

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. 159.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1902.

PRICE TWO CENTS

Meaning of a Vote.

Centers Power on the Class for Whom it is Cast. Why the Capitalist Politicians Exercise Themselves to Secure the Vote of the Workingman, and the Use They Make of It. Folly of the Latter in Parting With Power Which is Invariably Used Against Him. Better Conditions of Life Based Upon the Ability to Change Present Conditions. Workingclass Can Only Accomplish This Through the Ballot and With the Socialist Party.

Friend workingman—He who now addresses you in these columns is well aware that there is no class of people upon the earth who are more lectured at, persuaded, caajoed, scolded, flattered, advised, and generally directed than your own. Thousands of people in the pulpits, through the press and on the political platform, are constantly employed in telling you what you should or should not do. It is their occupation. They make a living, generally a better one than you do by the way, by constituting themselves your guide, philosopher and friend—particularly your friend. They assume to do your thinking for you—apparently to save you the trouble. Last week one of them, a judge too, gave it as his opinion that you eat too much; that you should not get married until you had accumulated \$100 by saving 25 cents out of a daily wage of \$1.50, and that your extravagance in the matter of lace curtains on your windows was to be deplored. If you can stand for advice of this sort, which urges you to live a still meaner and more sordid life, you can surely listen to one who will attempt to tell you how you can get more of the things which the judge thinks you have too much of.

As election time draws near these self-constituted friends of yours will increase and multiply. The press, the pulpit and the politicians will double and treble their output of advice and professions of friendliness. Hundreds of "good fellows" will traverse those parts of the city where you live; they will call upon you personally, and renew the old acquaintance which had lapsed since last election, and which perhaps made you think they had forgotten you. They will tell you of the wonderful things they will do for you if you take their advice; they may even in token of the extreme love they bear you set up the beer and cigars if you indulge in these things. They will tell you of other "good fellows" whom though you may never have seen or known or heard, still deserve great consideration at your hands. In short all the fuss they make over you is directed to the securing of one thing—your vote.

Did it ever strike you that when great efforts are made to secure a certain thing, that that thing is more valuable? If your vote was of no value, do you suppose that these people would go to such lengths to part you from it? And did it ever occur to you that your vote might be quite as valuable to you as it is to them? Why do they want your vote? What use do they make of it? Before answering these questions it may be as well to recount the sort of life you now lead, and contrast it with that of the people who are now endeavoring to persuade you to give your vote to one or other of the old parties. You are a wage earner. You work ten or twelve hours per day producing some useful thing; you rise at an early hour in the morning, leave the place which you call home, which in nine cases out of ten is not your own, and proceed to the shop mill or factory in which you are permitted by the grace of the boss to do your daily labor. On your way perhaps you expend a cent or two to purchase a sheet of literary garbage known as the daily paper, which consists mostly of an account of the doings of the people who are after your vote, and who assume to represent all there is of society. You absorb this stuff along with the contents of your dinner pail, finish your day's work and go back to your rooms for the night. (This you repeat monotonously day after day until the end of the week when you receive enough money, called wages, to allow you to repeat the performance the next week, to pay the rent of the place you live in, and to provide yourself, your wife and family, with food and clothing for the same period of time. The amount you receive barely allows you to do this even with the strictest economy. A week's idleness, which is not only possible but frequent, brings distress, while a month's lack of employment may and often does mean absolute want.

This is the life you lead year in and year out. Your whole time and energy is taken up with a struggle for the necessities of life of which you never seem to be able to get a sufficiency. Those "friends" of yours, however, are differently situated. Compared with you they live a life of luxury and ease. They do no useful work in the sense of producing any useful thing. They merely own or represent the class that own the machinery of production on which your labor is expended.

Why then do they want your vote? What use do they make of it? They use it so that the conditions of life for you and themselves may remain as above described. For you, toil and poverty; for themselves, idleness and plenty. They use it to perpetuate and preserve that system, and your vote is but a sign of your consent to

the conditions of life which that system holds for you.

Worse still, in using that vote for the preservation of that system, they must of necessity use it AGAINST you when you attempt to secure better conditions of life without turning your attention to the system which brings these evils upon you. And they do so use it. In case that you, along with your fellow workers, strike for shorter hours or higher wages, or for a larger amount of the product of your labor, that vote is transformed into policemen's clubs, militia, bayonets, and judicial injunctions, and you get physical demonstration of the fact that you have foolishly parted with your strength and that it has become a scourge for your back in the hands of your election day "friends," who despite their one day friendship never hesitate to ply it vigorously when their interests demand that you pay the penalty of your folly.

In short, what you have put into their hands is POWER. That power they naturally and properly use in their own interests. That power enables them to deprive you of the greater portion of what your labor produces, to keep you in a state of dependence and poverty, and themselves in the position of masters and dictators.

Would not the retention of this power in your own hands and in the hands of your class enable you to change these conditions? If it is potent in their hands to plunder you of the product of your labor, would it not in your hands be equally powerful in securing to you the full use and enjoyment of all you produce? If in their hands it reduces you to dependence and poverty in yours, would it not bring independence and comfort?

If not why not? Can you show any reason to the contrary? Does not this fully explain the eagerness with which the capitalist class go after your vote? If it were of no value to them in this respect why should they want it? And cannot you use it in your interests as they do in theirs? Again, if not, why not?

Is it not from the labor of your class that all the existent wealth of the country proceeds? Has not your class built the houses, the streets, the factories, the mills, the stores, the railroads, the steamships? Is it not your class that digs the coal, mines the iron, grows the wheat, weaves the cloth, that in short operates the entire production and distribution of every necessity of today? You are able to produce these things but not able to own them. Is it not absurd? But what else could you expect when you surrender your POWER of ownership with your vote?

So far the writer has asked you for nothing? He does not want your vote? He has been merely trying to show you that YOU want it and that you can make good use of it for yourself and those dependent on you. Neither does the Socialist Party want your vote in the sense that the Republicans and Democrats want it. The Socialist Party insists that you cannot use your vote in your own interests, except by voting WITH, not FOR, the Socialists. It only insists upon this because it alone of all political parties stands for the principle that the working class alone, the producing class of which you are a member, shall own and control all the wealth it produces. In order to do this it must own and control the means by which the wealth is produced, and this in turn necessitates the use of the POWER in the hands of the working class to effect this change. That POWER resides in the ballot—in your vote.

Do you want to use it for that purpose? If so, you cannot ignore the Socialist Party; no matter how you may try to deceive yourself, no matter how strange or disagreeable the name Socialism may seem to you, if you want to enjoy the full results of your portion of the collective toil of society, if you want a wider, nobler, happier life, to this complex you must come at last—you must contribute your POWER, that is your VOTE to the only party that is working for that object, the Socialist Party.

You can choose now. Capitalism may make you all sorts of promises but it cannot change the mean sordid life of ordugery you now live, one iota, except perhaps for the worse. Socialism alone can do that. It asks you to use your POWER for yourself and your class, and in such use of that power lies the only possibility for better conditions of life.

Dubuque in the Field.

Socialist Party of Dubuque, Iowa, nominated a full ticket last week for the approaching municipal elections in that city. The nominations include mayor, treasurer, attorney, recorder, auditor, assessor, engineer, two aldermen-at-large and one in each of the five city wards. Andrew B. Wyner is the candidate for mayor.

MODERN SOCIALISM.

Lecture Delivered by Samuel Block before the Trades Assembly of Peoria, Ill.

Mr. Chairman and Comrades: Science is a collection of established facts formed into laws for the purpose of establishing relation between cause and effect.

