

Get in on the Propaganda Wagons and help the fund grow

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

ALL ABOARD FOR THE COLISEUM WILL MEET YOU THERE BE SURE AND COME

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

FIFTH YEAR—WHOLE State Historical Soc X CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1903.

PRICE ONE CENT.

STRUGGLES OF THE TOILERS.

Dispatches and News Items Which Show the Absurdity of a System Where Men Must Suffer from Want Because They Have Produced too Much.

Says Gompers, the man who "kills Socialism," says the American Federation of Labor will fight wage reduction to a finish.

THE FIGHT IS ON.

Seven hundred men laid off in Pullman during the past ten days. Fifteen hundred employes of the International Harvester Company notified their services are no longer needed.

DUE TO OVERPRODUCTION.

The products have been piling up on us for months, with no demand for them, and with no immediate prospect of an opportunity to dispose of the goods on hand, the company decided last Friday to close down for a while.

The pay roll of the company averaged over \$20,000 a week and most of this money was spent in South Deering and South Chicago by the men in the works.

WAGES OF \$2,000 ARE CUT.

Double That Number Now Earn Less in New England.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 30.—The wages of \$2,000 cotton textile operatives were reduced to-day. This brings the total number in New England who have had their pay cut down this fall to about 64,000.

To-day practically every cotton mill in Rhode Island, where there are 2,200,000 spindles, adopted the new schedule. In that state nearly 20,000 operatives are affected and the new order of things will mean a loss of fully \$20,000 weekly in wages.

The cut also became operative in mills in Massachusetts and Connecticut controlled by Rhode Island capital and employing about 7,000 additional hands.

The reports from the mill district indicate that the new schedules were received without any serious protest on the part of the operatives.

MINERS' WAGES TO BE CUT.

The delegates to the convention of the United Mineworkers' union meet in Indianapolis next month they will be obliged to consider a demand for a 25 per cent decrease in wages made by the mine operators in the four competitive states of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Telluride, Col.—Carrying out instructions of Governor Peabody that "agitators, idlers and trouble breeders be driven from the camp," Sheriff Rutan arrested twenty-eight men, soldiers assisting the civil officers. Eighteen were fined from \$15 to \$35 each.

Shamokin, Pa.—The Centralia collieries and the Sloux and Mount Carmel collieries closed down, causing 2,500 men and boys to be thrown out of employment. The collieries are owned by the Lehigh Coal Company.

NOTICE.

Walter Huggins is acting as western agent for Wilshire's Magazine, and any inquiries concerning it can be made of him at headquarters, 181 Washington street. Remember we have six months' cards, 25c and three months' trial card 10c, yearlies 50c.

NOTICE.

The Cook County Executive Committee has changed its meeting night from Monday to Tuesday evening. \$2.00—GURNEY HAT CO.—\$2.00. Comrades should go to this store for their headwear, 97 Madison St., N. W. cor. Dearborn. All hats guaranteed unless.

JUST A JOT OR TWO.

BY STEEDY.

Through tattered clothes small vices do appear; Robes and furr'd gowns hide all, Plate sin with gold; And the strong lance of Justice hurtless breaks; Arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it.

—King Lear.

Wall street is out for Roosevelt. The tariff will not be interfered with, and Roosevelt's position on the "open shop" is pleasing. Now that the gamblers of Wall street have decided upon who they want for President, the working class can go through the useless and perfunctory task of approving the capitalist's choice at the polls.

The Chicago Chronicle says: "Socialism involves anarchy, rebellion and revolution." You bet, the anarchism of capitalism and lawless corporations it will remove. It will dispel the rebellion of workmen thrown out of employment by the whim of a Montana millionaire, and Socialism involves revolution. Abundance supplanting want, production for use replacing production for profit, system for planlessness, co-operation for competition, and fraternity for discord, the revolution of heaven on earth replacing crime, insanity, uselessness and hell.

Many multi-millionaires work very hard increasing and amassing their fortunes and enviously covet the ease and leisure of the exploiting class of the middle ages. They have dyspepsia, neurasthenia and many other annoying maladies. Beholding these woes, and to relieve themselves of the burdens (not the benefits) of wealth, a trust company is now proposed to run and take charge of capitalists' fortunes, and operate their companies. Happy the day when the wealthy, free from care, can shine in the drawing room, and grow fat on the beach.

As to the working class, their chance will come with death or Socialism.

Some savages recently added to the population of the United States were requested to state the kind of books they desired for the commencement of their education and civilization. They replied with true savage instinct, "Books on Dreams," "How to Do Tricks with Cards," and "Some Business Manuals." Without a college education they recognized the card shark and business man to be only different species of the same genus.

Joseph Schlessinger committed suicide at his home, 1131 Whipple street. He was 52 years of age and had hunted in vain for work for over a year. Capitalism says, "For robbery, we will feed and clothe you; for murder and we will execute you; grow old and we will neither feed nor hang you." Ergo, the greatest crime of all is to grow too old to be even a wage slave.

In speaking of the conflict between Copper Company and the court's decision therein, the Minneapolis Tribune says: "Only a very bold man would undertake to guess whether any given Montana decision was due to bribery or politics or law." If a Socialist said this, the bourgeois would nail him as an effervescent liar and rebuke his lack of appreciation and awe for the judiciary.

Emperor Roosevelt wrote a message about the canal. Between the writing of this epistle and the convening of Congress, a war broke out in Columbia, which made a portion of the message unnecessary, as capitalists usually turn yellow at the word confiscation when hinted at by a Socialist. We quote from the President's message (unused as explained):

"It seems evident that in a matter such as this we should finally decide which is the best route, and if the advantages of this route over any other possible route are sufficiently marked, we should then give notice that we can no longer submit to trifling or insincere dealing on the part of those whom the accident of position has placed in temporary control of the ground through which the route must pass; that if they come to an agreement with us in a straightforward fashion we shall in return act not only with justice, but with generosity; and if they fail to come to such agreement with us, we must forthwith take the matter into our own hands." John Quincy Adams, Monroe and Thomas Jefferson had taken similar positions in reference to the acquisition of Florida and the use of the Mississippi, but that was when Socialists were non est. Now it is refreshing to find a bourgeois President advocating confiscation where "the accident of position has placed" those "in temporary control of the ground," who withhold it from us. Mr. Baer and other capitalistic divinities should not

PENDING NEGOTIATIONS.

ARMOUR & COMPANY.

GENERAL OFFICES: 205 LA SALLE STREET.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

June 5th, 1902.

Col. H. C. Gano, First Regiment Chicago Rough Riders, 701 Ashland Block, Chicago.

Dear Sir:—

Your valued favor of the 4th inst., tendering the services of your regiment of mounted cavalry for the protection of stock yards property should occasion to arise for such service, was duly received.

We beg to very heartily thank you for this offer of your very valuable assistance and cooperation and, should circumstances develop any necessity of our applying to you for such assistance, we shall gladly avail ourselves of it.

Please accept the assurance of our very high appreciation of your timely and valuable offer, the acceptance of which, however, we are glad to believe may be rendered unnecessary by the probable successful result of pending negotiations,

Yours very truly,

Armour & Co.

