that was much more important and far-reaching was to give an opportune check to Socialistic impulse. It is impossible to blind our eyes to the fact that a large mass of the people, forgetful of the liberties and blessings they now enjoy, are with restless ardor striving to force the nation to what must eventually mean industrial disaster, if not anarchy and despotism.

"Organized labor, an army presumably two million strong, feeling its strength and exultant over many victories it had won, concluded last winter that the time was ripe to make congress engraft upon the statute books of the nation its sprigs of Socialism, legalizing those denials of individual rights which it has heretofore sought to enjoin by force. It drew up and fathered the eight-hour and anti-injunction bills, the former of which could well have been entitled 'an act to repeal the bill of rights guaranteeing the freedom of the individual,' and the latter should have been termed 'a bill to legalize strikes and boycotts.'

"The introduction in congress of

such measures as these and the support they received there and from the press and public can only be regarded as ominous manifestations of the deep-seated power of an organization which in late years has had such an insidious growth that we find it dominating to a dangerous degree the whole social, political and governmental systems of the nation.

UNAMERICAN UNION.

"Once thoroughly alive to the true nature of this unamerican institution of organized labor as at present conducted, the people, I firmly believe, will place their stamp of disapproval upon it, and it will dwindle in power faster than it grew.

"Perhaps a new form of unionism will take its place—a beneficent unionism—for the right of the workmen to organize within the spirit of the federal constitution is not to be disputed. The employers of this country have no quarrel with the men that work for them, considered as individuals. The welfare of those who toil in our factories calls for our most earnest consideration. But what we must protest against is the unwarranted usurpation of rights and the disastrous industrial policy which characterizes them in their present associated capacity.

"Organized labor knows but one law, and that is the law of physical force—the law of the Huns and vandals, the law of the savage. All its purposes are accomplished either by actual force or by the threat of force. It does not place its reliance in reason and justice, but in strikes, boycotts and coercion.

"It is, in all essential features, a mob power, knowing no master except its own will, and is continually condemning or defying the constituted authorities. The stronger it grows the greater a menace it becomes to the continuance of free government, in which all of the people have a voice.

"It is, in fact, a despotism springing into being in a midst of liberty-loving people.

"Many a man whose only fault was that he stood upon his rights has been made to suffer outrage, and even death, and many an employer has been brought face to face with financial ruin. These wrongs cry unto Heaven, and yet an unaroused public sentiment too often permits them to go unheeded and unpunished.

DICTATES TO PRESS.

"It extends its tactics of coercion and intimidation over all classes, dictating to the press and to the politicians, and strangling independence of thought and American manhood.

"It denies to those outside its ranks the individual right to dispose of their labor as they see fit—a right that is one of the most sacred and fundamental of American liberty.

"While it seeks to compel men already employed in the trades to enlist under its banner, it at the same time seeks to prevent outsiders from entering the trades. It foists upon employers rules limiting the number of apprentices, some unions going so far as to say there shall be no apprentices. The boys from the farm now come to the cities and find the doors of the trades shut against them.



"While lawyers, doctors and men in other unorganized vocations are glad to teach young men their knowledge, the trades unionist refuses to do so, and employers are now forced to endow technical schools, in the hope of obtaining that supply of new blood for their workshops which is essential to the prevention of dry rot.

"Organized labor is an organization of manual labor, trained and untrained, of men who do as they are told and who depend upon the brains of others for guidance. That wide field of labor in which mental capacity is a greater or less requisite on the part of the workers is not represented by it, and can not be for the obvious impossibility of organizing brains.

"The rule that organized labor seeks to establish is, therefore, the rule of the least intelligent portion of labor.

#### MUSCLE VS. INTELLIGENCE.

"Composed as it is of men of muscle, rather than the men of intelligence, and commanded by leaders who are at heart disciples of revolution, it is not strange that organized labor stands for principles that are in direct conflict with the natural laws of economics. Its first great principle is that an arbitrary division of the production would be better than the division regulated by natural law, provided, however, that it can dictate what this division shall be. It says to capital and to mental and unorganized labor:

"We shall take this proportion of the products of human industry and you may have the balance. If you do not agree to this arrangement you are 'unfair,' you are enemies of the 'poor working man,' you are 'oppressors,' and if you do not peacefully submit to our terms we will compel you to do so by force."

"Organized labor is particularly denunciatory of trusts, but what greater trust is there than itself? It is the grand trust of the times. It is the muscle trust, the trust of men who make their living by manual labor.

"Organized labor and the Socialist party differ in one essential respect. The former seeks to bring about Socialism by forcible methods, and the latter seeks the same end through the ballot box."

Marshall Cushing, national secretary, read his annual report, showing an increase in membership of 100 per cent. in the last year, and a satisfactory financial condition.

The chairman announced his standing committees, and at one o'clock an adjournment for luncheon was taken.

The afternoon session was devoted to annual reports and the offerings of resolutions.

The delegates are being entertained by New Orleans in royal fashion. To each delegate has been given a handsome souvenir watch fob, done in oxidized silver and handsomely engraved.

The above report from the New Orleans convention of the National Manufacturers' association is certainly interesting and important to organized labor.

President Parry's annual report is simply a repetition of his old "declaration of war" against the labor movement. However, this latest vicious attack of the gentleman is of exceptional importance in so far as it has been made in the shape of an official report to the annual convention of the National Manufacturers' association. The trades unions of this country may well be on their guard, as there are 2,100 manufacturers organized under Mr. Parry's leadership! This does not sound like "harmony between capital and labor" so slyly advocated by Mark Hanna & Co., of the Civic Federation.

Mr. Parry deserves credit for frankly stating the real aims and objects of his national association of manufacturers. Without any hypocrisy he takes up the question of the battle between the manufacturers and organized labor in connection with the eight-hour and anticonspiracy

bills, which were defeated at the last session of congress. Referring to this contest, Mr. Parry said:

"By its determined opposition to the passage of the eight-hour and the anti-injunction bills this association performed what, to my mind, was a great public service, the full significance of which is, perhaps, not realized even by many who were foremost in condemning those measures. The mere defeating of these two bills does not tell the story. What was done that was much more important and far-reaching was to give an opportune check to Socialistic impulse."

To fight labor legislation, such as the eight-hour bills, anti-injunction bill, etc., and to "protect the freedom of the individual." In other words: to keep labor in eternal bondage and slavery and give the capitalist the freedom to do as he pleases: to make men work long hours for starvation wages; to exploit women and children, and grind their very life blood into profits—this is the "freedom of the individual" Mr. Parry desires for his capitalist members.

To this kind of freedom organized labor objects, claiming the right to unite the wage workers for mutual protection against the "capitalist freedom," which means slavery and ruin to the millions of toilers.

Organized labor realizes that its success in the great struggle for economic and social improvements and for the emancipation from wage slavery involves the question of might and power.

We may talk and philosophize about the inalienable rights of labor and the justice of our cause—no capitalist or organization of capitalists will pay much attention to it. The moment, however, we organize and appear in the arena as a combined force, a united power, ready to demand our rights, ready to fight for our rights, that very moment our influence will be felt, our rights will be respected, our voice will be heard, our demands will be discussed and granted, provided we have power enough to enforce them.

Why? Because, by our united efforts and opposition we touch the capitalists' hearts, i. e., his pocket-book, the weakest spot in his entire makeup.

Mr. Parry says:

"Organized labor and the Socialist party differ in one essential respect. The former seeks to bring about Socialism by forcible methods, and the latter seeks the same end through the ballot box."