Modern scientific socialism, therefore, is based upon the knowledge obtained from a study of the established facts with regard to the industrial system of all civilized countries, so-called.

The present industrial system has grown from individual production on a small scale to social production on a large scale. When production, centuries ago was individual, the product remained to the use of the producer; today under the capitalist system of industry, we find social production and appropriation of the larger portion of the product by the individual capitalist.

An investigation of the history of economic evolution reveals some startling facts, which every man, and especially every laboring man and woman, should be familiar with. It is a fact that the introduction of labor saving machinery into any industry has always resulted in throwing out of employment a certain percentage of men engaged in that particular industry. It is a fact that all the labor saving machinery and all the means of production and distribution are operated today under the capitalist system. It is that capitalist system which it is the task of socialism to point out; it is the obstacle in the way of property. Under capitalism, say that 1,000 men were employed in a clothing factory by a capitalist; for their labor power during ten hours per day they received a certain wage, and say that one of their number invented a certain machine which would save ten per cent of the said power. When the machine was completed and placed in the shop the capitalist could dispense with the labor power of 100 men, and they are discharged. The 900 men remaining, please observe, will continue to work ten hours a day. Under a socialistic system in the above case no man would be discharged, but the hours of labor would be reduced to nine.

Under capitalism there are times of over-production, men are thrown out of employment, suffering and poverty and misery are endured at such times by millions of men and women and children. We then have the absurd contradiction of starvation because there is too much food; of raggedness because there is too much clothing. Under socialism there could and would be intelligent and plentiful production, instead of disorderly and wasteful production, now prevailing under capitalism; and there could never be starvation in the midst of plenty.

A study of the effects of capitalism reveals the astounding and remarkable fact, which, perhaps, a great many capitalists do not recognize, that it not only displaces workmen and throws them into the ranks of the unemployed, but it also displaces capitalists and throws them into the superfluous portion of the population. This is done wherever large establishments of production and communication and transportation are formed into stock companies. All social functions of the capitalist class are then filled by hired employees, the capitalist no longer exercises any social activity, except the pocketing of revenues and speculating in stocks and operations by which the several capitalists mutually take away one another's capital.

Labor saving machinery is the key to civilization, the open sesame to the co-operative life; but in the possession of the few, it has resulted, as we have seen, in throwing millions of men out of employment; and as it develops and expands and is more and more developed it throws its former owners, the capitalists out of employment also. Under capitalism the machine is man's competitor; under socialism it would be the obedient servant of man. Under capitalism the machine has been a curse to man; under socialism the machine would be a blessing to man. In the making of tin cans one boy with a machine does the work formerly done by eight men; one man with one mangle machine does the work of 1,000 by hand; 85 per cent of the hand labor has been displaced in the manufacture of watches. Today, by the aid of machinery, one man can do as much work on an average as 100 men could have done one century ago, and still in spite of the immense increase in the production of wealth, millions of men are penniless and homeless and clamoring for work. The reason is that the capitalist class owns all the machinery as well as other means of production and distribution, and appropriate the larger portion of the wealth produced.

As machinery has been gradually introduced into manufacturing industries the army of unemployed men has just as gradually increased; as the capitalist class have become wealthier, the laboring class have become poorer. Under the capitalist system of production and distribution nothing but such a result can be expected. When machinery shall be owned by all the people, instead of a few capitalists, then only will we have a solution of the social evils that afflict us today. When

all the means of production and distribution are owned by all of the people instead of a few capitalists, we can expect a more equal distribution of the products of labor; then and then only will there be intelligent and orderly production of wealth by the people for the people.

Socialism will reduce the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production; machinery will become the servant of man instead of the master. Socialists want every human being to be well housed, clothed, fed and educated. They want the introduction of a social and industrial system that will give employment to men at all times and give them all they produce.

Today there are eleven million voters in the United States who belong to the working class, while the capitalist class and middle class number about six million voters. Just as soon as the workers consolidate and vote for their best interests we will have industry socialized.

Socialism boldly advocates the ownership of all means of production, transportation, communication and distribution by all the people. Then, and then only, will the powers of appropriation and distribution harmonize with the powers of production, and then only, will we have leisure to enjoy life.

Socialism is going to be a reality some day because of economic necessity. The law of evolution governs in the economic world as it does in the growth and development of the organic world. The laboring class can, by their votes, hasten or retard the adoption of Socialism. They are today more interested in the progress and growth of the movement than ever before in the history of the world. As the slave system of old merged into the feudal system of the middle ages by force of irresistible economic necessity, and the feudal system merged gradually into the capitalist system of modern times, so the capitalist system of modern times will merge into the socialistic system. This study of the history of economic evolution enables Socialists to predict the absolute adoption of the Socialistic system, not because of the increasing perception of the justice and practicability of Socialism, but because of the economic necessity for Socialism. It will be the glorious privilege of the working class to hasten the adoption by their votes. Whether they see it or not, it is coming just the same. Let us hope that the day will soon come when every working man will be class conscious and vote for the Socialist Party.

The possibility with the aid of socialized production to secure to every member of society an existence, not only materially sufficient and richer than day to day, but which will also guarantee to him the free development and activity of his physical, mental, moral and spiritual faculties, would now become reality, and mankind for the first time in history would be really and truly free.

John P. Altgeld.

Whatever friend or enemy may say of John P. Altgeld all agree at least that he was through and through a man. He was the only politician that has attained any prominence in the last twenty years who without exception acted according to his own convictions and absolutely without regard to the effect which such action might have upon his political future.

At a time when he was depending for his main political support upon the rural population of Illinois he did not hesitate to use his position as governor to defend the striking wage workers of Chicago, although he knew full well that such action would prejudice almost every rural voter in the state against him. He refused all opportunities that offered to erect a political machine at the expense of effective action. He placed a Socialist at the head of the department of labor who chose her assistants from amongst Socialists who were opposing his re-election. But he knew that the persons so chosen would see to it that such protection as the factory law provided for the worker would be secured to him.

For some time he had accepted the entire idealistic portion of Socialism. But he refused to see the fact of a class struggle expressing itself in the political field and hence could not unite with the Socialist Party. That this condition could not have long continued seems probable, and we have every reason to believe that a few years more would have seen John P. Altgeld working with the organized Socialists of the world.

He died as he had lived, giving himself without reserve as to his personal condition to the cause in which he believed. Intellectually and every other way he towered far above the Bryans and Johnsons with whom he was associated politically, and in no way ever sympathized with their reactionary tendencies. His face was set towards the future, not the past, and men of that kind are not so many that we can well afford to lose them.

A. M. SIMONS.

New York comrades are working with a will to secure a Socialist daily paper. Pledges of financial support for this purpose amount now to nearly \$2,500, and from the energy displayed it looks as if the object will be realized in a comparatively short period of time.

THE POLITICAL "BOSS"

Clarence S. Darrow Gives a Socialist Analysis of This Subject in The Chicago American.

"The political conditions of Chicago, like its moral condition, grows directly from its economic condition. Politics is a means of making a living, the same as merchandizing, operating on the Board of Trade, selling pools on the races, prize fighting and burglary. So long as it is difficult for a man to live those best adapted to their profession will succeed.

One class of men can make a living easier by combining railroads, another by selling dry goods, another by controlling primaries, another by prize fighting. It does not follow that any one of these classes of men are any better than the other; they are simply trying to make a living in their own field. With the building up of monopolies, the controlling of land, the organizing of industry, it is constantly harder for the great mass of men to make a living and procure any luxuries for themselves in what have been considered legitimate fields of industry. They are thus driven to political manipulations and along those professions that have been supposed to border upon upon crime.

