

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

"Workmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains: you have a world to gain."

FOURTH YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 194.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1902.

PRICE ONE CENT.

FOR THE CASUAL READER.

To the non Socialist workingman reader of this paper.—If it has been handed to you by a Socialist friend or acquaintance, or even a stranger, don't throw it away—at least until you have read this.

If you are a practical man you are constantly thinking of these things. You cannot do otherwise. This paper then, in dealing with these matters is therefore altogether practical and should at least induce you as a practical man to inquire into its contents.

This paper wants you to become a Socialist; but it first wants you to UNDERSTAND WHAT SOCIALISM IS; that was also the idea in the mind of the man who gave you this copy.

As a wage laborer you do not have to be told of the struggle for food, clothing, and shelter that goes to make up the greater part of your life. No need of Socialism to tell you of that, or to recite all the disagreeable conditions that go with it. You know them already through experience.

But Socialism can show you the way out—can show you the way to better conditions, not for yourself alone but for the entire class to which you belong. Is not this worth looking into? If you think so, read on.

Socialism points out the fact that your class makes through its labor, all the wealth, all the good things that now exist. That you do not get all the wealth YOUR labor creates, you know yourself. Socialism tells you that you cannot get it unless all the other workers also get it, therefore if you wish to have it to use and enjoy, you must combine with YOUR CLASS, the workingclass, for that purpose. That wealth now belongs to Morgan, Rockefeller, Vanderbilt and several thousands of capitalists large and small.

They work, not at producing wealth—your class does that—but in scheming to take from your class the wealth it has produced. Sometimes they scheme to rob each other also, but that does not so much concern you as the fact that they rob YOU in the first place.

They get it only because they own the things and materials upon which you work and the tools you work with. If they didn't own these things they would have to work at producing wealth themselves and then some people who did own these things would take it from them just as they now take it from you. They would get wages just as you do—barely enough to live on.

But they only own these things by which they are able to rob you, because YOU have said they should own them. You may not have said so in so many words, but that is practically what you did say when you voted the Republican or Democratic ticket three weeks ago. You said by YOUR VOTE that present conditions should continue—that is, that the few thousand capitalists should own all these things while you should continue to get wages. Republicans and Democrats alike stand for this condition of things. You may not have known this—you probably did not—but when you do know it you are in a fair way to become a Socialist.

The three hundred thousand men who voted for Socialism knew it: that is why they voted for Socialism. When you know it also, they know that you will also vote for Socialism. The man who gave you this paper knew it also; that is why he gave it to you so that you might read—and know.

There are more of your class ten times over than there are of the others. You can outvote them ten to one. You can say by your vote that their ownership in these things shall cease, and the ownership be transferred to your class instead. In this way alone you can get all your labor produces. Socialism proposes that you do this. Your own common sense will tell you that it is a wise thing to do.

This is in a rough outline what this paper wants you to do. It was that you might understand this, that this copy was given you. Turn the proposal over in your mind and convince yourself that neither this paper nor the man who gave it to you want anything at your expense. If you want to help yourself you cannot do so without helping your class and they cannot help themselves without helping you. It is a matter of mutual help that will benefit all.

Is this plain? Socialism is simple enough but there is still a lot more to learn. Only a little has been told here. We don't want to tire you reading, but hope you will have understood so far. If so, you will perhaps be curious to know more, and we suggest that you drop around to our headquarters, 181 Washington St., some evening. We have some literature for distribution and will willingly help you post yourself on the subject.

TELLS THEM TO PRAY.

New Hampshire Editor Gives Old Party Politicians a Pointer on How to Check Socialism.

Already the capitalist calamity howler, appalled by the recent tremendous Socialist vote, is lifting his voice in warning to the political tools of the exploiters. The editor of the "Daily Patriot" of Concord, N. H. comes out with the following jeremiad in a recent issue.

There is food for reflection, for both the Democratic and Republican parties, in the fact that in the State of Massachusetts John C. Chase of Haverhill, the candidate for Governor on the Socialist ticket received 32,985 votes, a gain of 210 per cent or 10 per cent more than double the number of votes cast for the Socialist ticket two years ago.