Mr. Workingman on strike and you who will be on strike, take a good look at this choice piece of evidence in the case of the Working Class vs. The Shirkers. "Your valued favor" only offered to turn loose a regiment of well-armed murderers who take a fierce delight in their work of riding down, slaying and shooting the unarmed workers. "Pending negotiations," Mr. Workingman, it was a great comfort to this employer to feel that if cunning failed to bamboozle you, cavalry were on hand to give you what you voted for. Just turn this case upside down and look at it "pending negotiations." Suppose some labor leader were to offer, as this Col. H. C. Gano does, black on white, to furnish the strikers with a regiment of man-killers "for the protection of the strikers' property"? The only property the striker has is his ability to work, and to protect this property he goes on strike. You know that the penitentiary would yawn for the man who dared offer a regiment for such a purpose to you. Why?? Why is the one offer to kill human beings a "timely and valuable offer," while if the other was made it would be "treasonable," "felonious," "conspiracy to commit wholesale assassination," etc., etc.?? Yet in the case we suppose there would be little danger of bloodshed, because the employers and their wives and children don't gather around the shops during a strike. Why should wage workers be the special target for soldiers to shoot and rough riders to prove their prowess on?? Black on white the brutal disregard of human life by the capitalist class is here revealed. Whoever votes for capitalism votes for this "pending negotiations." Every wage worker who does not vote the Socialist ticket votes for this and this he will get "pending negotiations." "Pending negotiations" between rough riders who shoot you when you strike and the gentlemen who rob you when you work, the main thing for you to do is to study your class interest and make that study effective by getting into the political organization of your class, the Socialist Party. We are not rough riders nor militia, we do not believe in any form of organized violence, either by law nor in spite of it. We are every day getting nearer and nearer to that strength when we will be able to prevent and punish all such schemes of murder. You can hasten that day if you will. Think it over.

forth with rage if Socialists now quote from their President with approval.

Chief O'Neill in his advice to parents says: "If your daughter is a working girl, be sure and know where her money comes from." Strange that in a free country working girls should have doubtful sources of livelihood.

Neither brain ability or genius alone will abridge the chasm which separates the dependent class from the class owning the means whereby the workers live. This is illustrated by a recent incident at Bar Harbor, where a former servant of the Gerry household was masquerading as a French duke. He had traveled much, loved music (think of it—a servant loving music), and was attentive to a rich Philadelphia widow. They were often seen together, when, unluckily, at a reception, he was recognized as a former servant and a former waiter at the cafe Reltz, Paris, and then his cake was dough. The plantation owner would marry his nigger slave with the same grace that an heir or heiress would marry a wage slave, and it is just for with the working class in the majority, the power resting in its hands with which to obtain his freedom, they should and will be despised as long as they continue willing inferiors.

WORKER, DO YOU EVER STOP TO THINK?

Did you ever stop to think of the vast difference between the safety of the capitalist and the safety of the wage worker? The capitalist produces nothing but trouble for others. The worker produces the wealth that the capitalist luxuriates on. The worker toils and risks his life and limb, gets a mere existence for his industry and sees the poor house in the distance to cheer him on. The other day one of these poor creatures working in a roller mill in Milwaukee as a stoker was literally cooked to death. Without warning a fire in the boiler burst, the steam blew the live coals from the firebox over and around him, pinning his flesh before assistance came. His body went to the morgue, where poor wretches of workers who are killed serving capital are usually taken. And the worst feature of it was that this man was young and newly married. His widow can now go back to the factory to resume the drudgery for the pro-skimmers that her marriage (temporarily "rescued" her from. What a tragedy it all is—what a gruesome, horrid nightmare! Outside of accidents, mutilations and sudden deaths, there are many trades that are so unhealthful that the workers therein live shorter lives than they would otherwise. Years are cut off the ends of their lives, so that part of those very lives are incorporated into the product of their industry! So that the mere fact that the workers are robbed of their product under the capitalist system is not the whole of the indictment against capitalism by any means. But we will mention one more thing that means when we say that the risk of life and health in modern industry is all on the side of the wretched wage slave. The capitalist, very hypocritically and gratuitous in his effort to live up to his income, and thus invite physical maladies or apoplectic attacks, but such a life is not necessitated by his economic situation. Nor does the clipping of corners, or the placing of tin in danger of being cooked to death.—Democratic Herald.

CAR STRIKE SETTLED

Furnishes Much Food for Reflection for the Working Class—Capitalists Marshaling Their Forces to Crush Organized Labor—When Will Organized Labor Recognize the Necessity of Class Solidarity?

The ending of the street car strike in Chicago, in connection with the general attack being prepared on labor organizations all along the line by the capitalist class, will give the workers much food for reflection. In the near future they will be awakened to the meaning of the events that are now gradually crystallizing.

The labor leaders like Gompers and Mitchell may treacherously disavow the class struggle, and win the applause and approbation of the capitalist class by denying the existence of the class war. But the rank and file will soon realize the impotency of the misleaders.

The Manufacturers' Association, Citizens' Alliance and numerous other organizations of the capitalist class are marshaling their forces and using the powers of state which they hold only through the pitiable stupidity of the working class in failing to recognize the necessity of uniting in the political arena for the purpose of protecting their class interests.

The exploits of the capitalist class in Colorado and Utah is but the beginning of what the capitalists will do in their efforts to stop the labor movement. The Chicago Chronicle is right when it states the labor unions lead to Socialism in spite of the disavowals of Gompers & Co.

The capitalists in their greed for gain will do their best to destroy or emasculate the trade union movement. They imagine they will for all time be able to rob the isolated and disorganized worker. But the workers will reorganize themselves, learning from the experience forced on them by their oppressors, that the political power is absolutely essential to them, both for defense and the possibility of complete emancipation.

There are many dangers that at present surround the slowly awakening working class, not the least of which is the possibility of a false political trades union movement, inaugurated by grafters and corruptionists who would sell the workers like so many cattle to one or the other of the old parties under the pretense of getting something new. Undoubtedly those who engineer the fake political movements will get "something new," but the workers must keep in plain view this one fact—that nothing can help them unless it is done with a view for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of private property in the means of production, through which they are enslaved.

Political action has no significance to the workers, unless it aims unhesitatingly to abolish the system of capitalist robbery of their class.

The Socialist party, in its platform, stands for the abolition of the cause of his oppression will rally to the standard of the Socialist party. Workingmen, unite!

Frank Currie, the strike breaker, it is rumored, will quit the service of the Chicago Street Railway and take up active work in pushing Hearst's boom.

A Berlin public school teacher, Herr Tews, in an article on "The Co-operation of the Prussian Legislature in the Development of the Prussian Public Schools," in the August number of the *Wartburgstimmen* (*Wartburg Voices*), argues that the Center party and the Conservatives are to blame for the Prussian Legislature's having done so little for the public schools. He shows that they are, however, not the only guilty ones, for the Liberals have displayed their friendship for the schools unfortunately only too often in words alone, and have forgotten the deeds exactly at the time when they could have done more. Discussing the question: "What confidence can educational politics place in Liberalism for the Future?" he thinks that the Liberals will do still less for the schools in the future than they have formerly done. But he hopes for a bettering of conditions by the Socialists' participation in the legislative elections.

Talk about your "gold brick" buyers, the chief of them all is the workman who joins a trade union to get more of the product of his labor and then votes to take less.—New Time.

SOCIALISTS PARTY

GREAT LABOR DEMONSTRATION

Sunday, December 6, AFTERNOON and EVENING

At the COLISEUM WABASH AVENUE and 13th ST.

Grand Concert ORATION BY Eugene V. Debs

Forty Artists of Thomas' Chicago Orchestra.

Grand March of Trade Unions with Banners Concluded by a GRAND BALL.

This is the greatest affair ever undertaken by the Socialists of Cook County and one which will mark an epoch in the history of our progress. One thousand and five hundred party members in the County have received a book of ten tickets to sell. This means that if each member will sell his book we will have an attendance of FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE. Besides, four hundred and sixty-eight Trades Unions have each received invitations to elect a committee of ten in charge of their banner with tickets enclosed. If all accept, it will mean FOUR THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY MORE people, a grand total attendance of NINETEEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY, who will have cause to long remember this splendid program of a first class CONCERT, oration by Comrade Eugene V. Debs, an elegant Banquet at 35 cents per plate, served between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30, the PROCESSION OF TRADES, concluded with our annual GRAND BALL. COMRADES, is this not worth working for? Let each sell his book and get more. His success is already assured. As funds are badly needed, kindly bring in money for tickets sold, not later than Saturday, Dec. 6th.

ALL ABOARD FOR THE COLISEUM

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATURE.