"This will continue to be the case until a new social adjustment will make it easier for men to live. It is absolute nonsense to talk about electing better men. The men who support the Municipal Voters' League with their money are as a class men who have made it necessary for others to embark in political and other trades—or starve. They are no better than other citizens. They are simply better fitted for some other class of business. The merchant, the lawyer, the gambler, the politician, the burglar, are all born from conditions of society. Men naturally prefer to do what is easiest and most honorable, and as these conditions become harder more and more are driven to the more difficult ones and the more dishonorable ones.

"If it were possible to regenerate politics by putting so-called good men into office it could be only temporary. The natural course of gravity would produce again exactly what we have today. The political boss and the political ring is as natural as the merchant prince and the trust organizer, and where one exists the other will exist. All men are as honest as they can afford to be, and most of them much more so. It is idle to talk of patchwork in the way of changing one condition without changing all conditions.

"The only possible way that political life can be bettered is by such changes in the laws and institutions as will make millionaires and merchant princes impossible and will give to all somewhere near the average portion of the common product of industry. Political corruption cannot be cured by direct methods—only by indirect methods.

"In the early days of American and Australia—and, in fact, all new countries—there was no political corruption, because men had a chance to live. When the land grabber and the trust organizer and the merchant prince took all there was, other men were driven to politics, prize fighting, cheap gambling and burglary. All historians and philosophers have recognized these general principles, but voters' leagues and busybodies generally continue persisting to shut their eyes and second the political boss."

Very good, Mr. Darrow. But there is a political party and only one political party that stands for this position. Its candidates are on the ballot this spring in Chicago. Are you speaking, working, voting for them, Mr. Darrow?

List of Aldermanic Candidates of the Socialist Party.

- First ward—John Conzelman.
- Second ward—Rice Washbrough.
- Fourth ward—G. A. Gustafson.
- Fifth ward—F. Finsterbach.
- Sixth ward—C. B. Willets.
- Seventh ward—S. L. Meyers.
- Eighth ward—T. J. Vind.
- Ninth ward—John Dietz.
- Tenth ward—M. Mortimer.
- Eleventh ward—P. A. Zehlman.
- Twelfth ward—G. J. Sindelar.
- Thirteenth ward—James Lambert.
- Fourteenth ward—E. P. Farber.
- Fifteenth ward—W. L. Goodspeed.
- Sixteenth ward—G. D. Evans.
- Seventeenth ward—E. L. Wochosky.
- Eighteenth ward—M. H. Taft.
- Nineteenth ward—M. Kaplan.
- Twentieth ward—John Gilbert.
- Twenty-first ward—John Erickson.
- Twenty-second ward—Robert Baur.
- Twenty-third ward—R. Holthaus.
- Twenty-fourth ward—N. L. Wagner.
- Twenty-fifth ward—George T. Miller.
- Twenty-sixth ward—C. A. Gustafson.
- Twenty-seventh ward—Sam Robbins.
- Twenty-eighth ward—J. W. Bartels.
- Twenty-ninth ward—J. A. Ambros.
- Thirtieth ward—R. T. Sims.
- Thirty-first ward—P. J. Granberg.
- Thirty-second ward—W. G. Wehrwein.
- Thirty-third ward—John T. Casfield.
- Thirty-fourth ward—H. P. Keusch.
- Thirty-fifth ward—O. A. Rapech.

See that your subscription is renewed.

State Organizer at Work.

Effective Agitation at Monmouth, Ill., Results in the Formation of a Branch With Twenty-four Members. New Courthouse is Secured for a Socialist Address and a Strong Organization Results. Forty-two New Locals Formed in the State Since September. Financial Support Given by State Locals Compared With That of Chicago. Suggestions for Handling Due Stamps. State Committee Must be Enabled to Keep Organizers in the Field.

Few of the Chicago Socialists realize the importance of the work now being done by the State Committee and its organizer, Comrade Saunders, in building up the Socialist Party in the State of Illinois, and I therefore trust that the readers of the Chicago Socialist will take time to read a somewhat detailed report of the work which has just resulted in organizing a local of twenty-four members in Monmouth.

This is a town where a small local was in existence before the beginning of the dissensions in the Party, which were brought to a close at the Unity convention last September. Since September, however, the Secretary had written repeated letters to the former secretary of Local Monmouth without getting a response, doubtless because the local was too badly disorganized to put new life into itself without some help. We fortunately had, however, the names of twenty people, more or less, interested in Socialism living at Monmouth, and a letter was sent to each of these notifying them that Comrade Saunders would visit the city, and asking for their co-operation.

The first of last week Comrade Saunders arrived at Monmouth from Moline where he had been doing good work strengthening the local and immediately called upon a number of those in our list of names. It did not take him long to find that if he were to speak there he would have to get a hall for himself. He began making inquiries and found that all the halls but one in the city were rented, and that one held at \$5.00 a night. Just at this point Comrade Saunders made the acquaintance of a Republican alderman, who nevertheless had been a buyer of Socialist literature for several years, and was inclined to give us a hearing. Through this alderman our organizer obtained an introduction to the sheriff, showed him a Davenport paper containing a report of a lively debate in which Saunders had participated there, and finally obtained permission to hold a meeting in the court house providing that the janitor's services amounting to \$5 could be paid. The next thing was to hunt up a few members of the old local and get them to stand for the \$5, which was easily arranged.

On Friday night, March 14th, the meeting was held, with a large audience in Monmouth's fine new court house. It need hardly be said that this was the first Socialist meeting ever held there. At the conclusion of Comrade Saunders' address, which was received enthusiastically, a few college students attempted to show how all have an equal opportunity to become millionaires, but their attempt did not meet with approval. The meeting ended by twenty-three men and one woman handing in their names and paying their first month's dues as members of the Socialist party. Officers were elected and a weekly bundle of 100 copies of the Chicago Socialist were ordered. Three cheers for Local Monmouth and a few groans for capitalism were given and the meeting adjourned.

This makes forty-two locals which have been chartered since the Unity convention last September. The income from dues paid by the "country" locals has risen from zero last September to \$42.90 for the month ending March 4th. If the income from Chicago had increased proportionately, or even showed a moderate rate of increase, we should be in a position to keep three or four organizers in the field instead of one.

The actual payments, however, which have been made by the Financial-Secretary of Local Chicago to the Secretary of the State Committee are \$38.57 in January, \$51.85 in February, and not one cent in March up to the 17th of the month. These figures represent the State and National dues combined, which amount to 10 cents per member. There are probably 1,500 members on the rolls of Local Chicago, and if every member would pay his dues and then see that the proper proportion is promptly turned over to the State Committee, the income from Chicago alone would be \$150.00 per month, of which \$75 would be available for State purposes.

I understand that the main difficulty in prompt handling of due stamps is that there is no officer of the General Committee who may be reached conveniently at all hours by the various division organizers. Cannot this be done by authorizing some comrade located in the center of the city to act in the matter? Comrade Saunders is doing an important work and the State Committee will see if he is kept in the field if the Chicago comrades do their share towards furnishing the necessary funds.

CHARLES H. KERR, Financial-Secretary.

On the Board of Trade.