In this regard and bordering the same line of thought, this: In a little town in Kansas there is a paper called the Appeal to Reason published. Its first issue there is but three or four years ago and yet it has today more than four hundred thousand subscribers, and expects to reach a million by January 1, 1904, and the chances are it will succeed in this.

In Toronto, Canada, a man named Wislitzki is putting out a monthly magazine advocating Socialism. By a system of what the Socialists considered official interference he was driven out of the United States a year ago. The postoffice authorities sought to prevent him from sending a paper to one man because it had been paid for by another and he moved to Toronto. To-day he has close to two hundred thousand subscribers, which means a million readers.

It is said that in the larger cities of the country a majority of the newspaper and magazine writers are Socialists. Is it not well known that many of the metropolitan

dailies find it profitable to advocate many Socialist reforms.

In Massachusetts, in 1900 the Socialist vote was 12,000; last Tuesday that vote was practically 33,000. It will pay politicians to take these facts into prayerful consideration.

Socialism a subject for the "prayerful consideration" of politicians! We suspect that the New Hampshire editor is either poking fun at his accomplices, or has got badly mixed-up on the Scripture text that says the prayers of a righteous man availeth much. Still it is conceivable that even a politician might be induced to try this method, if as the editor asserts, "it will pay."

AN INVITATION.

To the officers and members of the Socialist Party—The Chicago Association of the North West Workingmen's Singing Societies of North America, will give in the North Side Turner Hall, 259 N. Clark St., December 13th, at 8 p. m. a Grand Concert and Ball. We invite you all to be present, and have a good time with us. A splendid program has been prepared and we hope you will be with us.

Your Socialist membership card is good for free admission.

The Committee,
Per J. MACK, Sec'y,
3141 Union Ave., City.

Government Census reports show that 33,000 little children are working in Southern cotton mills at a wage of less than \$1 per week. In 1901 the employers made a profit of \$63,000,000. How do you like that style of "dividing up?"

Are you supplied with tickets for the Socialist Annual Ball? If not, why not?

CHICAGO'S SOCIALIST VOTE IS 13,612

Official Returns of the 35 Wards Entitle Socialist Party to Third Place on the Ballot Both in City and State. Total Vote of the Party is 19,945, Divided as Follows. Chicago 13,612. County Towns, (Cook Co.) 641. Other Counties 5,692. Latter Figures May Increase Somewhat and Send Vote over 20,000. S. L. P. Gets A Total (City and State) of 8,325. Making Combined Total Socialist Vote of 28,270. Prohibition Ticket is Beaten Nearly 2,000 Votes by Socialist Party in the Complete Returns. Chicago's Vote By Wards. Combined Socialist Vote in City is 20,118.

That the Socialist Party vote of this State will reach 20,000 is almost practically assured by the official returns of the wards in this city, which show an increase of more than 3,000 over the police reports. The following complete returns for each ward shows a total vote in the city of 13,612.

Police Rept.	Official
First Ward	47
Second Ward	36
Third Ward	27
Fourth Ward	91
Fifth Ward	105
Sixth Ward	105
Seventh Ward	259
Eighth Ward	572
Ninth Ward	261
Tenth Ward	249
Eleventh Ward	292
Twelfth Ward	494
Thirteenth Ward	129
Fourteenth Ward	232
Fifteenth Ward	708
Sixteenth Ward	254
Seventeenth Ward	401
Eighteenth Ward	64
Nineteenth Ward	99
Twentieth Ward	588 (error)
Twenty-First Ward	143
Twenty-Second Ward	189
Twenty-Third Ward	232
Twenty-Fourth Ward	111
Twenty-Fifth Ward	295
Twenty-Sixth Ward	211
Twenty-Seventh Ward	550
Twenty-Eighth Ward	880
Twenty-Ninth Ward	263
Thirtieth Ward	133
Thirty-First Ward	285
Thirty-Second Ward	227
Thirty-Third Ward	1,217
Thirty-Fourth Ward	89
Thirty-Fifth Ward	420
Totals	10,570
	13,612

The total Socialist Party vote of the State is thus made up as follows: Chicago 13,612, Cook County (excluding Chicago) 641, other counties (unofficial) 5,692, total 19,945. This will probably pass 20,000 when county returns are revised. The S. L. P. gets in Cook County (entire) 6,618; in other counties 1,707. Total 8,325. This makes a combined total of 28,270 socialist votes in Illinois.