Comrades, you now can do a bit of work that will be of a nature that will leave its imprint, and that is, to assist in paying for literature to be distributed among the striking street car men. We have the plates of several different leaflets and the cost of having a supply printed will not fall very hard on any one if we will all do our share. We should distribute half a million pieces of literature during this strike, and will do so if you will help a bit. Many of our comrades are now out of work and it will be an easy matter to get the literature put into circulation, if we can get it printed. How much will you donate? Give all you can. Act quickly and send the money to the business manager of this paper.

Don't forget Comrade Conklin sells a 15-jewel Waltham movement in a 20-year Duerber gold filled case at \$10, or \$7.50 for solid silver screw case.

People who believe that Socialism would disrupt trades unions, should take a look at the growth of the American Labor Union in the West, and then sit down and do a little thinking for themselves if it does not hurt too much.—Erie People.

The workers should make the law if they are to obey it. Obedience to laws they have not made means slavery.—Labor.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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The Chicago Socialist is published under the control of Local Chicago of the Socialist Party of Chicago...

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

To secure a return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed. The fact that a signed article is published does not mean that the Chicago Socialist is in any way responsible for its contents...

PHONE FRANKLIN 454.

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



Chicago's City Council has passed an ordinance prohibiting the dissemination of racing news and betting odds through the little telegraph instruments called "tickers"...

Prominent citizens of Georgia, including a member of the Legislature, have been indicted for selling negroes into "peonage"...

Seven workmen from Bettie, Mont., visited Washington last week and lunched with President Roosevelt, who took them around and "showed them the elephant"...

"His Last Dollar" is the name of the play with which a new theater in Detroit was opened the other day. The name of the play makes one think of strikers or the "squeezed lemons" of modern industry buying food supplies.

RED HERRING.

The car barn bandits were used for a few days to detract the working-man's attention from the great gains by the street car strike, and just as the bandits were fading in interest and the minds of the workers were drifting again toward the victory they had gained, it was found necessary by the capitalist press to secure a new diversion, so Dowie was once more brought to the front...

THE RIPE FRUITS OF CAPITALISM.

The capitalist moralizers are at their wit's end to explain the depravity of the car barn murderers, Marx, Van Dine, et al. It is not so large that they cannot see it. They cannot see the woods for the trees. An organization of society based on class crime must necessarily produce individual crime. There is nothing mysterious about that. It would be mysterious if it were otherwise. But none are so blind as those who will not see. Hence some blame the police, some the saloons, some blame the churches, some blame the newspapers, some blame the dime novels, some blame the public schools. Now that crime was essentially a crime against property; its origin was in economics. Gustav Marx says he was not posing as a bad one; he was simply after easy money, and the killing was only incidental to that. There is no doubt that if he had been successful in getting enough money he would have become respectable and might have founded a university or a public library. One thing is incontrovertible: great wealth never remains in disrespect for any considerable length of time. If it does not become respectable in the first generation it does in the second. But in trying to get wealth unlawfully an individual runs a great risk. He is trying to do single-handed as an individual what can only be done with impunity by a class, and a ruling class at that. Mr. Mangansarian, whose pretensions as an ethical teacher were so thoroughly exploded by Comrade Usersmann in this paper a few weeks ago, now says:

"Such crimes as we have been reading of in the daily papers shake our faith in the efficacy of popular education. It is a question whether the lowest classes should be admitted at

once into the public schools. If these desperadoes had never gone to school, but had, on the contrary, been compelled to earn a living by the sweat of their brow, they would never have emerged from the humble obscurity into which they were born."

For cynical and cold-blooded brutality that beats anything that has yet come from the lips of these murderers, not in school did they learn that the only men who make large money are the men who do not work. Not in school did they learn that labor is dishonorable; but their experience in the economic world after leaving school soon taught them these facts. They found that present-day labor is honorable only on paper; that men who work can be compelled (mark the word) to do the wishes of those who do not work, and that in a majority of cases they never emerge, as Mangansarian puts it, from the humble obscurity into which they were born. Just so.

When the producers of wealth shall have made themselves respected by taking the control of the government out of the hands of the non-producers and thus stopping the class crime which is the basis of our present life, individual robbery will cease. While Socialism will not prevent all crimes, it will prevent all crimes having an economic origin, and these constitute the vast majority of present day crimes. M. H.

THE HENRY D. LLOYD MEMORIAL MEETING.

The growth of Socialism is evident by making rapid strides in the city of Chicago. There is no doubt but what it is becoming quite "popular." At any rate, one should judge so from the fact that the Henry D. Lloyd memorial meeting at the Auditorium last Sunday afternoon incidentally gave the cause of Socialism an unlooked for and an entirely unsolicited demonstration. The first sign which showed that many Socialists were in the audience only to hear what the many speakers would have to say, was when Mr. Edwin Mead, who came here from Boston to pay his respects to the memory of his dead friend mentioned the word Socialism, saying that it was inevitable, it remained, however, for Mr. Clarence S. Darrow to put on the final touches when he declared that: "Mr. Lloyd was an avowed Socialist, and when I say Socialist, I mean Socialist. He believed in the entire collectivity owning and operating the materials of production and distribution—the land, machinery and tools."

The Socialists and the Socialist Party will not take issue with Mr. Darrow as to what Mr. Lloyd believed, or whether he was a Socialist or not, but one thing is certain, viz., that there is no record from all I can learn of Mr. Lloyd's ever having been a member of the Socialist Party. Also that he never mingled with the Socialists who believe in political action, the only way by which the working class may emancipate itself from the shackles of wage-slavery, nor was he an active worker individually.

Without the slightest intention of discrediting either Mr. Lloyd, his deeds or any of his valuable works on economics, it should be borne in mind that if one's soul is wrapped up in trying to do something for himself and his class, that person would throw himself into the movement which will benefit that class. Working in the abstract theory or even for "municipal ownership" will not bring it about. The same applies equally to Mr. Darrow, though there is vast difference between the two, the former who would neither accept compensation for his services rendered or actual expenses incurred on the coal miners' arbitration committee, while the latter, it is alleged, received fifteen thousand dollars for his services, taken from the pockets of the underfed, poorly paid miners.

Thousands, no doubt, who heard Mr. Darrow's eulogies on Mr. Lloyd, thought that Mr. Lloyd was a Socialist. Perhaps he may be, and he may vote the ticket, if he votes at all, but he is not a member of the party and never has been. And the inference might have been taken by those hearers that it would be well the next time they vote to vote for Mr. Darrow on a so-called "labor" ticket, or an "independent" ticket, or a "municipal ownership" ticket, and then imagine that they are Socialists and take pride in saying: "Oh, yes, sure, I'm a Socialist; didn't I vote for Mr. Darrow?" But that is NOT Socialism. A Socialist will vote the Socialist ticket straight because he is voting for PRINCIPLE, NOT FOR MEN.

Mr. Darrow's reference to Mr. Lloyd's not believing in "force" might also have been an inclination to make some of the audience assume a very wrong impression and to think that the Socialist Party believed in brute force when such possible assumption could not be further from the truth. If there is ever any "force" used it will not originate with the Socialists, but it should be understood that the Socialists believe in majority rule, and when the Socialists have attained the majority, the minority must obey the laws just as the minority now obeys them. There may be a struggle when the capitalist class makes its final stand and will precipitate a bloody war, not with the Socialists, who shall undoubtedly be too wise to be led into ambush and their ultimate aims defeated, but with the unclass conscious working class who are being misled and deceived by traitors to their class. Such a conflict might easily arise at a time when mob violence is rampant during a great strike and the subsidized press (as one daily paper in this city does) publish

lying and malicious statements, claiming that every overt act is caused by the Socialists, such for instance, as calling a Justice of the Supreme Court a Socialist, likewise one Wos Y Gil, Carter H. Harrison et al., ad infinitum.

The Socialist Party in America, like over the entire world, believes in obtaining control of the powers of government through peaceful means at the ballot box and in then making such laws as will abolish poverty, crime and the privilege of a class of parasites in living in luxury upon the labor of others.