A conversation between two "Open Board" speculators was heard by the writer a few days ago. They were evidently of the "small fry" class, and were condemning in severe language the action of the supreme court of the United States in its decision upholding the law of Illinois making it illegal to deal in "puts" and "calls". One man said that much of his income in commissions was derived through the "put and call" trade. Then first one and then the other said it was all through the attempt on the part of the big speculators on the regular Board of Trade in their endeavor to force the small brokers out of business; that a majority of the Board of Trade operators were in favor of put and call trading but that as a wealthy few were in executive control of Board of Trade affairs that it was a simple case of "big fish eat little fish." The writer, who has a slight acquaintance with one of the two men, suggested that he might get some satisfaction in now becoming a Socialist and voting the So-

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CHARLES H. KERR, Financial-Secretary.

The Wonderful Baldwin.

Well, the method of settling the labor question is now no longer in doubt. In an address at Hartford, Conn., Judge S. E. Baldwin, professor in Yale Law School, said American workingmen eat too much and save too little of their earnings. He said a single workman earning \$1.50 a day should save 25 cents of that amount, and should never marry until he had accumulated \$100 in reserve for an emergency. Judge Baldwin declared that he was convinced workingmen eat too much meat and not enough fruit. Two meals a day should do them. Besides this, the learned judge asserted, the American tinner spends too much money on dress and on the furnishing of his home. There you have it: Quit eating and save your money. Go about in rags and live in any sort of a dog kennel, and save more money. Whatever will become of those who produce and handle foodstuffs, clothing, houses, furnishings, etc., cuts no ice. Judge Baldwin is a great political economist. He deserves a promotion and ought to be appointed chief lecturer for the Fiji Islands or the backwoods districts in the Philippines, where the inhabitants eat semi-occasionally and care little for houses, furnishings or clothing. He is a wonder, by thunder!—Cleveland Citizen.

Complacently Thankful.

The other day I chanced to see, on the children's page of a religious paper these words: "Thank God for food and clothing; thousands of children are hungry and cold." Thousands of children are hungry and cold! What shall they thank God for? Is there anything to be expected from a church, from a religion, so self-complacent that it teaches its children such a Pharisee's prayer as this—to thank God that they are not as other children? "I bless and praise thy matchless might. When thousands thou hast left in night. That I am here before thy sight. For gifts and grace, A burning and a shining light. To a' this place." It would be ridiculous if it were not pathetic. Imagine the mental and moral condition of a person who can tell a child to thank God that he is fed and clothed while thousands of children are suffering from cold and hunger. W. T. Brown in "Here and Now."

The Chicago Socialist

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Phone: RANDOLPH 222.

REFUSE MAJORITY RULE

As a forerunner of what we may expect in future struggles with the capitalists in municipalities, the situation at Northport, Wash., is rather significant.

The local Socialist workmen having outvoted their antagonists, proceeded to take formal control of the city hall but were confronted by armed men who pretended to be U.S. marshals but were in reality tools of the smelter company.

Most of the Socialist workmen of the town are employed at the smelter and the next move of the capitalists was to import a number of new laborers, who with the before mentioned counterfeit U. S. marshals, made an organized attack upon the Socialist employees.

The Northport comrades are still holding the fort in spite of all opposition, and the efforts of the old party politicians have so far been futile.

While fully recognizing the fact that Mr. Price's ideas regarding Socialism could hardly be expected to be otherwise than as he expresses them, for reasons before mentioned, we confess that another motive besides replying to his queries induced us to publish his letter.

cialism comes to him in the adulterated form in which it is usually served up by the papers he mentions. He is an illustration par excellence of the result of a long course of "Appeal to Reason" Socialism, and his letter appears exactly to serve in the role of "horrible example" to any local party comrades who may have imbibed Socialism at the same fountain of knowledge.

Once his premises are admitted, however, once his views of Socialism are accepted as correct, every stricture upon and criticism of the Socialist Party of Chicago follows logically.

Ten years reading of the "Socialist" papers mentioned by Mr. Price leaves him an avowed Socialist, but still chairman of a reactionary capitalist political party, a Socialist who thinks it "narrow" that non-Socialists are not permitted to take a hand in forming the party platform.

It will be no light undertaking to convince Mr. Price that the reason why he cannot understand the tactics of the Socialist Party in Chicago lies in the fact that he does not understand the fundamental principles of Socialism.

But this confusion for which Mr. Price is in no way responsible, must be combated to be removed. Contradictory as his position may seem to us it is fully justified by his innocent acceptance of the strange mixture presented to him as Socialism, the truth or falsity of which he had no means of testing.

THE MONOLOGUES OF A MILLIONAIRE

Or Mr. Rockefeller's Soliloquies

Soliloquy No. 12. Now let me whisper in your ear, A secret you must keep; We rich have got a deadly fear, And yet we haven't sleep.

No more of dodging taxes, No more of pompous relaxes, No more of sumptuous dinners, No more of trashy dinners.

Toil for health, Toil for pleasure, Toil for wealth, To each his measure.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE

One result of the recent letter of Bishop Quigley of Buffalo against Socialism, has been that over two dozen local trades unions have adopted resolutions denouncing the meddling of the Bishop and pledging support to the Socialists.

Judge Baldwin of Connecticut is very severe upon the "habits" of the American workman. According to the Judge the latter cannot be induced to save 25 cents per day out of \$1.50, and will not refrain from marriage until he has \$100 laid up as a result of his thrift.

It would be hardly possible to imagine two more dissimilar "heroes" than Funston and Delaney, yet last week presented the curious spectacle of these two men being apotheosized simultaneously in the capitalist press.

A car load of insane patriots on their way from the Philippines to lifelong incarceration in a lunatic asylum at Washington, passed through this city last week. The newspaper report of their appearance is worth reprinting: "All were absolutely mad and violent."

Repeat Fritz, a well-known New York caterer, who secured the contract for providing the luncheon which followed the recent bankruptcy of the man Emperor's yacht, has gone through the bankruptcy court as a result of his venture.

We are glad to notice that the King of Italy is making good progress, with the Socialists of that country as his tutors. He has gone so far as to recognize through his minister, Sig. Giolitti, that strikes are justifiable, and a "part of the great movement of the proletariat to secure better conditions of life."

The Manager's Column

A Dialogue.

Pluck and Luck (together)—Ah! here we are! Pluck—Yes, and we are here to stay too.

Pluck—And the Workers' Call was going to crush the viper of capitalism with the weight of planets— Luck—Like the voters' referendum petition was to crush the Chicago traction companies.

Pluck—And that would be the end of blowing about blowing up, hey? Luck—Just about. When the magic touch fell only on a heap of scrap paper instead of meeting sweetly rustling green slips with the faces of once great labor skinners in front and a blank confession of public debts on the back, then the manager would call for ideas.

Pluck—And then he would repair to a place of refuge. Luck—And he would call for help to subdue the spirits he had called.

Pluck—And he would suddenly follow a call to some other sphere less galling. Luck—And he would drift into the nebulous distance on the outgoing ebb of ideas, and silence would reign supreme in the office of the Workers' Call.

Pluck—And when the flood was over the new manager would find nothing but muck and mire to remind him of the stirring scenes that marked the baby years of the Socialist press of Chicago.

Pluck—And presently there would be some more muck and mire for another manager. Luck—And some more silence in the treasury.

Luck—Meanwhile the editor would live a strenuous life and make superhuman efforts to keep his literary ability at the top notch and look cheerful on half or quarter pay.

Luck—You've had out quick enough. Pluck—Well, they will find out something too. Luck—Right you are, and it won't be all ideas, either.

Pluck—But we've got a good stock of ideas on hand, all the same, and we haven't got to call any from outside. Luck—And here is one of them: The subscription list of the Chicago Socialist CAN be increased by judicious management.