We don't know what the gentleman means by speaking of "forcible methods." By the very act of organizing into a union the wage workers become a force, an important factor, and if Mr. Parry thinks that the trades unionists will ever fall on their knees and pray and beg the capitalist class for better conditions, he is sadly mistaken. That time has passed. Demand! Demand! Demand!

This is the modern voice of labor. Demand and enforce your demands, because the world belongs to all of you. You are the creators of all values.

Labor has nothing to lose but its chains, and a world to gain.

#### MARK HANNA & CO.

Working the Other End of the Scheme to Break the Power of Organized Labor.

While Mr. Parry is using the club, Mark Hanna is using honey to catch the flies.

Mark Hanna is trying to establish a St. Louis branch of his Civic Federation. Read the following communication:

ST. LOUIS METAL TRADES' ASSOCIATION.

St. Louis, April 3, 1903.

Mr. G. A. Hoehn, City:

Dear Sir—There is a movement on

foot to establish in St. Louis a local branch of the National Civic Federation, an organization having as its object prevention of strikes and labor troubles by all fair and lawful means. By mediation, conciliation and voluntary arbitration. The movement is indorsed by many of our prominent men and business organizations.

New York has such an organization. Buffalo, Philadelphia and Chicago will have local organizations shortly. St. Louis, on account of the coming World's fair, will need such an organization more than any other city. Strikes and labor troubles are increasing in St. Louis at an alarming rate. Unless a united effort is made at this time by the three parties affected in every labor difficulty, the employer, wage earner and the public, St. Louis and the World's fair will suffer greatly.

There is no nobler course, no worthier object, no better business proposition than a united effort of every true citizen of St. Louis to stop strikes and labor troubles.

Mr. Ralph Easley, general secretary of the National Civic Federation, has promised to come to St. Louis shortly to aid in forming the St. Louis Civic Federation. Can we count on your indorsement, co-operation and moral support?

We would appreciate an expression from you.

ST. LOUIS METAL TRADES' ASSOCIATION.  
(Seventy Employers of Metal Workers.)

F. SCHWEDTMANN, President.  
Chemical Building, City.

A similar communication was received by the Central Trades and Labor Union at its last Sunday's meeting, which was silently received and filed.

The trades union and Socialist movements will grow numerically and intellectually. Its victorious onward march can not be prevented. The modern class struggle is on. The final outcome will be the victory of labor and Socialism, the abolition of wage slavery and the establishment of the Socialist republic where the producers of all wealth will enjoy the results of their labor, and where drones, such as Messrs. Parry, Mark Hanna & Co. will be unknown.

#### LABOR UNIONS, ATTENTION!

Will you give an excursion during the coming season? If so, select the excursion town of the future—Mill-

stadt, Ill. The Millstadt Brewery Co. is the only brewery in the vicinity of St. Louis using the Brewery Workers' union label. Millstadt has the Liederkrantz park, which excursionists will find a splendid place of enjoyment. Make your arrangements now. All further information concerning railroad rates, conditions, etc., will be gladly given by Mr. GEO. DISTLER, Manager Millstadt Brewery Co., Millstadt, Ill. MR. DISTLER is an old member of St. Louis Brewers and Maltsters' Union No. 6. and will do all in his power to advance the cause of organized labor.

Millstadt is situated on the M. & O. railroad, about 27 miles from St. Louis.

#### SOCIALIST ALDERMAN JOHNSON.

A Union Wood Carver Representing the 33rd Ward in the Chicago City Council.

[Chicago Chronicle.]

William Johnson, who was elected alderman from the Thirty-third ward, Tuesday, is the first Socialist to enter the exclusive precincts of the aldermanic body on a straight Socialist platform. Mr. Johnson is also one of the youngest aldermen. He is but 28 years of age. He believes in Socialism more implicitly than in anything else.

He is steeped in the logic of the doctrine, and his slogan for years has been: "Do away with rents, profits and interest." To him Socialism is the thing which is to guide all mankind to an ideal plane of living. He is sincere, but his sincerity does not make him at all egotistic.

That Socialism will rule the country in a few years he believes firmly. "In 1908," said he yesterday, at his little home in Pullman, "there will be only two great parties—the Socialist Party and the Capitalist Party. The Capitalist Party will be represented by the republicans. There will be a fierce presidential battle. The Socialist Party may lose, but in 1912 it will elect its president."

SOCIALIST MAYOR FOR CHICAGO.

At that time he says there will be a Socialist mayor in Chicago, the common council will be made of men of that belief, and laws will have been made by Socialist legislators for the benefit of the man who works. A short time after this he predicted that the stockholder, the man called



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by the Socialists the leech of society, will have disappeared.

Then he says true industrial liberty will have been brought about, and society will be in a condition in which the laborer will own and control the means of production and distribution, and receive the full social product of his labor.

"What will you do for your party up there in the city council chamber?" he was asked.

"I will stand upon the straight Socialist platform," he answered. "Labor is the source of all wealth, and it demands that labor retain all it produces and control the process of production."

"What will you advocate on the floor of the council chamber?"

"I will advocate those things which look right to me and the principles of Socialism seem right—they are right."

#### SINCERE IN HIS BELIEFS.

Mr. Johnson is an interesting young man. He is interesting because he is so sincere in the belief of the doctrines which he has set out to make stronger in the minds of the workers. He is himself a union labor man, being a member of the International Wood Carvers' association. Wood carving is his trade and he is now employed at the Pullman shops. During most of his campaign he worked at his trade.

He is an enthusiastic amateur yachtsman. In 1900 he owned the yacht Niobe, a thirty-footer, extremely swift in her class. At the open regatta which was given under the auspices of the Columbia Yacht club on July 4 of that year he won with the Niobe a beautiful cut glass jar with a silver lid finely inscribed. The jar now rests on his writing desk at home.

"There are no cigars in it, though," he said yesterday in showing it to a visitor, "because I do not smoke."

In September of the same year he and his brother started in their yacht down the old Illinois-Michigan canal. They went clear to New Orleans. Painted on each side of the mainsail was the following in great black letters:

\* ..... \*  
: VOTE FOR SOCIALISM. :  
\* ..... \*

#### SIGN ATTRACTS ATTENTION.

This sign attracted a great deal of attention and Mr. Johnson was often hailed from the bank and asked to tell the dwellers in some little river town about it. This he was willing to do because the trip was made for the purpose of studying the social conditions as they existed along the river. Reaching New Orleans the yacht was sold and the brothers returned on the train. But they had been gone nearly six months before they reached Chicago again.

Mr. Johnson is also an amateur photographer and is capable of exhibiting to his friends some excellent views. While on the cruise to New Orleans he took 240 views of the river banks, landscapes and little towns.

Being compelled to go to work when he was very young he has educated himself. He speaks like a man of considerable learning.

"Where did you receive your education?" he was asked yesterday.

"Out of these," he answered as he waved his hand to many volumes of books packed neatly in cases. "They have been my teacher. I do not know how well they have taught me, but I know I am much better off than if I had not read them."

A rule which Mr. Johnson follows rigidly and one which he formulated himself is: "DRINK LESS BEER AND BUY MORE BOOKS."

"The fact is," he said, "I DRINK NO BEER AT ALL and I buy all THE BOOKS I CAN AFFORD."

CARE USED IN BUYING BOOKS.

A look around the room was assurance enough for this statement. There were not so many volumes, not more than 300, but one could not

help but be impressed at the care which had evidently been used in selecting them. Many of them, to be sure, touched upon the principles of the science of life. There were several Roycroft books, some by Ruskin, poems by Longfellow, while Darwin's "Origin of the Species" was given prominence. Foremost among all, however, were Walt Whitman's poems. "Walt Whitman is my STRONG-HOLD," he said.