No, the Lloyd memorial Auditorium meeting was not a Socialist meeting; neither was it turned into one by the Socialists, but the Socialists who were present did not fail to grasp the opportunity of doing a little propaganda work for the benefit of the principle involved, NOTWITHSTANDING THE FACT THAT MANY SO-CALLED LABOR LEADERS, POLITICIANS, MR. DARROW OR THE SINGLE TAXERS TRIED TO GET OUT OF IT ALL THEY COULD, but which resulted, perhaps, in the Single Taxers getting some of the wind knocked out of their sails by Mr. Lloyd's having been designated as a Socialist. The Socialists have as much respect for the memory of the dead as others, but they did not seek public notoriety nor attempt to make political capital through a widely advertised sham and a unclassically disguised effort.

HENRY J. WIEGEL. GET ON BOYS? There is a daily paper in Chicago which provokes both amusement and indignation upon the part of Socialists by its editorials which are calculated to confuse the minds of its readers. To assume that the writer of those articles does not know full well what Socialism is and what it proposes would be folly, but the manner in which Socialism and "state" Socialism is run together in order to make it appear that the Socialists and the Socialist Party are adherents and advocates of this "state" Socialism which it so greatly fears, makes the position of the Chronicle an exceedingly ridiculous one. To a great extent that paper tells the truth regarding "state" Socialism and the utter failure of inaugurating such a system, not because such is the fact, but because it has a chance to play the part of a hypocrite in trying to make people believe the Socialist Party and the Socialists are behind the so-called labor demonstrations which have recently been held in advocacy of the municipal ownership program and other fake issues. Not only have the Socialists and the Socialist Party nothing whatever to do with these palliative measures, but they denounce all such movements when inaugurated by the capitalist class, for municipal or national ownership will not improve the condition of the working class one iota as long as the old party politicians have a chance to reach the grab bag. Municipal or national ownership as favored by the Socialists if they were in control would be a different proposition. What difference does it make to the working class whether the Widener-Elkins gang owns and operates the car lines, or whether they simply own the bonds and let the ward heeler and politicians operate them? That three-cent fare would be more than offset in the end by the increased price of rent, beef or kerosene, so, comrades, we urge your financial assistance in building up a fund for the propaganda wagon to start out early next spring. We must reach the inland and out-of-the-way villages and hamlets, as well as the isolated parts of the city, and show the people what Socialism is, and not what the subsidized press pretends it is. Also to expose the contemptible sham in pretending to be adverse to "state" Socialism, which position is nothing but a mask for vilifying the real article. Every wagon will be sent out with a first-class speaker, camping outfit and a full supply of literature, which will be owned and managed by the party. Contribute your mite, comrades. Any amount may be sent in. Received to last report: \$11 25 A. A. Wiggins 25 A. Koss 25 A. Porcellus 25 G. Schulz 50 \$12 50

NORWAY'S BIGGEST ARTICLE OF EXPORT. Senator Nelson is reported to have said: "In the old days negro slaves were bought for \$1,000 apiece; a slave's labor-power was therefore valued at this sum."

Now it must surely be permitted to place a Norwegian at the same valuation and when this year the estimated number of emigrants leaving this country for America will reach 30,000, they should be worth \$30,000,000. If, then, we estimate the average cost of passage to be \$50, and that each is in possession of \$25 when landing, another \$2,250,000 will be added to the above sum, therefore the total export value of human beings amounts to the enormous sum of \$32,250,000, or, expressed in Norwegian money, over 100,000,000 kroner. Should emigration continue to increase in the ratio begun, emigrants will, in the hot distant future, become Norway's biggest article of export.

The disagreeable feature of this business is that the country gets absolutely nothing in return for this value. And the American capitalists are happy; they need no longer pay \$1,000 for negro slaves; we furnish the slaves gratis—"Social Democrats," Kristiania, Norway, translated by H. S. H.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Labor's View of the Subject.

Summing Up of Socialist Position—Municipalization of Local Industries Only a Phase of Capitalism—Of No Real Benefit to the Laborers.

The following letter is a fair sample of a large number we are in receipt of asking for information on the subject of municipal ownership, and desiring to know the Socialists' position on this much discussed question.

The answer which we print in response to Mr. Dalton's letter is in our opinion the clearest expression of the views of the great majority of Socialists on this subject that we are able to give at this time.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 30, 1903. The Chicago Socialist, 181 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir—Through the kindness of some of your comrades I have been receiving your paper for some time. While not a subscriber, I am thoroughly in sympathy with the Socialist movement or any substantial reform that will benefit the toiler. However, I am averse to any man jumping at any dogma in the guise of reform before he has thoroughly considered it from every point as he has the intelligence to consider, rendering his opinion, or rather arriving at a decision, refraining from bias or prejudice, motives personal or otherwise; to do this one must not study the question from any particular vocation and especially his or her own. Hence the word Socialism means the broadest expression, concisely applied, to a group of persons, who, by their actions, have assented to devote their time and talent not alone for greed and gain, but for the common good of all concerned, meeting out to each toiler the full benefit of labor. This is my comprehension of the question. Is my idea correct? If so, I wish you to publish this in your paper and explain to me the difference between municipal ownership and ownership as advocated by Socialism. Also do you not believe that to effect municipal ownership in cities and towns of any public utility, however insignificant, would be one step in advance of Socialism in a broader sense and an avenue which would lead to a complete gradual reform in our entire government, thus step by step overthrowing the present capitalist system and adopting Socialism pure and simple?

For instance, suppose the city of Chicago would immediately take over all the street railways and operate them under municipal ownership, thereby showing the people the feasible and practical illustration of Socialism, convincing the most skeptical and ignorant, and at the same time forcing the capitalist to submit to the will of the people in such a way that it would be impossible to incite class hatred among our fellow men. I hope you will not consign this to the waste basket, but give it air through a lengthy editorial. I am, respectfully, WM. G. DALTON, 680 Larrabee street, Chicago, Ill.

To those not in touch with the Socialist propaganda, to those in whose mind Socialism is vaguely defined as the operation of all industries by the government, it would appear that any move toward municipalization was of necessity Socialistic, and should, therefore, command immediate and unequivocal Socialist support. That a party in whose platform there is a resolution demanding municipalization should withhold approval in such a case would seem paradoxical indeed.

Nevertheless, nothing can be more dangerous to the intelligent progress of the labor movement than the confusion which frequently results from the use of terms. The widest divergence of purpose is most effectively concealed when cloaked by familiar forms of expression that serve as political catch phrases for the unwary. QUESTION OF PURPOSE ARISES. "Hay" remarks the master with a wink, "is really quite indispensable," and he skillfully dangles a wisp in front of the weary donkey's nose. "In that we are agreed," sagely replies the donkey, wagging his long ears, and off he trots in the vain endeavor to reach it. In the end he discovers he has merely lugged his master's eggs to market the faster.

Much more important, therefore, than the proposition of municipalization is the purpose with which it is sought. By whom and in what spirit will it be carried out? In whose interest will it be administered? These are the vital questions. The class-conscious Socialist asks them, knowing that the lines of the class struggle cannot be safely ignored. To do so would encourage false hopes. It could lead only to vagueness of purpose and confused action. Under a system of production dividing society into two classes, with interests diametrically opposed, the exploiter on one side, the exploited on the other, every economic question becomes of necessity a class question. To close the eyes to the fact does not alter it; it only makes the awakening the suder. It is wiser to frankly accept it and act accordingly.

For this reason the Socialist party offers no apology for considering municipalization strictly from the standpoint of the exploited wage-working class and its interests. Not in a narrow spirit, but from conviction that there is no right superior to that of the class which performs the useful

work and produces the wealth of the world.