Luck—As long as the subscription list is so small, the expenses are higher than the income, and there will always be a deficit of about \$1,500 at the end of the year. The way to do away with it is to double and treble the subscription list.

Luck—Here is an offer that ought to draw like a mustard plaster: For fifty cents we will send the Chicago Socialist for one year and five numbers of the pocket library of Socialism.

Editor Chicago Socialist: I am a farmer and an advocate of the doctrine of Socialism, and have read several Socialist papers for the past ten years, among them being the Appeal to Reason, Coming Nation, Socialist Spirit, and the Dakota Ruralist.

Another thing I don't like, that (as I understand it, maybe I am in error) any voter who votes for a candidate of any other ticket is liable to expulsion from the Socialist Party.

As regards the title of the Socialist Party I am heartily in favor of; and that is that no one shall propose his own name as a candidate for a nomination, or do any personal wire pulling to secure a nomination.

Pluck—Are there any Socialists like that? Luck—You've had out quick enough. Pluck—Well, they will find out something too.

as a majority of the voters favor the Co-operative Commonwealth. Again I will repeat. Perhaps I do not understand you city Socialists. But if I do not understand you it is because some of you are in the habit of talking in such big words.

State Organizer in Davenport. Davenport, Ia., March 19th, 1932. Editor Chicago Socialist: Dear Comrade—We have had Comrade J. W. Saunders of Chicago with us for a few days, during which time he has been of great assistance to the movement.

Last but not least be stirred up the members by outlining modes of agitation, such as giving out membership blanks, and agitating among members the discussion of fundamental principles.

It is my opinion that we need more men of this kind in the field rather than the high salaried organizers who simply deliver a lecture without organizing.

From the National Secretary. St. Louis, March 13th, 1932. Editor Chicago Socialist: Dear Comrade—In your issue of March 5th Comrade Seymour Siedman makes a statement as follows: "Without authority from the State Committee of Illinois, the Quorum of the National Committee has solicited the services of this state invitational lectures by a national organizer."

Acting under these instructions we offered the services of Comrades Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Vall to give a number of state committees, including Illinois.

Comrade Vall has not been used by us as national organizer, nor have his services been offered in that capacity to any of our organizations since the Unity Convention.

A press dispatch from Leavenworth, Kas., says: "In the city court here today Manager De Coursey of the Leavenworth Street Car Company was fined \$50 for dismissing W. P. Sullivan an employee, because of his connection with a labor union.

Socialist Pointers

Madden is not charging us a cent for the advertising. Take a night off and attend whenever a rally is announced on your side of the city.

It is a slow week that a firetrap where human beings are housed does not burn down. Now is the time to do a little extra work to gather in the results of the all-year campaign.

Save your money that you may buy knee pants in which to attend the king's coronation. Mark Hanna will always adjust strikes so that the capitalist will continue to get the lion's share.

Will a single person in the whole down town district get his wages raised if the "Bathhouse" is beaten? During a campaign may not be a good time to make Socialists but it is a good time to get subscribers.

Evidently Cleveland, Hill and Gorman, have never heard that the Democratic party is coming our way. Prince Henry is greatly relieved now that he is home where he does not have to associate with common people.

If you are the only Socialist in your block you will not be so lonely if you scatter the Chicago Socialist about. In regard to "Bathhouse" John the traction companies are not liable to swap horses while crossing a stream.

Millionaires may retire at the age of sixty, but they will keep on appropriating wealth produced by others until they die. Socialism will come in our day if we can get a majority of the people of the world converted to our way of thinking.

Socialism is not going out of its way to interfere with anyone's religion, but when it is attacked it will probably strike back. How it would simplify matters if the government would just let Gen. Funston shoot everybody who does not agree with him?

In the State Legislature.

Work of the Socialist Representatives Carey and MacCartney in the Massachusetts Legislature. Discussion of the Woman's Suffrage Bill. Its Advocates Make Stupid Speeches in its Favor. One "Friend of Labor" Admits That the Vote of the Women Will be Needed to Repeal the Workingman's Carey's Bill on Notification of Strikes Postponed. The great Boston Strike. How the Governor and Civic Federation Banqueted the Strikers. Discussion of Carey's Bill to Legalize Picketing.

The Wednesday afternoon session of the House was interesting in several ways. The Woman Suffrage bill was on the calendar and drew a full house, the gallery being especially well filled. The advocates of woman suffrage have met defeat year after year in the legislature, but they have always reappeared at each session, optimistic and determined. But if the speeches made for woman suffrage were all like those delivered on Wednesday afternoon, then one need not wonder why it was defeated. And yet in the history of the fight for woman suffrage in the legislature there have been occasions when the cause was adequately represented, and it is written that these two occasions were when the two Socialist members have spoken. Carey's speech of three years ago on the question was acknowledged by the woman suffrage leaders, including Mary Livermore herself, to be the most brilliant ever delivered in this state, and last year MacCartney's speech was recognized as the most trenchant utterance on the subject.

Of all the stupid, inane and vapid arguments ever made in support of any bill, good, bad or indifferent, they were delivered by the advocates of woman suffrage on Wednesday afternoon. They were of that quality which hurt rather than help a cause, and it might also be said that its friends were its chief opponents. Nothing could more strikingly define the difference between the ill-informed advocates of a measure, and those who understand the Socialist philosophy, and its bearing upon every problem confronting society. It was a pity that the Socialists did not speak, if only in order to retrieve the day for the bill. But although Carey tried to get the floor several times, he was not recognized and the question was put without either of the Socialists having spoken.

The principal speech for woman suffrage was supposed to have been put by Mr. Callender of Boston, of whom I have had occasion to write before. Evidently Mr. Callender had his speech prepared, but for some reason he forgot his lines at different times and kept repeating himself over and over again. It must have been a relief to his friends when he sat down. One of the principal points in Callender's argument, was contained in the following sentence: "The time will come when you will need this woman's vote; that time will be when labor has awakened to the fact that your protection theory is nine-tenths protection for the manufacturer and one-tenth for the workers; when labor has realized that your platforms are constructed to deceive then you will cry for this woman's vote to save you from the wrath of labor."

After this surprising admission, from one supposed to be a friend of labor, that woman's vote could be used to thwart labor, how could workmen be expected to become enthusiastic over woman suffrage? But this was not the only way in which Mr. Callender distinguished himself that afternoon.

After the woman suffrage bill had been voted down by 137 to 45, only twenty minutes remained before adjournment. Carey's bill requiring that employers of labor advertising for help during a strike, state whether a strike or lockout is in progress, came next. Carey moved that the matter go over until Friday as he did not wish to make his arguments for the bill in sections and proper consideration could not be given in the short time remaining. Mr. Callender, who had the House by making a short speech with a good deal of criticism. He said he had come up to the House the day after Carey had opposed the reception to Prince Henry expecting the bill to come up, but Carey had requested that it lay over. He did not think that it ought to lay over again, but if Mr. Carey wished he would consent, but he would remind the House that Mr. Carey had absented himself the day after his objection to Prince Henry for some reason the House could but divine for itself. Anyway the Committee on Labor, of which he was a member, did not consider this bill very important, and as there were numerous other labor bills, the Committee had decided to report unfavorably on this one to give prominence to others. Mr. Callender again said that if it had not been for the inflammatory speech against the visit of Prince Henry which made it disagreeable for the member for Haverhill to be present on the day following that speech, the matter might have been disposed of.