Mr. Johnson is fond of outdoor life, but he is greatly handicapped by an accident which happened in 1893. That was when he was but 18. Returning from the WOODS, WHERE HE WENT TO READ WHITMAN, he thought to get home quicker by "FLIPPING" A TRAIN which was passing. A farmer found him a short time afterward with one foot so badly crushed that AMPUTATION WAS NECESSARY.

#### TOOK A LONG BICYCLE TRIP.

In 1901, however, he rode a bicycle across Indiana and Ohio, left the wheel at Cleveland and went on to the pan-American exposition. He is a Norwegian and is unmarried. He lives with his mother and four little brothers and sisters at 346 Fulton street, Pullman. He was born at Christiana, Norway, and came to the United States when he was THIRTEEN YEARS OLD.

His father was a rugged old Norse sea captain, being master of many barks which touched at European and Asiatic ports. He died in 1896, being then employed in the shops at Pullman.

Mr. Johnson is fond of traveling and has been all over the United States and part of Canada, studying sociology in all the cities he visited. He has been an ardent Socialist since 1896, although he was interested in the movement before that time.

"When I was very young I did not think things were exactly right," he said, "and when I studied Socialism I concluded that was the doctrine to make things right."

He is intensely interested in the Roycrofters and has spent a good deal of time in studying at Sing Sing prison.

In appearance he is a typical Norseman as to color, being a decided blonde with curly light hair. He is, however, rather too slender to be called rugged and although he has an artificial foot he limps a trifle.

During his campaign he made only nine speeches, but was a personal friend of half the workers of the ward and he says it was the UNION LABOR VOTE which made him alderman.

#### Free Lecture Hall.

The People's Fund and Welfare association offer the use of their hall at the northwest corner Eleventh and Locust streets, free of charge, to all organizations for open lectures, entertainments and discussions on social, educational, economic, and all questions of vital interest to the people.

The hall can be secured by addressing Joshua A. Nichols, or Mrs. E. C. Kelly, chairman of the house com-

#### WELFARE HALL.

Economic class at Welfare hall, Sunday, 10:30 to 12 m. Topic: "The Rise of Organization in Society." All welcome.

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Meeting every second Thursday at 8 o'clock  
p. m. at P. F. & W. HALL, 11 and Locust Sts.  
A. J. LAWRENCE, Secretary.  
2521 Benton Street.

**NOTE.** ST. LOUIS LABOR and AR-  
BEITER-ZEITUNG are the  
Official Organs of the Labor Press Council.



## CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers changing their residence are re-  
quested to promptly notify this office of new  
address. Also state old address.

## Capitalism and Boodle.

Give us a business administration!  
Give us a clean city! Help to clean the  
city!

We have a business administration  
—and an excellent one. Every politi-  
cian in St. Louis and in Jefferson  
City has been in business, and the  
business was a success and prosper-  
ous.

Democratic and Republican politi-  
cians are nominated and elected on  
business principles. Business suc-  
cess means to make plenty of profits.  
Our politicians went into political  
business and made profits.

That's all.

Democratic and Republican business  
men, corner grocers, saloonkeepers,  
shyster lawyers and ward heelers  
were elected to our municipal and  
state legislative bodies to do business  
for themselves and the capitalist  
class as represented by the old par-  
ties. What is the result?

Too much business. Some of the  
lawmakers made too much money.  
This made others feel sore, and they  
began telling where the boodle money  
came from.

Our city hall boodlers are still at  
large. They will remain at large.  
Our capitalists that put up the bribe  
money and engineered the boodle  
schemes can not afford to let these  
convicted boodlers go to the peniten-  
tiary, because this would cause more  
trouble, more investigation and more  
conviction.

Let us be honest about it. If the  
bribe givers, Wainwright, Philip  
Stock, Chas. Turner, Nicolaus and oth-  
er millionaire corruptionists, are al-  
lowed to go free and parade as lead-  
ing citizens and World's fair directors,  
we certainly see neither sense nor  
justice in sending the hungry politi-  
cal curs of aldermen and state legis-  
lators to jail.

Capitalist legislation is buying and  
selling capitalist laws and privileges  
to the highest bidder. Everybody  
knows this.

Lieut.-Gov. John A. Lee, his broth-  
er Robert, United States senator and  
ex-Gov. Stone, Sentars Farris, Schoen-  
laub, etc., and undoubtedly a number  
of the representatives, perhaps the  
majority, if not all of them, are in-  
volved in this boodle business, be-  
cause all of them were elected to  
"make something." It is disgusting  
to read the hypocritical editorial de-  
nunciations in the capitalist press, be-  
cause the same press has been the  
cesspool of political corruption from  
the very first day of its existence.

Capitalism is politically bankrupt  
and rotten to the core; it is socially  
bankrupt and rotten. The time has  
come when the working class must  
enter upon its historical mission and

take charge of the reigns of govern-  
ment. The era of Socialism has be-  
gun. The Socialist Party will be the  
coming political power in this coun-  
try, as well as elsewhere. The vic-  
tory of Socialism means the victory  
and emancipation of labor. Wage sla-  
very must go, the Socialist co-opera-  
tive commonwealth will take the place  
of our present system of capitalist  
anarchy and wholesale corruption and  
crime.

**BUT REMEMBER:** The emancipa-  
tion of the working class must be  
achieved by the working class them-  
selves.

## MAY FIRST DEMONSTRATION.

**Grand Parade From Concordia Turner  
Hall to Hashagen's Hall, Where the  
C. T. & L. U. will Celebrate and  
Listen to an Address of  
Max Hayes of  
Cleveland.**

This year's May Day demonstration  
will be a successful and very impres-  
sive affair. The committees are hard  
at work to make the final prepara-  
tions. The full programme will be  
published later.

The German Workingmen's Educa-  
tional Society, Brewers' and Malsters'  
union, Beer Bottlers' union, Freight  
Handlers, Coopers, etc., the Working-  
men's Singing society, the Wood  
Workers' No. 12, and the Socialists  
will do all in their power to assist  
the Central Trades and Labor union  
in order to make this international  
festival of labor a success.

The demonstration will take place  
Friday, May 1, in the afternoon and  
evening.

**AT 1:30 O'CLOCK P. M.**

A mass meeting will be called to  
order at Concordia Turner hall,  
Thirteenth and Arsenal streets. All  
union men and Socialists that can get  
off in the afternoon are requested to  
attend this meeting. Short addresses  
in English and German will be deliv-  
ered; songs and musical selections  
are also on the programme.

**AT 2:30 O'CLOCK, FORMATION OF  
PARADE.**

At 2:30 o'clock the meeting will ad-  
journ and the men, women and chil-  
dren will prepare for the parade.

Our women comrades and friends  
are requested to bring their children  
along and have them take part in the  
parade.

**PARADE STARTS AT 3 O'CLOCK.**

At 3 o'clock sharp the parade will  
start from Concordia Turner hall.  
Excellent union bands of Hashagen's  
have been secured for the parade. The  
line of march will be announced later;  
it will probably go from Concordia  
Turner hall, Thirteenth and Arsenal,  
north on Thirteenth to Lynch, east  
to Broadway, and north to Hasha-  
gen's hall, where the official pro-  
gramme will commence at 4 o'clock.