By numerical predominance alone daily increasing, the welfare and interests of this class become more and more identical with those of organized society as a whole. To awaken this class to a consciousness of its true position, to inspire it with the knowledge of the revolutionary part it is destined to play in this generation of society; to lead it in the conquest of civil powers that the supremacy of its interests may be established; this is the aim and mission of the Socialist party.

Municipalization in the hands of the capitalist is a radically different proposition from a municipalization as advocated by the Socialists. Municipal ownership of public utilities appeals with peculiar force to the so-called middle class, that fringe of the capitalist class composed of petty traders and small property holders.

For this section to maintain itself as a part of the exploiting class some measure of relief has become an urgent necessity. Its purpose is not progressive but reactionary. It advocates municipal control in much the same spirit that it blindly whacks at the trusts and the department stores.

There is a vague hope that in some way the channels of concentration can be blocked and the flow of wealth stulted into their little starving patches. But of what concern is it to the exploited class, from which this wealth is squeezed, whether it flows in a few broad streams or is ditched into a thousand tiny rivulets?

Another object the middle class seeks to gain through municipalization is a measure of relief from the burden of taxation which falls on its straitened incomes with particular severity. By the substitution of the municipality for the capitalist it would without compunction squeeze out surplus values for its own salvation. But again what interest have the propertyless wage-workers in questions of taxation? Deprived of the wealth they produce, what is it to them how the spoils are divided; what care they whether the tall or the short robber has to pay the shot?

It is the realization that effective appeal to the wage-workers for support is impossible on these lines, that brings out the promise of lower fares, a pitance by which poverty and misery are to be abated. What a mockery to the wage-workers! On one hand stands the landlord, quick to appropriate to himself through increased rents whatever tends to enhance the value of his property.

On the other hand stands the employer, equally ready to readjust wages to any decrease in the cost of living at the earliest opportunity. How long, then, could he hope to benefit by it, should this doubtful promise be made good?

But at least the street car employe will receive better wages, work shorter hours and have better security in his job? Truly, promises are profuse when there is an ax needs grinding. But what assurance has the worker of their fulfillment under capitalist government? Does past experience give reason for expecting such concessions from a government run on "business principles," from a class that is aiming primarily at a source of revenue to lessen its taxes? Hardly! To the capitalist, government is good in proportion to the economy of its administration. The public employe becomes his political lackey. Point out a single prominent capitalist who, in the present agitation for municipalization, has uttered a word of protest or of indignation at the slavish conditions, the long hours of work or the beggary pay of the street car employe. Would they not have spoken had these things seemed evil to them, had they really considered the interests of these workers of any moment?

To sum it up, the Socialist sees in the present agitation an effort on the part of a section of the capitalist class to bring about municipalization because of certain direct benefits that it expects to secure for itself in doing so. It would supplant the individual capitalist exploiter by the political organization of capitalism, and thereby affect certain financial readjustments strictly within the limits of the capitalist class. What interest then have the class-conscious workers to meddle with such a mess, and be used as cat's paws? Will it simplify the eventual transformation from capitalism to Socialism, though its promoters by no means intend it so? Then can we view the process with equanimity. But, even so, does the trust. Shall we therefore, circulate petitions for the formation of trusts?

The Socialist Labor party cannot afford to waste its energies. It would be false to the interests of the wage-workers did it lend them a wisp of the wisp of barren municipalization. It would stultify itself if by supporting such a movement, it encouraged the belief that the benefits promised the workers were possible of realization under capitalist rule.

So long as the capitalist class controls the administrative machinery, so long will it appropriate to itself the advantages arising from municipalization. But let the working class once organize under the banner of the class-conscious Socialist party, conquering the powers of the State for the assertion of its economic supremacy, then, indeed, will municipalization prove a shield to the worker, and at the same time a lash for the scourging of capitalism from the temple which it defiles. The race, the despair of the middle class as it sees this seemingly golden opportunity for its rehabilitation slipping through its fingers for perhaps a

generation to come is readily comprehended. Outwitted and defrauded though it feels itself to be, yet it dares to question the finality of the acts of the rascals chosen as fit representatives of its interests. It dares not cut the mesh of legality. That were to invite chaos. Let it squirm, then, caught in the net of its own contriving.

Franchises for 20 years! Why not declare them perpetual? Barriers to the capitalist reformer—chaff before the whirlwind of the Socialist revolution!

KNOCHE IN ROCK ISLAND.

Rock Island, Nov. 26, 1903. Dear Comrade Smith—On Nov. 2 I landed in Rock Island County. The first town that was operated on was Rock Island. I found that the comrades of the county had made great preparations. They had circulated a list on which \$20.00 for agitation work in the county had been raised; halls had been engaged, and handbills advertising the meeting had been issued.

On Monday, Nov. 2, I spoke before the comrades in Rock Island on the necessity of organization, and especially to branch out; get ward organizations, and finally start a county organization.

On Tuesday, Nov. 3, I spoke in Moline at the Industrial Home before a meeting of the Carpenters' Union. I had to wait until they were through with their routine business, which was about 9:50 p. m. I then got the floor and I held the crowd—about two hundred in number—until almost midnight, and they stayed to a man. As far as the unions are now concerned, the entering wedge for the Socialists of Moline for speakers has now been made. After speaking, a collection was taken up amounting to \$3.00 and such literature was sold.

A great deal of interest was aroused, for after I got through speaking quite a number stayed behind and entered into discussions and argument. The rest of the week I spent in Rock Island. Many new members were taken in, and on Sunday morning the Rock Island comrades voted to go into a county organization, voted on a constitution and elected their delegates.

My throat was becoming affected, and I was delighted to find that Rock Island had one comrade that could be relied on to speak, and Comrade Gibson that week developed into a full-fledged Socialist speaker.

The collections in Rock Island for the week were \$6.80. The following week the work was continued in Moline. The comrades had certainly worked hard to advertise the meetings and they were crack-bracks.

On Monday the First Ward in Moline was organized with seven members, and seven additional members, a total of fourteen, were taken into the local. And so it continued throughout.

Comrade Gibson, of Rock Island, did heroic work to help me out. On Tuesday the County Committee met and organized, electing their officers, with a hustler, J. C. Gibson, for County Secretary.

On Nov. 25 I finished my work in Rock Island County by securing enough members to organize a branch in the First Ward. In this Comrade Coyne, of Rock Island, gave valuable assistance.

On Monday in Moline sufficient names were secured to organize the Fifth Ward branch.

To recapitulate: I find the comrades of Rock Island County Local to be great hustlers, splendid workers, and during my stay did before, to show what kind of workers they are, the following results were obtained: They raised \$20.00 on list for agitation and organization purposes. We managed to speak before a large union meeting.

Eighteen meetings were held, with the following results: Two ward branches organized in Moline and one in Rock Island. In Rock Island we took in twenty-three new members; no fish was kept on Rock Island.

They formed a county organization and elected all their officers. They developed a fine speaker in Comrade Gibson.

At the eighteen meetings we collected, in Moline, \$17.91; in Rock Island, \$8.80; total, \$26.71. Besides, a large quantity of literature and rube-ware was sold.

Does the above not prove that the comrades of Rock Island County are hustlers? Just think of all these results in eighteen days' time; truly, they are entitled to the banner.

Let the other counties, organized and unorganized, in the State, read, ponder, and then do likewise, and if they do Illinois will without a doubt be the best organized State in the Union, and will be able to have herself counted in the next election.

Come, comrades, it is up to you. Up and at them. It is only by constant agitation, organization and education that we can hope to succeed.

All honor to the comrades of Rock Island County Local. Fraternally, F. W. KNOCHE, Organizer Northern District Socialist Party of Illinois.

The Socialist party is the political party of the producers of wealth—the working class. If you are a working man your party is the Socialist party. If you are a capitalist the party which voices your interests is one of the old parties, and it does not matter which one is selected. The workmen must stand together, and that means vote together on election day. The army of labor is slow in learning its lesson and many grow impatient at the delay, but the lesson is being learned well.—Ohio Socialist.

STATE COMMITTEE.