Carey replied by asking unanimous consent to withdraw his motion to postpone on the ground that he refused to accept from the member from Boston (Callender) anything that carried with it a gratuitous insult. Unanimous consent was given and Carey secured the floor. He said it was no trouble for him to talk until adjournment, and he proceeded to say Mr. Callender and the Committee on Labor in a characteristic manner. He pointed out that Callender admitted the Committee agreed to kill this bill without considering its merits while reporting favorably on others. "That is to say, the committee keeps square with the labor element by reporting favorably on some bills and by killing bills like this one keeps itself solid with the other fellows. The Committee seem to take great pleasure in assassinating my bills in

order to advance pet measures of committee members or others wishing to pose as labor friends. This bill especially had aroused a unanimity of favorable comment and next year when the same bill will be introduced Mr. Callender and the Committee will learn what they evidently do not know now about labor's position on labor measures."

Carey was still talking when the House adjourned, and it was upon this matter that he appeared at the legislature next morning before Prince Henry's arrival. As there was no opportunity, however, to discuss it on that day, the bill was laid upon the table until a future date.

As an instance of what the Socialists have to contend with in their work of seeking to emancipate labor let me relate the following incident: Some time ago Representatives Carey and MacCartney were invited by a committee of Electrical Workers' Union No. 103 of this city to address an open agitation meeting to be held in Faneuil hall on last Thursday night. The meeting was for the purpose of strengthening the organization by attracting new members. On Wednesday night the Union held its regular meeting, and the Arrangements Committee made its report. Objections were made to Carey and MacCartney being the speakers on the ground that they were Socialists and "in politics." After a lengthy discussion the secretary was instructed to withdraw the invitation and the committee was also instructed to notify Carey and MacCartney of the fact. The meeting, which had been advertised in the daily papers with the two Socialists as principal speakers, was held on Thursday night. Frank K. Foster, legislative agent, and Fred Kneeland, the latter a well-known labor leader and Democrat, were the principal speakers, and as neither of these gentlemen are "in politics," the dignity of the Union is preserved. Meanwhile Carey and MacCartney will go on fighting for labor in the legislature, despite the indifference and insults offered them by those whose cause they ably and unflinchingly advocate.

Boston, March 5, 1902.

The strike of transportation workers in Boston was "settled" on Thursday night. During the four days preceding twenty thousand men had quit work and the commerce of Boston was almost at a standstill. Freight was piled up in sheds and on docks and a famine of food and coal threatened the city. Every day more trades were quitting in sympathy with the original strikers and a complete tie-up was in sight.

For two months this had been brewing. When it came at last the people of Boston were treated to a spectacle of labor solidarity unequalled in the history of the city. An impressive and inspiring spectacle of thousands of workmen leaving their jobs and endangering their future for a principle. But whereas two days ago there was complete unity of thought and action, today there is disorganization, confusion and despair. The compact ranks have been broken, and chaos and fearful uncertainties hold sway.

It is not my purpose, nor would space permit me, to go into details of the strike. It came about because the freight handlers employed in the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad refused to go upon the teams of the R. S. Brine company and also upon the teams of the Brine company is the one that secured the injunction against the teamsters' union, and has been the bone of contention all along. Under a recent court ruling the freight handlers cannot recover damages for injuries received while helping to unload teams and the freight handlers have therefore claimed the right to unload whatever teams they chose. There has been no compulsion in this matter until recently when the N. Y., N.H. and H. road attempted to enforce a ruling compelling the men to unload teams, really for the purpose of helping the Brine company. Apparently the railroads desired to force the issue in order to bring on a strike, for last week seven men were discharged for not observing this rule and were refused reinstatement by the company. As a result a general strike was ordered.

Not only did the transportation workers quit, but other trades joined in. Building laborers, housemiths, brewery workers, wool handlers and others refused to handle material hauled by non-union men. The teamsters of Lynn also struck and the strike was being felt in Brockton, Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, and other cities. The various boards of trades in these cities as well as in Boston were getting a move on themselves to avoid impending disaster. The Central Labor Union and the Building Trades Council were called to meet in special session on Thursday night to act on the strike. The newspapers were shrieking to the civic federation to save the city. Altogether the strikers seemed to have the situation well in hand. And then the settlement came, and the trades interested have been dumb-founded ever since.

What is the basis of this settlement? Nothing more nor less than the following proposition from Governor Crosby:

"If the strike is declared off tomorrow morning and those of the men who can will return to their work, I will as governor of the Commonwealth use my best efforts with the New York, New Haven and Hartford company to have them adopt rules that will be in conformity with those already adopted by the Boston and Maine company regarding the loading and unloading of teams."

And it is upon this astonishing proposition that the Allied Transportation Council voted to call the strike off!

What everybody who knew anything about the labor movement expected to happen did happen. When the men reported for work on Friday morning hundreds were turned away. The railroads assumed no responsibility for less as time passes? Only the working people themselves will know what these poor heroes will suffer for their voluntary sacrifice. And in addition to this must be reasoned the lack of solidarity and the disorganization that will result as a consequence of this disaster.

Who is to blame for all this? The strike leaders will very properly come in for their share. Indeed they are already receiving it. Their action in accepting the Governor's proposition was that of men either fearful of defeat or overwhelmed with the magnitude of the struggle they had conjured up, or both. It is true that if they had refused the Governor's proposition they would have forfeited public opinion, which in this case was with them, and called down upon them the wrath of the newspapers, which were also inclined favorably because the public was. But for the sake of the other trades that had struck in sympathy the Governor's pledge, the coal dealers refused to accept men who were recognized as strike leaders; the express companies will not take back many old employees; non-union freight handlers are unloading teams driven by union men and general confusion reigns. All day yesterday the Governor was besieged by labor committees insisting upon the enforcement of his pledge, but apparently he is powerless. The men are blandly requested to "have patience," and the Governor admits that the railroads have not agreed to reinstate their old employees. A more ignominious ending to a noble contest could not be imagined. Meanwhile the railroad managers are laughing, the merchants are happy at the renewal of business, and the general public wisely applauds its Governor and the Physic Federation, as Max Hayes styles it, and which had its Mr. Eastley on the ground to help "settle" the difficulty.

For of course the merchants, capitalists, and the general public think all is lovely so long as the strike is broken. What do they care for the poor devils who have lost their jobs, who have wives and children to support and whose chances for employment grow they should have demanded a complete proposition and a signed agreement with the employers. Now they have only the Governor's promise, indefinite and illusory.

As for the Governor, while acting honestly, perhaps, he has acted nevertheless as any capitalist would. He views the situation through capitalist eyes, and his first thought therefore was to get the machinery of profit running again and restore "proper commercial relations." For succeeding in this he will receive the plaudits of his class throughout the remainder of his life. His last thought was of the workmen, and only after their committees came trooping up to him with their grievances did he halt in his rejicing over his accomplishment. Granting that the Governor is honest (and it is accepted that he is above the average in capitalist honesty), he probably feels today as if he had been hoodwinked by his railroad friends.

But one thing is certain: the incapacity of the Civic Federation is fully established, if the fact would only be admitted. It did not prevent the strike nor is the settlement credit to it. If it should claim the credit, which its promoters are preparing to do. And if these are the sort of settlements the Federation is going to evolve, nothing could more effectively substantiate our contention that its chief mission is to destroy working class unity and perpetuate wage slavery.

What the final outcome of the present state of affairs will be no one can tell. Tomorrow the unions meet and the situation will be fully discussed. There is no doubt that a strong feeling exists to call all the former strikers out again, unless every one now out is reinstated. The men are righteously indignant, and there is evident determination to make the various employers come to time. The longshoremen are especially wrath and threaten to tie up the steamship lines before mid-night Sunday unless they are settled with. It is possible therefore that the next two days may see an even greater strike than before.