**MAX HAYES THE SPEAKER OF  
THE DAY.**

Max Hayes, of Cleveland, O., the  
well known labor leader and Social-  
ist, delegate of International Typo-  
graphical union to the New Orleans  
convention of the A. F. of L., and  
elected by said convention to repre-  
sent the A. F. of L. at the next Brit-  
ish Trades Union congress in London,  
will be the speaker of the day. Cer-  
tainly every Socialist and progressive  
union man will be anxious to listen to  
this eloquent speaker. He is the man  
who challenged President Parry of  
the National Manufacturers' associa-  
tion to discuss the question of Labor  
and Socialism.

**HASHAGEN'S HALL**

Is undoubtedly the best hall for such  
a labor demonstration as the May Day  
festival. There is the larger dancing  
hall, and the smaller concert and the-  
ater hall, both at our disposal. These  
spacious and splendidly decorated  
halls will accommodate 10,000 peo-  
ple, and if necessary 15,000 may find  
room for celebrating and enjoying

themselves.

The programme at Hashagen's will  
include concert and dance music, the-  
atrical performances by Hashagen's  
artists, songs by the workingman's  
singing societies, Vorwaerts, Her-  
wegh Saengerbund, Freiheit and Ari-  
on.

Admission 10 cents a person; chil-  
dren free.

## THE SOCIALIST VICTORIES.

**At the April Municipal Elections in  
Various Parts of the Country.**

The following election results fur-  
nish proof that the prospects for a  
largely-increased Socialist vote in 1904  
are favorable. Socialists were elect-  
ed as follows: Sheboygan, Wis.—  
Chas. Born, mayor; Schoen, treasur-  
er; Dean, attorney; Schmith, assess-  
or; Hinze and Becker, justices;  
Schulz, Haack, Brockman, Pfister and  
Custer, aldermen; Zehms and Meyer,  
school commissioners. Kiel, Wis.—  
Amann, president council. Two Riv-  
ers, Wis.—One school board member,  
one alderman. Plymouth, Wis.—San-  
ders, councilman. Chicago, Ill.—  
Johnson, alderman. Butte, Mont.—One  
alderman. Anaconda, Mont.—Mayor,  
police magistrate, three aldermen.  
Red Lodge, Mont.—Hall and Burke,  
aldermen. Kenosha, Wis.—One coun-  
cilman. Mystic, Ia.—One Socialist  
elected.

The following places have reported  
increased votes: Xenia, O., 141,  
against 128 at the preceding election;  
Bucyrus, O., 79, against 55; Dayton,  
O., 1,220, against 974; Joplin, Mo., 233,  
against 97; Excelsior, Mo., 421, against  
126; Crookston, Minn., 218, against  
100; Battle Cheek, Mich., 1,553, against  
706; Jackson, Mich., 979, against 17;  
Averill, Mich., 21, against 2; Marshall,  
Mich., 148, against 49; Williamston,  
Mich., 54, against 36; Alpena, Mich.,  
150, against 71; Breckenridge, Mich.,  
43, against 12; Wichita, Kas., 343,  
against 164; Fort Scott, Kas., 421,  
against 86; Burton, Kas., 124, against  
25; Webster City, Ia., 78, against 30;  
Lafayette, Col., 74, against 9; White-  
water, Wis., 72, against 6; Janesville,  
Wis., 345, against 23.

Socialism is marching on!

## SOCIALIST VOTERS' UNION.

**The German Workingmen's Educational  
Society Reorganized.**

The German Workingmen's Educa-  
tional society met last Saturday even-  
ing at Dewey hall, 2301 South Broad-  
way, and decided to reorganize under  
the name of "Socialist Voters'  
Union." The object of this new or-  
ganization is to effect a better sys-  
tem of organization among the So-  
cialist voters. To-day four-fifth of our  
voters are unknown to our active par-  
ty members and can not be reached  
for effective work during the cam-  
paign. The dues were fixed at 25  
cents per year. Comrade Joseph  
Glader is secretary. The member-  
ship cards will be ready within a  
week. The Socialist Voters' union  
will avoid all noisy, wordy agitation  
and get down to quiet, hard work of  
Socialist propaganda. While the com-  
rades may not read many lengthy re-  
ports in our papers about this organ-  
ization they will hear of some good  
work before our next presidential  
campaign. Applications for member-  
ship will be received at the meetings  
or at the office of this paper. All ap-  
plications must be accompanied by  
the yearly dues of 25 cents.

JOSEPH GLADER, Secretary.

P. S.—The next meeting of the So-  
cialist Voters' union will be held this  
evening, Saturday, at 8 o'clock. Those  
wishing to join are requested to at-  
tend. J. G.

**UNDER SOCIALISM there will be  
industrial as well as political inde-  
pendence.**

## ASK FOR UNION GOODS

Patronize All the Union Labels.

Union men and women, and all  
friends of Organized Labor should  
not forget to look for the union label  
before purchasing goods. Organized  
Labor is beginning to realize the im-  
portance of putting its trade-mark on  
every article which it aids in making.  
It practically makes every union man  
a member of a great co-operative so-  
ciety whose members trade with one  
another. The labor man or friend of  
union labor who buys a labeled arti-  
cle makes a market for union labor  
to that extent. As soon as manufac-  
turers and dealers find that there is a  
special demand for labeled goods  
they will hunt for union labor to  
make these goods, thereby improv-  
ing labors' conditions and assisting in  
the struggle for labor's emancipa-  
tion from the system of wage slavery.

## People's Fund and Welfare Association.

The board of directors of the Peo-  
ple's Fund and Welfare association  
meets the second Tuesday of each  
month. General meeting of the as-  
sociation on the 4th Tuesday of each  
month. All members are requested to

**UNDER SOCIALISM** men will not  
frequent public houses because of a  
dingy, miserable home, or because of  
the lack of fit clothing to appear else-  
where.

**UNDER SOCIALISM** there will be  
nothing to prevent each from holding  
such ideas, religious and otherwise, as  
to him seems best; and the facilities  
for obtaining reliable information will  
enable all to reach more accurate con-  
clusions.

**UNDER SOCIALISM** there will be  
no Penrhyns in the way when the  
people wish to dig and use the mate-  
rial that nature has provided for  
them.

The education and surroundings of  
women, mainly tending, as they do,  
to develop the feelings at the expense  
of the other faculties, furnish more-  
over an explanation for the greater  
passionateness of the sex, which finds  
on the one hand distorted expression  
in rage and fury, on the other in ex-  
treme self-sacrifice; for instance, in  
the heroism with which a mother im-  
molates herself for her child, or in  
which unassisted widows provide for  
their families.

We must make a strong effort to  
elect members of the house of dele-  
gates from our strong wards.

**UNDER SOCIALISM** the mental  
giant can not impose on his inferiors  
any more than the physical giant now  
imposes on smaller men.

**UNDER SOCIALISM** there will be  
no blacklists, strikes or lockouts, for  
the shops will belong to the people,  
who will all be working people.

**UNDER SOCIALISM** the full dinner  
pail will be replaced with a full dining  
table where the men who work can  
eat like civilized people should.

**UNDER SOCIALISM** the intelligent  
women of the nation will not be  
classed with criminals and lunatics,  
and denied a voice in making the laws  
by which they are governed.

**UNDER SOCIALISM** the interest of  
capital and labor will be identical; be-  
cause labor will be properly recog-  
nized as the creator and owner of all  
capital, and the capitalist who is to-  
day the mischief maker will be abol-  
ished.

Labor unions should be educators  
for their members. The union that  
does not possess a library on econom-  
ics, and does not devote a part of  
each meeting to the discussion of eco-  
nomic questions, fails of its true mis-  
sion.



# Lessons in Scientific Socialism.

FOR SOCIALIST STUDENTS.

## The Communist Manifesto.

By **KARL MARX** and **FREDERICK ENGELS**.