Proceedings of the Newly Elected State Committee.

The State Committee of the Socialist Party of the State of Illinois met at Socialist headquarters, 181 Washington Street, Chicago, on Thursday, Nov. 26, at 10 a. m. The meeting was called to order by James H. Smith, the State Secretary.

James H. Brower, of Local Elgin, was elected Temporary Chairman, and Charles H. Kerr, of Local Du Page County, was elected Temporary Secretary.

The roll call showed the following members present, the number before each name indicating the number of the Senatorial District represented:

- 1. I. Warner. 2. T. B. Elliott. 3. M. Marcus. 4. J. H. Ambroz. 5. Peter Pierce. 6. Peter Miller. 7. A. M. Simons. 8. John H. Holden. 9. F. P. Burkhardt. 10. Jas. H. Brower. 11. Hobart Austin. 12. L. Bennensloek. 13. Samuel Block. 14. Charles Sievers. 15. J. C. Alderson. 16. A. S. Ogus. 17. Jas. S. Smith. 18. J. N. Easley. 19. W. H. Spears. 20. Chas. Erickson. 21. Charles H. Kerr. 22. Clifford Sullivan. 23. M. B. Harth.

On motion of A. M. Simons it was voted that the list as read be accepted as the correct roll of the State Committee.

On motion of Comrade Smith, it was voted that the temporary organization be made permanent.

Comrade Smith then presented, in the name of the retiring executive, the following report:

NOTE.—The full report of the State Executive Committee, as presented by Comrade Smith, will be published in our next issue.

On motion of Comrade Simons, it was voted to appoint an auditing committee to examine the financial portion of the report, and the balance of the report was adopted. Comrades Sievers, Austin and Sullivan were elected as Auditing Committee.

On report of Comrade Smith, the committee proceeded to elect the following sub-committees to report at the afternoon session.

Committee on Location and Date of State Convention—Smith, Brower and Spears. Resolutions—Simons, Kerr and Pierce. Methods of Organization and Agitation—Block, Austin, Ogus, Sievers and Miller.

A recess was then taken until 1:30. AFTERNOON SESSION. Comrade E. E. Carr, of Local Danville, presented credentials as member of the State Committee from the Twenty-second Senatorial District and was seated.

The Committee on Resolutions reported through A. M. Simons. After reading a series of resolutions presented by Comrade Ogus on behalf of the Twenty-third Senatorial District convention, the committee reported: "Your committee believe that the principle of government by referendum is already completely embodied in the constitution of the Socialist party of Illinois, and that the adoption of the foregoing resolutions would involve a useless waste of labor and money. We therefore recommend that the resolutions be laid on the table."

The committee furthermore recommended that the resolutions be laid on the table.

The committee furthermore recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

Whereas, There is at present no organic connection between the National Committee and the State organization of the Socialist party, and such connection would be of great advantage to the party.

Resolved, That the Illinois member of the National Committee is requested to submit at each regular monthly meeting of the State Executive Committee, a condensed report of the work of the National Committee and to receive such suggestions as the State Executive Committee may desire to make.

Whereas, The most effective agitation can only be carried on by thorough systematization of effort especially in the field of speaking where routes must be arranged covering many points if the most economical use is to be made of the resources at our hand; and

Whereas, The Socialist party should not be made responsible for the statements of speakers not controlled by that party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend to all locals that no speaker be engaged without consultation with the State Secretary, and that wherever possible speakers controlled by the State National organization be utilized.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The Committee on State Convention reported through Comrade Spears. Some discussion ensued over the basis of representation and the location of the convention; the city of Bloomington having been suggested by the sub-committee. The report was finally amended to read as follows:

Your sub-committee on State Convention recommends that "the convention should meet at Peoria on May 29 and 30, beginning on May 29, at 10 a. m., and that the representation be on

the basis of the average membership in good standing three months previous to May 1 computed as follows, one delegate for each local of ten members or less, and one delegate for each additional ten members or major fraction thereof; provided, however, that no representation shall be allowed in excess of the actual membership rolls in the hands of the State Secretary." The report was adopted.

The Committee on Organization reported through Comrade Austin as follows: "Your Organization Committee desire to report that the work of organization as so far carried on has been productive of much good, and we have every reason to feel pleased with the result so far gained. We recommend in future that the work of organization be directed more to aggressive organizations in the larger industrial centers giving less attention to smaller fields until such time as the party feels itself able to cover greater territory; and we would recommend to the organizations in larger industrial centers that they endeavor to extend their influence as much as possible by reaching out into a broader field and carrying on a campaign of agitation that will embrace as many of their nearer by-towns as possible. We recommend that the State Secretary be authorized to visit locals where, in his opinion, immediate action is necessary to overcome difficulties that may arise."

On motion of Comrade Spears the report was amended so as to allow the secretary, at his option, to send an organizer instead of visiting locals personally.

The report was then adopted. The committee then proceeded to an election of a State secretary by open ballot. Comrade James S. Smith was elected, receiving every vote except his own.

Comrade Berlyn, the member of the National Committee for Illinois, then addressed the committee by special invitation upon the recent work of the National Committee. At the conclusion of his address Comrade Block moved that we instruct Comrade Berlyn to use his efforts to induce the National Convention to call the National Convention to meet May 1 in the city of Chicago. Carried.

Comrade Block also moved that the position taken in the published letter of Comrade Kerrigan regarding the proposition to organize the State of Louisiana with separate locals for the white and colored races be endorsed, and that Comrade Berlyn be sustained in his vote against the admission of Louisiana under the proposed constitution. Carried.

Comrade Carr moved that the committee instruct Comrade Berlyn to vote for postponing the meeting of the full National Committee from the usual date in January to within a few days before the National Convention. Carried.

Comrade Sievers moved that it be the sense of this committee that no member of the National Committee be recognized unless his election by referendum of the party members of the State be duly attested to the National office. Carried.

A collection amounting to \$11.25 was then taken up, and on motion of Comrade Block it was voted that the secretary be allowed to use the proceeds of the collection and any other available funds in the purchase of necessary office furniture. Carried.

On motion of Comrade Spears the Executive Committee was authorized to change the date of the State Convention in the event of the National Convention being called for a date earlier than May 29.

Comrade Spears moved that no State officer be hereafter allowed to solicit or accept any funds for the use of the State Committee from the National organization.

The motion was laid on the table. Comrade Block moved that the Executive Committee be instructed to give all printing contracts to the Chicago Socialist, provided it could meet outside figures for the work, but after some discussion he withdrew the motion on account of its having been made under a misapprehension of the facts, and on motion of Comrade Spears the matter of printing was left to the discretion of the Executive Committee.

The meeting then adjourned. CHARLES H. KERR, Secretary.

SIMONS IN THE WEST.

His Lectures Well Received by Mountain Crowds.

Local Plattsburgh reports that the lecture by Comrade Simons, on Saturday, Nov. 21, was an intellectual treat. The same and more can be said of his two lectures under the auspices of Local Omaha. His afternoon address on the "Fundamentals of Socialism" showed a grasp of the subject that pleased even the most critical. And at night, Comrade Simons handled the former question to the entire satisfaction of our best Marxian students, which proves that Local Omaha is in perfect accord with the party on this much discussed question. It is a pleasure to hear a man lecture when he appears to your intelligence as does Comrade Simons. A member of the local said: "Whenever the National Secretary can arrange to have Comrade Simons lecture every night for a week at Omaha, we are ready for him, and feel sure that his sound reasoning will clear up every befuddled brain that is strong enough to listen to him."

The rich get the ice in summer and the poor in winter. That's the "divide up" system under capitalism. Where do you come in?—Lutheran Organizer.

FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Local Essex Co., N. J., Joe A. Thomas, Medford, Ore., A. Comrade, Medford, Ore., L. Meyer, Hill City, Kan., A. Baller, Hill City, Kan., K. Meyer, Hill City, Kan., L. Meyer, Hill City, Kan., L. Meyer, Jr., Hill City, Kan., Local, Oswego, Kan., Local, Stonington, Conn., Local, Broadhead, Wis., I. Isador Bernstein, New York City.