Aside from the strike the event of the week in legislative circles was the hearing given on Monday night by the committee on labor on Representative Carey's bill to legalize picketing during strikes. The hearing was held in the largest room in the state house, and in response to the call of the legislative committee of the State Federation of Labor, a large number of workmen from this city and delegates from central bodies and local unions throughout the state attended, and packed the hall.

The hearing was almost a counterpart of the one held two weeks previously on the initiative and referendum differing only in the increased number of speakers and their outspoken radicalism. Carey made the introductory remarks and then turned over the conduct of the hearing to Frank K. Foster,

chairman of the legislative committee. Among the speakers were James Wilkinson of Lawrence, ex-Representative Scates of Haverhill, Representative MacCartney, Henry Abrahamson, secretary of the Central Labor Union of Boston, Henry D. Lloyd, Fred Kneeland, Patrick Mahoney and J. J. Gallagher.

Interest in the hearing was augmented by the strike, the bill being introduced at an opportune time. A notable feature was the radical speeches, some of them even going beyond the limit, but the more radical utterances were the most applauded. John Cashman was loudly cheered when he said the working people should send a hundred Careys to the state house, "instead of the cheap politicians who get there."

It was expressions of sympathy like those with Socialist political activity that justifies the hope that the time is near at hand when special hearings will not be necessary in order that workmen should appear as pleaders for labor legislation before those whom they have elected.

WILLIAM MAILLY,
Boston, Mass., March 15th, 1902.

Wouldn't Murder His Friend.

From Fort Sheridan comes a story which aptly illustrates how men are expected to become monsters devoid of all human feeling under the militarism which is necessitated by capitalist class rule. Frank Berry and Arthur Vance, young men who had been playmates from childhood in a Southern Illinois town, had enlisted in the same regiment. The latter got into trouble with the powers that be and was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the guardhouse. Berry happened to be doing sentry duty when Vance, who was with several other prisoners, working under his surveillance, made a dash for liberty. Berry fired six shots at him, all of which missed, and the prisoner succeeded in escaping. Berry is now being tried by court-martial for not being successful in murdering his friend promptly, and will probably be condemned to serve the prisoner's unexpired term of two and a half years. His plea that the latter slipped off unnoticed and was out of range before the firing took place has been ignored by the officers. Workmen who get into "labor troubles" and happen to have brothers or sons in the regular army, may gather from this incident what they may expect in case the military are called out to "suppress" them in the interests of their exploiters. Capitalism knows well why "discipline" of this sort must be maintained, just as well as it understands why these military posts are stationed on the outskirts of large industrial centers.

Picked and Sorted.

An article in last Sunday's Chicago Tribune describing the whims of employers in hiring men who apply for office jobs, makes some rather interesting reading for wage earners who have time and again tramped wearily around the city in search of a job. It relates how the personal appearance of the applicant strikes different employers, and reads remarkably like a description of a cattle buyer buying live stock. One employer doesn't want fat men—fat men are always lazy—he wants skinny people, the skinnier they are the better he likes them. Another judge the animal exhibited by the color of his eyes—he won't employ gray eyed people under any circumstances—he does not like them, admits his suspicions may not be well founded, but won't have them around him anyhow. Another thinks blue eyes effeminate, black eyes show too much temper, talkative men are a nuisance, non talkers are plotters and inclined to be sullen, handsome men are too conceited, homely men are an "eyesore around the office," thin men are dyspeptic, irritable, and hard to get along with, men who part their hair in the middle show signs of weakness, etc., etc. Still another employer says that "fat men" for jobs should be literally "put through their paces," like a horse at a fair. He sizes them up by the way they lift their feet. All this, however, doesn't prove that labor is a commodity, or that the inspected applicants are not "free men." It is only an example of the working out of the "survival of the fittest" principle under capitalism.

Campaign Fund.

- 18th ward.....\$0.25
- M. H. Taft.....\$0.25
- J. B. Smiley.....\$0.25
- H. J. Moeller.....\$0.25
- F. Haacker.....\$0.25
- 5th, 10th and 18th wards (Hechtman).....\$0.50
- Jos Stone.....\$0.25
- A. Tafelst.....\$0.25
- N. Ehrlich.....\$0.25
- Louis Ehrlich.....\$0.25
- Louis Herbert.....\$0.25
- J. Billow.....\$0.25
- Nathan Stone.....\$0.25
- Harry Levenberg.....\$0.25
- A. L. Mendelson.....\$0.25
- M. Mortimer (No. 9).....\$0.25
- Isidor Hamick.....\$0.25
- J. Silverstein.....\$0.25
- Maurice Klein.....\$0.25
- Dr. Kamlin.....\$0.25
- 17th ward (No. 6).....\$0.25
- J. Wahquist.....\$0.25
- F. H. Hirsch.....\$0.25
- A. A. Wiggins.....\$0.25
- A. Friend.....\$0.25
- C. E. Grelin.....\$0.25
- John Peterson.....\$0.25
- 15th ward (No. 3).....\$0.25
- F. H. Kuchensbecker.....\$0.25
- G. E. Frieder.....\$0.25
- Alfred Treblim.....\$0.25
- Carl E. Kijrluff.....\$0.25
- A. Friend.....\$0.25
- C. Kirch.....\$0.25
- 15th ward branch.....\$0.25

27th Ward Branch

The University of Wisconsin Socialist club was organized last February. The secretary is Miss H. L. Sumner, 418 Warren street, Madison, Wis. We remember that Professor Ely was in the habit of asserting that although he treated Socialism with absolute fairness none of his students ever became Socialists. But from the above item it looks as if there was some other agency at work to produce Socialists which is apparently beyond the control of the professor.

No party member who really wishes to spend an enjoyable time and at the same time assist the Chicago Socialist, should fail to be present on Saturday, March 22nd, when a benefit entertainment for the Chicago Socialist will be given. On Saturday, April 12th, the dramatic club will present one of the hardest plays it has yet attempted, entitled "In Old Virginia." The dramatic club is well pleased with the support given it by the Socialists and their friends, and expect in a short time to engage one of the theaters for a night or two when we will present the other Socialist play now being translated by Prof. Untermyer, or one of two other Socialist plays now being prepared. Watch the Chicago Socialist for further particulars.

Are you still hunting for subscribers?

LOCAL PARTY NOTES

NORTH SIDE.

The petitions for the candidates on Town and Aldermanic tickets have been filed, that is for Lake View and the North Town, and for aldermen in the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth wards. The following is a complete list of Town candidates:

North Town—Supervisor, Geo. Warren; collector, Max Fuller; clerk, John Mork; constable, William Kerstein.

Lake View—Assessor, John Kaiser; supervisor, Aug. Peterson; collector, Chas. L. Jansen; clerk, B. A. Wester; constables, John Anderson, Ant. Reinisch, Chas. J. Erickson, John Weingar and M. J. Jacker.

At the last meeting of the Division committee favorable action was taken and endorsement of the "personal pledge plan" of the Executive Committee was given.

Branches and branch members must take up this matter for favorable action at their first business meeting.

The Sunday night meeting was a success. Comrade A. M. Simons made a splendid address and was listened to very attentively.

To close the campaign beside the distribution of literature two big meetings will be held, one on Sunday, March 23d, 8 p. m., at 363 Sedgwick street, speakers, Morris Kaplan and John Collins, and one Sunday, March 30th, 2 p. m., at Social Turner Hall, speakers, Jos. Wanhope in English and E. Untermyer in German.