You must, therefore, confess that by "individual" you mean no other person than the bourgeois, than the middle-class owner of property. This person must, indeed, be swept out of the way and made impossible.

Communism deprives no man of the power to appropriate the products of society; all that it does is to deprive him of the power to subjugate the labor of others by means of such appropriation.

It has been objected, that upon the abolition of private property all work will cease and universal laziness will overtake us.

According to this, bourgeois society ought long ago to have gone to the dogs through sheer idleness, for those of its members who work, acquire nothing, and those who acquire anything do not work. The whole of this objection is but another expression of tautology, that there can no longer be any wage-labor when there is no longer any capital.

All objections against the communistic mode of producing and appropriating material products have, in the same way, been urged against the communistic modes of producing and appropriating intellectual products. Just as, to the bourgeois, the disappearance of class property is the disappearance of production itself, so the disappearance of class culture is to him identical with the disappearance of all culture.

That culture, the loss of which he laments, is, for the enormous majority, a mere training to act as a machine.

But don't wrangle with us so long as you apply to our intended abolition of bourgeois property, the standard of your bourgeois notions of freedom, culture, law, etc. Your very ideas are but the outgrowth of the conditions of your bourgeois production and bourgeois property, just as your jurisprudence is but the will of your class made into a law for all, a will, whose essential character and direction are determined by the economical conditions of existence of your class.

The selfish misconception that induces you to transform into eternal laws of nature and of reason the social forms springing from your present mode of production and form of property—historical relations that rise and disappear in the progress of production every ruling class that has preceded you. What you see clearly in the case of ancient property, what you admit in the case of feudal property, you are of course forbidden to admit in the case of your own bourgeois form of property.

Abolition of the family! Even the most radical flare up at this infamous proposal of the Communists.

On what foundation is the present family, the bourgeois family, based? On capital, on private gain. In its completely developed form this family exists only among bourgeois. But this state of things finds its complement in the practical absence of the family among the proletarians and in public prostitution.

The bourgeois family will vanish as a matter of course when its complement vanishes, and both will vanish with the vanishing of capital.

Do you charge us with wanting to stop the exploitation of children by their parents? To this crime we plead guilty.

But, you will say, we destroy the most hallowed of relations, when we replace home education by social.

And your education! Is not that also social, and determined by the social conditions under which you educate, by the intervention, direct or indirect, of society by means of schools, etc.? The Communists have not invented the intervention of society in

education; they do but seek to alter the character of that intervention, and to rescue education from the influence of the ruling class.

The bourgeois clap-trap about the family and education, about the hallowed co-relation of parent and child become all the more disgusting, as, by the action of modern industry, all family ties among the proletarians are torn asunder, and their children transformed into simple articles of commerce and instruments of labor.

But you communists would introduce community of women, screams the whole bourgeoisie in chorus.

The bourgeois sees in his wife a mere instrument of production. He hears that the instruments of production are to be exploited in common, and, naturally, can come to no other conclusion than that the lot of being common to all will likewise fall to the women.

He has not even a suspicion that the real point aimed at is to do away with the status of women as mere instruments of production.

For the rest nothing is more ridiculous than the virtuous indignation of our bourgeois at the community of women which, they pretend, is to be openly and officially established by the Communists. The Communists have no need to introduce community of women; it has existed almost from time immemorial.

Our bourgeois, not content with having the wives and daughters of their proletarians at their disposal, not to speak of common prostitutes, take the greatest pleasure in seducing each other's wives.

Bourgeois marriage is in reality a system of wives in common, and thus, at the most, what the Communists might possibly be reproached with, is that they desire to introduce, in substitution for a hypocritically concealed, an openly legalized community of women. For the rest it is self-evident that the abolition of the present system of production must bring with it the abolition of the community of women springing from that system, i. e., of prostitution both public and private.

The Communists are further reproached with desiring to abolish countries and nationality.

The workingmen have no country. We cannot take from them what they have not got. Since the proletariat must first of all acquire political supremacy, must rise to be the leading class of the nation, must constitute itself the nation, it is, so far, itself national, though not in the bourgeois sense of the word.

National differences and antagonisms between peoples are daily more and more vanishing, owing to the development of the bourgeoisie, to freedom of commerce, to the world's market, to uniformity in the mode of production and in the conditions of life corresponding thereto.

The supremacy of the proletariat will cause them to vanish still faster. United action, of the leading civilized countries at least, is one of the first conditions for the emancipation of the proletariat.

In proportion as the exploitation of one individual by another is put an end to, the exploitation of one nation by another will also be put an end to. In proportion as the antagonism between classes within the nation vanishes, the hostility of one nation to another will come to an end.

The charges against Communists made from a religious, a philosophical, and generally from an ideological standpoint, are not deserving of serious examination.

Does it require deep intuition to comprehend that man's ideas, views and comprehensions, in one word, man's consciousness changes with ev-

ery change in the conditions of his material existence, in his social relations and in his social life?

What else does the history of ideas prove than that intellectual production changes its character in proportion as material production is changed? The ruling ideas of each age have ever been the ideas of its ruling class.

When people speak of ideas that revolutionize society they do but express the fact that within the old society the elements of a new one have been created, and that the dissolution of the old ideas keeps even pace with the dissolution of the old conditions of existence.

When the ancient world was in its overcome by Christianity.

When Christian ideas succumbed in the eighteenth century to rationalist ideas, feudal society fought its death battle with the then revolutionary bourgeoisie. The ideas of religious liberty and freedom of conscience merely gave expression to the sway of free competition within the domain of knowledge.

"Undoubtedly," it will be said, "religious, moral, philosophical and judicial ideas have been modified in the course of historical development. But religion, morality, philosophy, political science and law constantly survived this change.

"There are, besides, eternal truths, such as Freedom, Justice, etc., that are common to all states of society. But Communism abolishes eternal truths, it abolishes all religion and all morality, instead of constituting them on a new basis; it therefore acts in contradiction to all past historical experience."

To what does this accusation reduce itself? The history of all past society has consisted in the development of class antagonisms, antagonisms that assumed different forms at different epochs.

But whatever form they may have taken, one fact is common to all past ages, viz., the exploitation of one part of society by the other. No wonder, then that the social consciousness of past ages, despite all the multiplicity and variety it displays, moves within certain common forms, or general ideas, which cannot completely vanish except with the total disappearance of class antagonisms.

The Communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas.

But let us have done with the bourgeois objections to Communism.

We have seen above that the first step in the revolution by the working class is to raise the proletariat to the position of the ruling class; to win the battle of democracy.

The proletariat will use its political supremacy to wrest, by degrees, all capital from the bourgeoisie; to centralize all instruments of production in the hands of the State, i. e., of the proletariat organized as the ruling class; and to increase the total of productive forces as rapidly as possible.

Of course, in the beginning this cannot be effected except by means of despotic inroads on the rights of property and on the conditions of bourgeois production; by means of measures, therefore, which appear economically insufficient and untenable, but which, in the course of the movement, outstrip themselves, necessitate further inroads upon the social order and are unavoidable as a means of entirely revolutionizing the mode of production.

These measures will of course be different in different countries.

Nevertheless, in the most advanced countries the following will be pretty generally applicable:

1. Abolition of property in land and application of all rents of land to public purposes.
2. A heavy progressive or graduated income tax.
3. Abolition of all right of inheritance.
4. Confiscation of the property of all emigrants and rebels.
5. Centralization of credit in the hands of the State by means of a national bank with State capital and an exclusive monopoly.
6. Centralization of the means of communication and transport in the hands of the State.
7. Extension of factories and instruments of production owned by the State; the bringing into cultivation of

waste lands, and the improvement of the soil generally in accordance with a common plan.