Total to noon, Nov. 28 \$ 13.75 Previously reported 2,203.32 Total \$2,217.07

State Secretary Holman of Minnesota reports the organization of nine new locals by State Organizer Klein in one month, although half that time was spent in places already organized. The prospects for a strong organization in Minnesota are increasing.

State Secretary Thomas of Wisconsin reports that a referendum of the State membership is being taken on an amendment to the constitution which will abolish the present system of two kinds of members, and which will make the payment of national dues compulsory upon all members.

The National office still has a few thousand party emblems which are sold at cost so that all members may be able to wear one and keep our party name before the people. Price for plain buttons 1 cent each to party officials; the gold rim buttons, 15 cents each, four for 50 cents of 10 for one dollar.

WHERE THE NATIONAL ORGANIZERS ARE WORKING. Geo. E. Bigelow is now in Oklahoma and will remain there until Dec. 19, when he will return home to Lincoln, Neb., filling two or three dates in Kansas on the way.

Geo. H. Goebel is in Louisiana until Dec. 9th, when he returns home to New Jersey, filling several dates on the way.

John W. Bennett is booked in North Dakota until Dec. 17th, and will return home to Sioux City, via South Dakota.

Chas. G. Towner concludes his work in Virginia Dec. 1st and will return home to Louisville, Ky.

P. J. Hyland has finished in Wyoming and is working his way to Omaha through Nebraska under direction of the State Secretary.

M. W. Wilkins is in Montana, and John M. Ray is working through Alabama on his way home to Tennessee. Full reports of the organizing work will be given next week.

Dates have been arranged for Winfield R. Gaylord on his way to Florida as follows: Dec. 3, Indianapolis, Ind.; 4th, New Albany, Ind.; 6th, Louisville, Ky.; 8th, Nashville, Tenn.; 9th, New Decatur, Ala.; 10th, Birmingham, Ala.; 11th, Montgomery, Ala.; 12th, Mobile, Ala.; 13th, 14th, Fairhope, Ala. Gaylord will fill 12 or 14 dates in Florida under the direction of the State Secretary.

JAMES F. CAREY'S TOUR. Enquiries for dates for James F. Carey's lecture tour have been received from several States. In Pennsylvania and Ohio the State Secretaries will arrange Carey's dates. In Iowa dates will be made direct from the National office. It is now definitely arranged that Carey will begin his tour Jan. 1st, to conclude May 31st. As the territory to be covered is large, it will be almost impossible to meet all demands for Carey's services, and locals should therefore remember that "first come, first served," and file applications immediately. Address your State Secretary or the National Secretary, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb.

TOUR BY FRANKLIN AND MARION WENTWORTH.

Franklin and Marion Wentworth of Chicago will make a lecturing tour through Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, beginning in January. There are few more able lecturers on the Socialist platform than Franklin Wentworth, whose editorial work on the "Socialist Spirit" and for the Socialist press generally, has attracted widespread attention for its brilliancy and incisiveness. With Mrs. Wentworth, who, as a dramatic reader, has few superiors in America, these two make a combination for the lecture platform which can hardly be surpassed. They will travel under the exclusive direction of the national headquarters, and locals will be apprised direct, either by their State Secretaries or the National Secretary, of the terms and other information. W. M. MAILLEY.

Comrade James O'Neal, the State Secretary of Ind., says that we are now turning out a most excellent paper. Comrade Gaylord Welshire told us while in our office a few days ago that he did not see how money could make any improvement in the sheet we are now giving the comrades. If you have a desire to assist us in continuing this high standard of the Chicago Socialist get out and sell vain for labor legislation.

LABOR'S PROGRESS IN OTHER LANDS.

Compiled for the National Headquarters, Socialist Party, by Agnes Wakefield, Boston, Mass. GERMANY.

Berlin Vorwaerts of Nov. 6 gives accounts of the following Socialist victories in municipal elections: In Luckenwalde's city council elections in the third class, 353 Socialist and 88 opposing votes were cast, so the Socialists won all the seats of that class. In Clebchenstein Comrade Gering with 1,706 votes defeated Director Brandes, who had only 402 votes. In Hornberg, Baden, for the first time, a Socialist was elected to the common council. A Socialist has been re-elected in Arnstadt; there are now two Socialists in the city council.

In Baden Minister Schenkel has formed a plan for limiting suffrage; if it becomes a law only men who pay direct government taxes and who have lived at least a year in Baden will be allowed to vote. A man must have an income of at least \$216 a year to pay a direct government tax in Baden. Many laborers move frequently from place to place in search of work. The new law would disfranchise at least a third of the working class voters. The Mannheim Volkstimme says that the minister, fearing the anger of the people, tried to keep his project a secret until after the legislative elections which were held Oct. 30, but at the last hour it was made known and created great indignation among the workers and Socialists, who will oppose such injustice with all their strength.

Comrade Franz Hofmann, M. P., Socialist deputy from the 22d district of Saxony, died at his home in Chemnitz Nov. 4, aged 51. He was a cigarmaker by trade. He had been a member of the Socialist Party for many years, and was a favorite lecturer. In the last elections he was re-elected to the German parliament with 10,000 votes against 12,000.

An impressive case of "How the Sins of Children are Visited upon the Father" in Germany is related by Berlin Vorwaerts of Nov. 6. Two young carpenters from Petriben in East Prussia, have joined the Socialist Party and are distributing Socialist leaflets and calendars. The conservative father, who was president of the town council, did not know of his son's action until the State Council found out about it and discharged him (the guilty father) from office. They say that the indignant father, of a sudden, became deeply impressed with the importance of Socialism and will now help his sons distribute Socialist leaflets.

Two editions of the Report of the Dresden Convention of the German Socialist Party have been sold, and a third edition has now been published by the Vorwaerts press, 49 Lindstrasse, Berlin. A single copy unbound costs 75pf (19 cents) and bound 1 mark (24 cents); the postage is 5 cents.

For publishing an account of a plan to build a castle of refuge, for the German emperor and his family, on the Island of Pichelswerder, near Berlin, the Socialists' daily journal, Vorwaerts of Berlin, has been prosecuted for lese majesty. One of the editors, Comrade Leidl, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, and a second editor, Comrade Kaliski, to four months.

The Berlin Fifth District Socialist Club received 47 new members in its last meeting.

THOMPSON COMING.

Comrade Carl D. Thompson, who is well known as one of the ablest and most effective speakers in the Socialist movement, and who has been doing splendid work in Nebraska and South Dakota, will hold a series of meetings in Elgin, Ill., under the auspices of the People's Church.

The meetings will begin Dec. 27 and will close Jan. 20, 1904. Comrade Thompson will be glad to speak anywhere in the vicinity of Elgin, through the week, as he is engaged only on Sundays for the People's Church.

He has never exacted a fixed sum for his lectures, but has accepted whatever the comrades have cheerfully given. Advertising matter, which is sold at a low price, is furnished at his own expense.

Any local wishing to secure him for one or more meetings will please notify the Secretary of the Elgin Local, Elsie I. Schultz, 730 Douglas avenue.

The number of families in the German Empire is decreasing in comparison with the number of persons who do not marry. The families decreased from 93.5 per cent in 1871 (the foundation of the empire) to 93.4 per cent in 1875, and went down to 92 per cent in the year 1900. The number of unmarried persons increased during the same time, from 6.1 per cent in 1871 to 7.1 per cent in 1900. This shows that it constantly becomes harder for the German people to earn enough to support families.

Does the Socialist party favor the establishment of municipally owned street car systems, telephone systems, etc., while the present system lasts? Yes, we do, but only if the Socialists have control of the municipality. Otherwise we leave it to the capitalists to fight out the question among themselves, whether the people shall be directly exploited by car fare, or indirectly by interest on bonds.—Appeal to Reason.