Twenty thousand cards calling the attention of the wage workers as to how they should cast their votes will be distributed. So that we hope for an increase in the vote.

Don't forget the Social and entertainment Saturday, March 22d, 8 p. m., at 363 Sedgwick street. It will combine some fun with short talks on Socialism and you may take a few prizes, and get a nice lunch.

Don't forget that on Wednesday evenings the speakers club meets. You should attend.

SOUTH SIDE.

Now that the petitions are filed it is up to the members of the South Town to make a vigorous campaign. Quite a few of the comrades of the Fourth and Fifth wards have been conspicuous lately by their absence. Drop in and help circulate the campaign leaflets. We have had two good meetings lately. Sunday, March 16th, Comrade Knox spoke to quite a large audience, chiefly strangers, and started the thinking apparatus of many of them. Billy Kent, the Democratic candidate for alderman, for the Fourth ward, will probably speak Sunday, March 23d, at our headquarters 2513 Wentworth avenue. Help him to a good audience. He is in thorough accord with our municipal ownership comrades, having stolen nearly all of their thunder.

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- J. Silverstein.....\$0.25
- Maurice Klein.....\$0.25
- Dr. Kamlin.....\$0.25
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- F. H. Kuchensbecker.....\$0.25
- G. E. Frieder.....\$0.25
- Alfred Treblim.....\$0.25
- Carl E. Kijrluff.....\$0.25
- A. Friend.....\$0.25
- C. Kirch.....\$0.25
- 15th ward branch.....\$0.25

27th Ward Branch

The University of Wisconsin Socialist club was organized last February. The secretary is Miss H. L. Sumner, 418 Warren street, Madison, Wis. We remember that Professor Ely was in the habit of asserting that although he treated Socialism with absolute fairness none of his students ever became Socialists. But from the above item it looks as if there was some other agency at work to produce Socialists which is apparently beyond the control of the professor.

No party member who really wishes to spend an enjoyable time and at the same time assist the Chicago Socialist, should fail to be present on Saturday, March 22nd, when a benefit entertainment for the Chicago Socialist will be given. On Saturday, April 12th, the dramatic club will present one of the hardest plays it has yet attempted, entitled "In Old Virginia." The dramatic club is well pleased with the support given it by the Socialists and their friends, and expect in a short time to engage one of the theaters for a night or two when we will present the other Socialist play now being translated by Prof. Untermyer, or one of two other Socialist plays now being prepared. Watch the Chicago Socialist for further particulars.

Are you still hunting for subscribers?

SOCIALIST PARTY

OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 36 N. Clark street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 36 N. Clark street.

SOUTH TOWN HEADQUARTERS—2513 Wentworth avenue, open every evening. Agitation meetings Wednesday and Sunday, 8 p. m. Rice Wabrough, secretary, 175 East 22nd street.

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

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor, Schiller Bldg., 193 E. Randolph street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 36 N. Clark street.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—meets every Friday, 8 p. m., 2513 Wentworth avenue, Rice Wabrough, secretary, 175 East 22nd street. H. A. Harrison, 147 Michigan avenue, organizer 1st ward; S. Klendinsten, 2255 South Park avenue, organizer 2d ward.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 355 S. State street, meets every Monday, 8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeomans, 2360 State street. Organizer, Louis Dalgaard, 3765 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night at 2513 Wentworth avenue. Secretary, Joe Trentz, 35 E. Twenty-second Place. Organizer, H. Drieswolt, 2110 Halsted st.

FIFTH WARD—Every Sunday evening at 10 o'clock, 2513 Wentworth av. Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. A. M. Finsterboch, 3020 Archer av.

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

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 3 o'clock, at 923 E. 52d Street. Sec'y, D. M. Smith, 616 Drexel avenue. Organizer, Paul Pierce, 6407 Rhodes Av.

EIGHTH WARD—Holds public meetings at Sherman hall, 910 Commercial avenue, every Saturday evening. Business meeting at 373 79th street every Wednesday evening. T. J. Vind, secretary, 213 19th street.

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

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday at Jankowicz' Hall, cor. 21st street and Paulina street. Sec'y, P. A. Zahlan, 122 W. 23rd st.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH meets every second Saturday at Jankowicz' hall, 94 W. 21st street, near Oakley avenue. Secretary, G. J. Sindler, 1128 Albany avenue.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Friday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Av. Sec'y, Mrs. W. E. Daily, 461 S. Western Av. Organizer W. E. Kellogg, 522 S. Western avenue. Phone 522-5.

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

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

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday, Shonhoven's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee streets. Sec'y, O. Gerlach, 846 N. Wood St.

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

EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third Friday at 429 Fullerton st. Secretary, H. J. Moeller, 150 W. Madison st. Organizer F. Haacker, -- N. Elizabeth st.

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

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 363 Sedgwick st. Secretary, R. Morris, 36 N. Clark st.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 363 Sedgwick st. Secretary, Chas. Band, 443 Wells st.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Meets first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 363 Sedgwick st. Secretary, R. Hoitbusen, Jr., 226 Cleveland av.

TWENTY-FOURTH—Every 1st and 3d Monday at N. W. corner Southport avenue and Diversey Blvd.; secretary T. G. Klaus, 21 Lincoln av.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Fridham Hall, 1748 Diversey Boulevard. Secretary, Ruth Dick Hall, 1444 Cornelia avenue.

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

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—AVONDALE—Meets every first and third Friday at 1773 N. Kedzie Ave., corner Berry Av. Secretary, Henry Schulz, 205 W. Wellington St.

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

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—CRAGIN—Every first and third Tuesday, Lindstrom's Hall, 1613 N. 51st Av. Secretary, George Jansen, 2254 St. Paul Av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 4—Meets every 3d and 4th Wednesday at Mies' Hall, cor. Kedzie and Milwaukee av. Secretary, J. Gould 423 McLain av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 5—SWEDISH SETTLEMENT—Meets every 1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 213 N. Francisco av. Secretary, Fred Whammond, 312 N. Whipple st.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 6—HERMOSA—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at 942 N. 51st av. Secretary, C. Disney, 1249 N. Tripp av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 7—HANSEN PARK—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 3361 Grand Ave. Wm. Kileman, Secretary, 113 N. 5th Av.

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

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

THIRTIETH WARD—Meets every Sunday 10 a. m. at N. W. Cor. 1st and Wentworth av. Organizer, R. T. Simey, 5055 Wentworth av. Sec. Herman Imhoff.

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

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets 1st and third Friday, 5 p. m., at 763 52d St. Secretary, Lillie M. Forberg, 6419 Halsted St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 723 Commercial Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every first and third Wednesday evening at 1118th street and Michigan. Organizer, sec'y, W. J. Caslo, 2444—116th st. Organizer, H. DeBowe, 44 West 116th street.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD No. 2, Grand Crossing, meets second and fourth Monday at Grand Crossing Turner Hall, 75th & Johnson av. Organizer, Hugo Meyers, 7946 Chauncey av. Sec. John T. Caulfield, 1123—75th st.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD No. 3, West Fullman, meets Thursday at 1157 Emerald avenue. Organizer, Christ Peterson, 1229 Union avenue. Secretary Thomas F. Green 11533 Princeton avenue.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD BRANCH, Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at 233 Harrison St. Sec. E. G. Lowater, 2248 Harrison Street.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary R. Houburg, 2603 W. Chicago av. 2—Meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 1709 West Ohio St. James Wright, Organizer, 1633 W. Ohio St. Geo. L. Simons, Secretary, 140 N. Central Park Avenue.

GERMAN BRANCHES.

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