8. Equal liability of all to labor. Establishment of industrial armies, especially for agriculture.

9. Combination of agriculture with manufacturing industries; gradual abolition of the distinction between town and country by a more equable distribution of the population over the country.

10. Free education for all children in public schools. Abolition of children's factory labor in its present form. Combination of education with industrial production, etc.

When, in the course of development, class distinctions have disappeared and all production has been concentrated in the hands of a vast association of the whole nation, the public power will lose its political character. Political power, properly so called, is merely the organized power of one class for oppressing another. If the proletariat during its contest with the bourgeoisie is compelled, by the force of circumstances, to organize itself as a class; if, by means of a revolution, it makes itself the ruling class, and, as such, sweeps away by force the old conditions of production, then it will, along with these conditions, have swept away the conditions for the existence of class antagonisms, and of classes generally, and will thereby have abolished its own supremacy as a class.

In place of the old bourgeois society with its classes and class antagonisms we shall have an association in which the free development of each is the condition for the free development of all.

III.

### Socialist and Communist Literature

#### I. REACTIONARY SOCIALISM.

##### (a) Feudal Socialism.

Owing to their historical position, it became the vocation of the aristocracies of France and England to write pamphlets against modern bourgeois soci-

(a) Not the English Restoration, 1660 to 1689, but the French Restoration, 1814 to 1830.

ety. In the French revolution of July, 1830, and in the English reform agitation, these aristocracies again succumbed to the hateful upstart. Thenceforth, a serious political contest was altogether out of question. A literary battle alone remained possible. But even in the domain of literature the old cries of the restoration period (a) had become impossible.

In order to arouse sympathy, the aristocracy were obliged to lose sight, apparently, of their own interests, and to formulate their indictment against the bourgeoisie in the interest of the exploited working class alone. Thus the aristocracy took their revenge by singing lampoons on their new master, and whispering in his ears sinister prophecies of coming catastrophe.

In this way arose feudal socialism; half lamentation, half lampoon; half echo of the past, half menace of the future, at times by its bitter, witty and incisive criticism, striking the bourgeoisie to the very heart's core, but always ludicrous in its effects, through total incapacity to comprehend the march of modern history.

The aristocracy, in order to rally the people to them, waved the proletarian alms bag in front for a banner. But the people, so often as it joined them, saw on their hindquarters the old feudal coat of arms and deserted with loud and irreverent laughter.

One section of the French Legitimists, and "Young England," exhibited this spectacle.

In pointing out that their mode of exploitation was different to that of the bourgeoisie, the feudalists forget that they exploited under circumstances that were quite different and that are now antiquated. In showing that under their rule the modern proletariat never existed they forget that the modern bourgeoisie is the necessary offspring of their own form of society.

#### Wise from Observation.

"You seem to know a great deal about married life," said a woman of the world to a youthful admirer. "Are you married?"

"No, but my father is," replied the youthful admirer, with a blaze air. —Tit-Bits.



# Woman's Forum.

Edited by KATE EMMET.

## IF A TRAMP CAME TO CHICAGO.

By G. A. Hoehn in "New America."

II.

My mind was so much occupied with this heartrending Old Chicago panorama that I had forgotten all about the mission I was selected to perform during the day.

"Hello, my dear; what are you dreaming here? You look pale and worried. What ails you?"

Whose voice is this? It sounds familiar to me. The troublesome capitalist panorama had disappeared from my mind. I raised my eyes and was surprised to see a beautiful young lady pleasantly smiling at me. Her steps so light and gay, the brightness of the morn, the sunshine on her face! "Good morning! good mor—!" I stammered, as she took my hand, shaking it heartily. "What are you doing here so early, Lily?" "Why, didn't I promise to meet you here at four o'clock this morning? Did you forget about the ride through the city? Listen—the great bell on Magazine Station C strikes five. I was here at four, watching you closely ever since, my dear dreamland."

Miss Lily Truelove was the name of the young lady. She was one of the superintendents of our great Central library, where I became intimately acquainted with her while studying Old American history and preparing my lectures. When I revealed to her the purpose of my early morning excursion on July the fourth she accepted my invitation to accompany me.

While slowly walking to the next station of public transportation Lily insisted that I tell her all about the causes of my early morning "dream." "All about the social picture of Old Chicago!" I replied. Lily wanted no further explanation; now she knew all about the causes of my "dream." At the station, which, of course, is open during all hours, day and night—locks, heavy iron bars, and fences being unknown in North America, since we have no economic field where thieves and robbers grow—I touched an electric button, and in less than ten seconds one of the glass doors opened itself, automatically, and the next moment a fine, neatly-built carriage made its appearance in the broad doorway. The motive power of the carriage consisted of compressed air, and as the streets of New Chicago are as clean and as smooth as polished marble, you will readily admit that it would be folly to use any other but pneumatic wheels, similar to the bicycle wheels of Old Chicago, but made of much better material. Heavy wagons drawn by horses and mules are no longer seen on our public streets. All heavy freight is transported an subterranean trains, drawn by electric or compressed air motors. Passenger railway travel is to-day as safe as walking on the public streets. All the railways are carefully fenced off, and accidents are as impossible today as they were numerous in the capitalist era. There are no "dangerous crossings." At both sides of the tracks, outside of the splendid and artistically-arranged fences, are the fine boulevard walks and driveways, alongside of beautiful flower beds, and green lawns, and shady trees, and adjoining these boulevards the magnificent homes of our working people, i. e., of all our citizens. Here they all live in peace and harmony, the happy bees of a common hive, but a hive without drones, queens, or parasites.

All workers of a prosperous co-operative commonwealth—the mechan-

ic, the physician, the professor, the school teacher, the street-cleaner—in short, all the industrious members of the community, are enjoying the same social standing, are entitled to the same human and social rights, since each and every man and woman, whether they be public teachers, mechanics, or physicians, are links in the great chain of common moral and material interests that binds society to permanent prosperity and happiness. Break one link, and you have broken the entire chain.

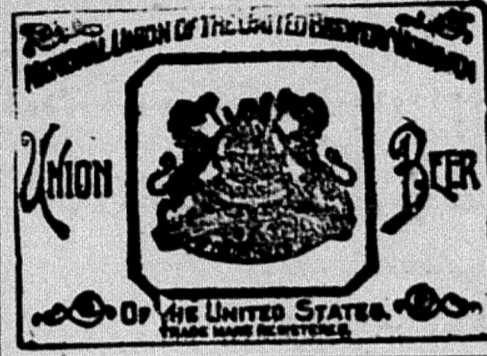
This does not mean that all the members of our community are equally rich, equally wealthy, if such terms as these may be used nowadays. By no means. But our commonwealth has established a certain minimum of the rate of living; it has drawn a line below which the compensation for a citizen's work is not allowed to fall. And this minimum, which even the most incompetent man or woman in the commonwealth's employ receives, is sufficient to lead a life of decency and to provide his or her family with a comfortable home. The commonwealth—by the consensus of public opinion, which is the law—has established the rule that each and every working member of the community shall be entitled to a decent home and share in all the benefits of social co-operation according to his work rendered to society. If the commonwealth would neglect a single man, the public welfare would be injured thereby, because you can not injure one child without seriously affecting the whole family.