There is a thousand hacking at the branches of evil to one who is striking at the root.—THOREAU.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM A CAPITALIST.

Chicago, Nov. 30, 1903.

To the Editor of The Chicago Socialist: Some one must have ordered your paper sent to me, for it comes every week.

It is a strange publication and contains much curious reading. What, for instance, could be more absurd than the idea that the workers have a right to all they produce? Why, they would not produce anything if we did not hire them. Another wild proposition is that employers should remunerate the families of workmen disabled or killed while in their employ. We pay employes' wages while they work, do we not? Who pays our families when we are killed or disabled?

There is also much said about workmen discharged because they are worn out and useless. What in the world would you have us do with them? We pity them, and often help them; but it is impossible to take care of all of them. I have seen many such miserable specimens who doubtless would have been glad to die and would have welcomed a law legalizing their painless death. Such a law would relieve them of much misery and society of a great annoyance. I think, too, that the ordinary method of disposing of their bodies is costly and useless. Instead of being buried at the taxpayers' expense they could, except in cases of death from contagious disease, be utilized in some way—as fertilizers, etc. This suggestion may shock some readers at first, but I would be willing for my own body to meet the same fate only for the awful connection it would raise in my family and the community, who have not progressed enough to meet it with philosophical composure.

I have also noticed the phrase, "Equality of opportunity," in your paper. I insist that all have the same chances, in a general way, and if they do not use them it is their own fault. Of course, when people inherit wealth, that is different. It must be God's plan to have rich and poor, but I do not profess to know anything about that. And I long ago ceased to pay any attention to the churches and their theologians, for their explanations of this great riddle are too muddled and contradictory. I content myself with treating my family right, paying my debts, and a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. Respectfully,

A CHICAGO EMPLOYER. P. S.—I do not sign my name to this for fear of ridicule, and possibly a worse result, owing to the growing tyranny of labor unions.

OBJECT LESSONS.

BY WARREN L. PRINCE.

The consistency of some men to sticking to the old party politics reminds me of the old gate-tender who, when asked his age by a traveler, replied: "Forty-five," and upon being asked the same question ten years later by the traveler, as he chanced to pass that way, again answered, "Forty-five." Said the traveler: "That's what you told me ten years ago." Replied the old man: "Yes, I said I was forty-five, and rather than break my word, I'm going to stick to it."

The difference between President Parry of the employers' organizations, and President Mitchell, of the employes, is: Parry is manly enough to come right out and declare that his purpose is to abolish labor organizations, while Mitchell, like Judas Iscariot of old, poses as a bosom friend and champion of labor, yet he betrays labor when it comes to the vital point—the ballot box. We can fight an enemy in the open much better than one in hiding. For that reason, Mitchell is the more dangerous of the two. No laborers follow Parry because they know whether he leads, but the unsuspecting follow Mitchell, believing he will deliver them. Well, he is delivering them—into the hands of their enemies—the capitalists—whenever they follow his example at the polls. What the laboring class wants deliverance from is "wage slavery." What they want is "the full product of their toil." Mr. Parry doesn't want them to have these and makes no bones of it, but Mr. Mitchell tries to make them believe that he wants them to have a little more pay and a little less work, yet he denounces Socialism, the only movement that can give the working class "Freedom from wage-slavery and the full product of their toil."

At the age of thirty-five men just begin to know something. At this age the working class begins to realize the folly of laboring so ambitiously for an unappreciating employing class which allows them no more than a bare existence, no matter how hard they work. The employing class—especially the large Eastern railways—being aware of this, refuse to employ men that are over 35. If the workers should say to the employers, you cannot employ labor after you are thirty-five, because you begin at that age, to know how to exploit too well, there would be a terrible bowl, but it would be treating them after their own example.

One of the most popular fads in municipal government to-day is the "Graft Committee." It is so popular that any city not having one is considered a back number. Unlike most fads, it serves a double purpose. Firstly, that of humbugging the people into the expectation that grafting will be suppressed, while the real object is to make a big pretense in order to quiet the demands of the people. Secondly, that of making the people think its instigators—either Democrats or Republicans—really intend to abolish graft, while their real object is to make a grand stand, play and capture the people's votes in the coming elections, so they themselves can graft.

Some people object to Socialism because it teaches that there are two classes in society—the working class and the capitalist class—holding that such antagonism is detrimental to society. Now the Socialists realize that class distinction is a bad thing, and what they teach is that there already exists two classes whose interests are opposed, and that the useless class should be forced into usefulness, thereby resulting into one class, and that the working class.

"Many of the heads are bent and downcast; some of the faces peer forward, and sallow masks of human countenances lift, with a look set beyond the mill—toward who can say what vain horizon! The stream wanders slowly towards the houses of Labor, although whipped by the invisible scourge of Need. Without this incentive and spur, think you it would pursue a direction towards thirteen hours of toil, shut from sunlight and

"The woman who toils," as its subtitle tells us, contains the experiences of two gentlewomen who worked for a short time as factory girls in the United States. I do not propose in this short article so much to review the book, as to draw attention to certain points in it which may be of interest to Socialist readers of Justice. I refer to the moral which must inevitably be drawn from these recorded experiences, though it may not be exactly the one which these lady authoresses expected. It is just this moral which is shirked by President Roosevelt in the commendatory letter which he contributes at the beginning. He takes refuge at once in a self-issue, and having studied the woman who tells in the land of which he is head, he thinks the best thing he can do is to find matter for blame in her—and he therefore "deplures" what is recorded about "the increasing sterility of American women." Needless to say, when a favorite English paper of the governing classes, the Spectator, reviews the book, it also takes up the refrain of blame (as it did again recently in sympathy with Mrs. Besant's "Strength of the People"). In "The Woman Who Toils" it finds condemnation (no doubt more or less just) of the girls who do not toil for their daily bread, but who work to earn a little extra money for dress, etc. The Spectator jumps at this, and dwells disproportionately on the reprehensibility of such conduct. Those who are far too poor to be convicted of this are dismissed as degraded.

But what do we, who do not look at life from the point of view of the President or the Spectator, find in this book to interest us? We find, besides an excellent and graphic account of these ladies' experiences and their sufferings in tasting the life of toil, an unexpected and, it must be owned, wholly unwilling testimony to the need of great Socialist remedies in the industrial world.

"THE WOMAN WHO TOILS."

Let me hasten to add that the author, Miss Van Vorst, is a woman of high ability—and yet, and yet, they arrive at its own conclusions themselves. It is in vain that poor Miss Van Vorst speaks in her preface of "the workmen and workwomen in whom discontent has bred the disease of riot, the abnormality, the abortion known as Anarchy, Socialism" (save the mark); yet—"out of thine own mouth I judge thee"—she is obliged by the horror and injustice of what she sees to speak finally with Socialist conviction.

Let me quote her; not about the terrors of child labor in Southern States—where she condemns the capitalist employers with burning indignation—but simply about the woman who toils. "Let me wind up in the words of Marie Van Vorst herself, feeling that the followers of Justice could not say more: "Is it a satisfaction to the leisure class, to the capitalist and employer, to feel that a woman, poorly housed, ill fed, in imminent moral danger, every temptation rampant over barriers down, over-strained by labor varying from ten to thirteen hours a day, by all-night labor, by destruction of body and soul, is happy? "Do you wish her to be so? "I repeat, the working woman is brave and courageous, but the most sane and hopeful indication for the future of the factory girl and the mill hand is that she rebels, dreams of something better, and will, in the fullness of time, stretch toward it.

"Some inevitable hour shall see the universal agitation of the vast body known as the laboring class. Go at night through the mills with the head of the Labor Federation and with the instigator of the first strikes in this district—with men who are the brain and fiber of the labor organization, and see the friendly looks flash forth—see the understanding with which they are greeted all through certain mills. Consider that not 200 miles away at the moment are 22,000 laborers on strike. Then greet these statements with a smile!"—A. V. M., in Justice.

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