"We shall have a pleasant excursion this morning," said Lily, as she pressed the golden button in front of the seat and the carriage was softly flying over the smooth street, as noiselessly as the swan was moving on the lake in the near Loveland park. While slowly riding through the principal avenues and boulevards, we chatted pleasantly, now and then expressing our admiration for the superb decoration of the houses and streets. "If a tramp came to Chicago!" exclaimed my companion, as we glided over the fine Bellamy boulevard towards the beautiful Carl Marx park, in the center of which, surrounded by a lake over 500 feet broad, stood the magnificent Marx Social Science Library. "Yes, if a tramp came to Chicago!" I repeated. "Here, in this district, was at one time the headquarters of the most devilish monopolies the world ever saw. This was the so-called 'Stockyard District,' the domains of the Pork, Beef and Lard trust. On these grounds thousands of starving unemployed were clubbed senseless because they had the audacity to ask Armour, and Swift, and Cullerton for a chance to work. On these grounds less than half a dozen men decided the vital question, how much the 65,000,000 or more of American 'sovereigns' should pay for their meat, or whether they should eat any meat at all."

We crossed Carl Marx park from south to north, and then turned to the east on Shakespeare avenue. It may be stated right here that New Chicago—and most of our modern cities are the same!—looks more like a vast park covering an area of many hundreds of square miles, which again is composed of innumerable smaller parks, because every street resembles a nicely-cultivated garden. In Old America the death-breeding "business interest" did not permit to have parks and other places of recreation in the central districts of the city. Oh, no. "Lots" were too valuable to be used for such public purposes. The swamps and

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Pants to Order from \$3.50 Up.

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## GUARANTEE MERCHANT TAILOR

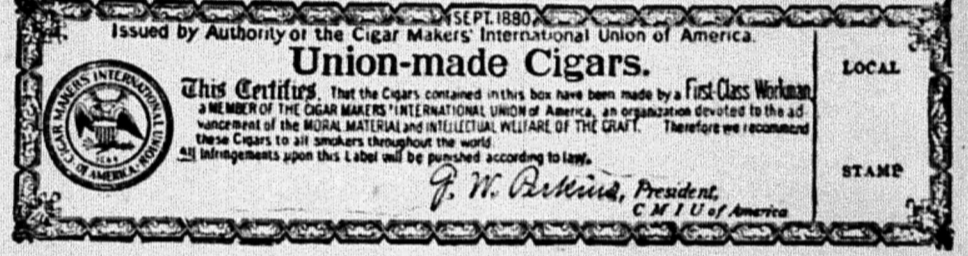
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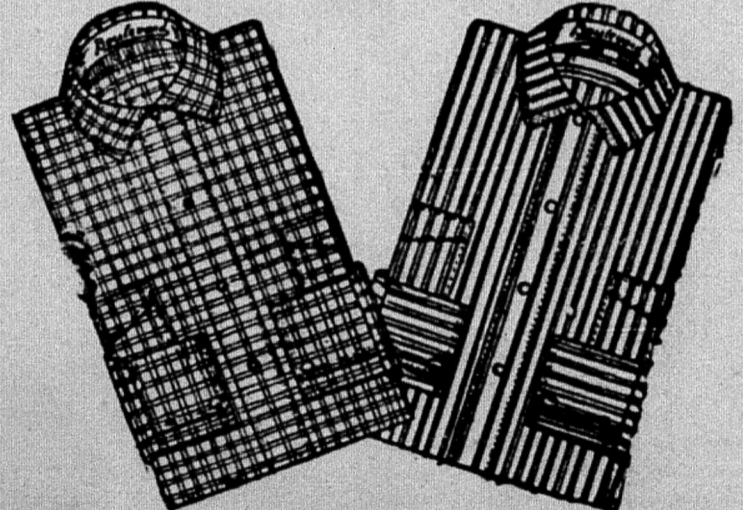
I. J. BAUER, Manager.

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cheap woodlands were just good enough for the poor old fools who prided themselves with the name of "public-spirited citizens."

On Shakespeare avenue we rode a few blocks north, until we reached Merric England place, with its elegant "Children's library building." It will be observed that most of our libraries, as well as the other institutions of public instruction, are in the center of the parks, because these are quiet places, and have the most pleasant and charming surroundings. From here we turned to the right to Commonwealth boulevard, the main street of the city, running from the western city limits to the New Chicago place, an immense park, or rather a network of fine boulevards, extending from the north end of the city to the south end, all along the shores of Lake Michigan.

Here, on this New Chicago place, are most of the central bureaus and central magazines of our commonwealth. Here you find the headquarters of the departments of public instruction, of medicine, building, provision, tailoring, shoemaking, of the departments of public transportation, etc.—all magnificent buildings that resemble the old palaces of the French kings and emperors in Paris, Versailles and Trianon. Here are the municipal Ateliers, or workshops, a striking contrast to the old capitalist factories. These ateliers are equally fine structures, built in strict accordance with the best sanitary laws; they are actually resorts of pleasure for every man and woman. Three hours' work a day in any of these ateliers means three hours' recreation. All the work done here is done for the public welfare, and whatever is done for the public welfare is for the welfare of every member of the commonwealth.

In Old American there was a main post office building in every city, with branch offices in the various districts. Nearly the same system is introduced and the various departments of our public system of production and distribution of the means of life. The municipal departments are simply branches of the national departments, and the work is carried out on a similar basis as the old post office system. Right here it may be stated that all the fine villas and family homes of the citizens to which I have already referred, are the property of the commonwealth, which, however, does not mean that the commonwealth would regulate all the details of the citizens' family affairs. Every man is free to have his family home built as he pleases, as long as he keeps within the limits of certain building laws (that are carefully drawn up by expert architects and artists, and passed upon by the general vote of the citizens), and as long as he follows the sanitary rules laid down by the community. There is also a minimum size and a minimum architectural beauty below which a family home can not be built. To this minimum of a home even the family of the most incompetent man is entitled. Why, would it not be a gross injustice to deprive a family of the comforts of a nice home, because the husband and father happens to be less competent than the husbands and fathers of others? The education of the children of to-day is simply marvelous. Good education of the younger generation is the highest ideal of every New American citizen. We have recognized the fact that the child must be placed in favorable conditions in order to make its true education possible.

While riding east on Commonwealth boulevard Lily became very enthusiastic about the wonderfully fine appearance of this part of the city. When nearing New Chicago place she seemed to be overwhelmed by the grandeur of the picturesque surroundings—like a painting on the blue water plain of Lake Michigan. "Freedom! Great Goddess of Freedom!" she heartily exclaimed, with all the vigor of her soft ringing and melodious voice. Before I could add any

approving remarks Lily's enthusiasm had reached its climax, and while we were pleasantly gliding towards the shores of the lake she sang:

"Freedom! as I love thee, so appear to me—  
Like a glorious angel, heavenly fair to see;  
Oft thy gallant banner has been stained with gore,  
Yet amid the stars it shines for evermore.

In the merry greenwood beams thy honest face,  
Under clustering blossoms is thy dwelling place;  
'Tis a cheerful life, when Freedom's happy voice  
Makes the woodland ring, and bids the heart rejoice.

Up from gloomy caves, from dens of darkest night,  
Up the soul can rise to realms of heavenly light;  
For our country's altars, for our father's halls,  
For our loved ones we can die, when Freedom calls.

Freedom! as I love thee, so appear to me  
Like a glorious angel, wondrous fair to see;  
Freedom! dearest treasure, noblest gift of God,  
In our dear old country make thy long abode."

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CONVENTION OF THE SOIL.**

National Convention. Called by the United Irish League, Meets in Dublin.

Dublin, April 16.—The national convention called by the United Irish league met Thursday in the historic round room of the Mansion house. About 2,000 delegates assembled in the crowded rotunda, which was incapable of holding all who had come from every part of Ireland to discuss the Irish land bill. On the platform sat almost every nationalist member of parliament, with a scattering of prelates. In the body of the rotunda was a gathering seldom equalled in representative capacity. Farmers from Clare, in top boots; laborers from Dublin county, landlords from Cork, and priests from all parts, the latter's somber clothing and tall hats contrasting pleasantly with the bright homespun apparel of the majority. It was essentially a convention of the soil, though a lighter touch was given by the presence of the well-dressed women who filled the galleries.

Early in the morning Lord Dunraven, who is simultaneously presiding at a private meeting of the landlords' committee, sent word to John Redmond, the Irish leader, suggesting that the land conference reconvene Saturday after the opinion of the national convention on the land bill is known, so that both landlords and tenants may then discuss their mutual objections.

Mr. Redmond will be unable to decide on the proposition until after Thursday's proceedings, for which a lengthy programme has been provided, consisting of many proposed amendments to the details of Secretary Wyndham's proposals, the chief movers being William O'Brien and Michael Davitt. The former, while congratulating Ireland on the fact that the British ministry had introduced a bill accepting in principle, after centuries of struggle, that the land should be restored to the people of Ireland, will urge the delegates to press amendments enlarging the financial scope of the bill. Mr. O'Brien, however, will ask the convention to entrust to parliamentary

power the responsibility of eventually dealing in committee stage with the amendments.

It was learned by the correspondent that Lord Dunraven is of the opinion that some of the amendments in the nationalist programme can never be accepted by the government, but that some of the others might be accepted.

**SIMPLY A STRAW.**

**It Indicates, However the General Trend of the Convention.**

Dublin, April 16.—A motion to reject Secretary Wyndham's Irish bill as not meriting support was defeated in the convention by an overwhelming majority. This insures the conference approving the bill in principle.

**UNDER SOCIALISM** a mechanic will not be hitched to his machine like a mule to a wagon and be driven by a boss, but the machine will be his helper in making honest wares under the direction of his most skillful fellow-workman.

**UNDER SOCIALISM** it will be to the direct advantage of everyone to have every man, woman and child carefully educated.

**UNDER SOCIALISM** it will be difficult for a man to use his brain and muscle for selfish ends as it is now for him to use his physical and mental powers for good.

**UNDER SOCIALISM** the mental giant cannot impose on his inferiors any more than the physical giant now

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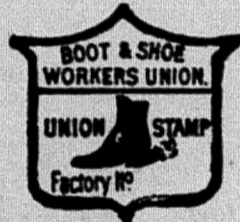
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# SOCIALIST PARTY.

## CAMPAIGN FUND.

Amount from last week.....	\$193 10
A. L. Pierce .....	1 00
F. W. Falk .....	25
Fritz Clabes .....	25
Gus Prindler .....	25
Cash .....	25
A. Thyroff .....	25
Paul Scharf .....	25
Nobody .....	50
Hillig .....	25
Cash .....	25
J. E. Koch .....	75
J. C. F. Koch .....	1 00
O. Bitterlich .....	25
K. Kolkhorst .....	25
Custom Shoe Makers' Union No. 245:	25
Nick Berlingen .....	50
A. Cumming .....	50
Reber Heysch .....	50
H. H. Jobe .....	25
F. Bode .....	25
F. B. See .....	50
L. Guddra .....	25
G. Meschler .....	50
F. Wedel .....	1 00
P. Benbach .....	25
F. Krumm .....	25
J. Alt .....	10
Herrendoerfer .....	15
E. O. Schulz .....	25
W. Luhn .....	25
J. Bachmann .....	50
H. Ortgies .....	25
G. Boehmlein .....	1 00
G. Merle .....	25
Conrad Borhline .....	25
F. Haldemann .....	1 00
L. Landherr .....	25
J. Eifert .....	25
Jul. Sinniger .....	25
M. A. Finneger .....	25
J. W. Senerger .....	25
W. Rudolph .....	25
J. Capresto .....	25
Paul Klose .....	50
H. Windmueller .....	25
H. Brandt .....	25
D. Dunbar .....	15
F. Fife .....	15
J. Friton .....	1 00
J. Dorner .....	50
Anton Nagel .....	50
F. Minden .....	25
Joseph Michel .....	50
M. Michel .....	25
J. Zoepfi .....	10
J. Nageli .....	25
Casper Ninger .....	25
H. Starck .....	1 00
J. H. Neifind .....	25
A. P. Neifind .....	25
Frank Buse .....	25
John F. Zeiller .....	25
Chas. Kassell .....	1 00
W. Sielfleisch .....	25
Otto Mehl .....	25
C. F. Holzer .....	25
Otto Daemer .....	25
Emil Sigg .....	25

Total .....\$218 50

### Trades Unions and Socialism.

[Adopted by the Socialist Party Unity Convention in Indianapolis, July, 1901.]

The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares:

"The trade-union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade-union movement is the natural result of capitalistic production, and represents the economic side of the working-class movement. We consider it the duty of Socialists to join the unions of their respective trades, and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trades unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds, as far as political affiliation is concerned.

"We call the attention of trades-unionists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trades-union forces to-day, while it may result in lessening the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that

exploitation. The exploitation of labor will only come to an end when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trades-unionist to realize the necessity of independent political action on Socialist lines, to join the Socialist Party and assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-working class, whose ultimate aim and object must be the abolition of wage-slavery, and the establishment of a co-operative state of society, based on the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution."

The official journal of the International Association of Machinists advises local unions to discuss economics at lodge meetings. The old "keep politics out of the union" idea is fast becoming obsolete among progressive unionists everywhere.

Whenever I hear a man say that the people are not yet ready for Socialism, and that he will be with us when they are, I am reminded of the story of the fool who said he would never go into the water until he learned to swim.—Coming Nation.

The third annual report of the General Federation of Trades Unions of Australia states that 77 general organizations are affiliated with it, and the total membership had advanced to 419,606. It has a reserve fund of more than \$300,000.

Don't you imagine that the doubling and trebling of the Socialist vote all over the country, together with the growing aggressiveness of the trade unions, which are becoming more and more imbued with Socialist ideas, may have a good deal to do with those "voluntary" wage advances, following so closely after election?—The Worker.

President Gompers' report, so far as it dealt with the increase in the number and membership of affiliated unions, was, as usual, a very cheerful one. The report of the lobbying for bills in congress, however, was, as in previous sessions, of a sort folly to justify all criticism that Socialists make of the lobbying policy—the failure of the eight-hour bill, the failure of the anti-injunction bill, the failure of the Chinese exclusion demand, and so on through a long chapter of failures.—The Worker.

If we have Socialism all of a man's incentive will be gone, says a man who works the other "feller," and don't do any other work. The only incentive we will loose will be that to steal, lie, cheat, rob, deceive, give shoddy goods, and poison whisky and food. What an awful thing to loose that incentive.—The Referendum.

UNDER SOCIALISM there will probably be weak people and strong people, wise people and unwise people, fortunate people and unfortunate people, but that social system will not, as now, favor the strong, wise and fortunate at the expense of the weak, unwise and unfortunate.—Appeal to Reason.

In the midst of plenty—want.  
In the midst of comfort—suffering.  
In the midst of shallow peace—deep anguish.  
In the midst of luxury—penury.  
In the midst of flippancy—hard thinking.  
At the core of security—menace.  
On the threshold of indifference—muffled thunder.

Comrades, this is most significant. Our enemies are beginning to realize that Socialism has become a power. The Socialist Party can not be "fused" out of existence like the Populist and other bourgeois reform parties. It is the party of the working class and its mission will end with the overthrow of capitalism and the emancipation of labor from wage slavery.

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