43rd Senatorial District.

Comrade F. W. Moore of Middle Grove, reports that the vote in ten towns and precincts of the 43d Senatorial District for his candidacy, amounts to 979 as against 383 two years ago. The township of Middle Grove gave 154 against 29 in 1900. He calculates the vote to be about 1,200 in the entire district. A great deal of confusion was brought on owing to the neglect to file a county ticket and this was further intensified by the personality of a Democratic candidate for sheriff, whose charms had attracted some of the weaker brethren. Nevertheless the vote has far more than doubled in the district, although there is also reason to believe that many of the votes were not counted.

Streator.

Comrade Harry Nelson of Streator writes that the local has added five new members as a result of Comrade Brookton's speech last Sunday. The Streator Socialists are greatly encouraged and intend to make connections with some of the 121 Streatorites, who voted the Socialist ticket on Nov. 4th, as at present they know but few of them. Systematic plans are being laid for agitation and a Chicago speaker will be engaged for every Sunday hereafter if possible.

Stephenson Co.

Official vote of Stephenson Co., Ill. was 48. Last year 14. The S. L. P. got 7.

From Comrade H. L. Groelka of Glen Carbon we learn that the total Socialist vote of Madison Co., was 135; The S. L. P. got 51.

Crawford Co.

Crawford Co., Ill., gives 14 Socialist votes, of which a small village named Oblong contributes 10. Comrade Kib-

bie who sends the news asks "what's the matter with Oblong?" Nothing whatever. Oblong is on the square of course. There was one vote in Crawford Co., at the last election.

Washington.

Snohomish Co., Wash., reports 400 Socialist votes as against 57 in 1900. The Socialist party elected a constable and a justice in this county.

Kansas City, Kan.

Comrade Groff of Kansas City, Kas., sends in the vote of Wyandotte Co., (official). It places the Socialist vote at 384. In 1900 the highest vote was 212. Comrade Groff asks "is Socialism coming?" and answers, "Well, I guess yes."

Results of the election in Kansas City, Kansas have not been made public so far as the Socialist vote is concerned. Comrade Otis Groff reports that the vote of the county will reach 600 (it was 212 two years ago). In one precinct the Socialist candidate polled 55 votes against 60 for the Republican. In one Kansas City precinct there were 71 straight and 32 split Socialist votes. Comrade Groff promises full returns as soon as they are available.

Iowa.

Iowa "Socialist" reports that 21 cities and counties in the state give 2,300 votes. Last year the total from these places did not exceed 500. In Mystic, Ia., the Socialists polled 315 out of a total of 464 votes cast.

Colorado.

The Chicago Socialist,

Dear Comrade:—

We must wait the official count to get an adequate report of the Socialist vote in Colorado.

The contest was such a bitter one between the old parties, and the Democrats so desperate in making their last stand for supremacy, that wholesale frauds were committed. In Arapahoe Co., (Denver) the Democrats stole everything they could get their hands on. Many of our comrades were unable to cast their vote because Democratic repeaters had come in and voted in their name.

Many incidents show how we were counted out. In one precinct, our Socialist watcher reports 32 votes and only 12 counted. In another 13 votes and two counted. In Cripple Creek district, many such cases are reported. There is no possible doubt that we were counted out of thousands of votes.

The official reports will show a total of from 10,000 to 12,000 votes for us as against 700 cast for Dems two years ago—a gain of at least 1500 per cent. There is no doubt that 17,000 to 20,000 votes were actually cast for our candidates.

We almost elected three representatives. The Democrats called Bryan into the state to help them the last few days and placed him where our cause seemed sure of winning; enough were whipped back into line to keep our boys from election.

In San Juan Co., our candidate for representative secured 416 votes to the Rep. 480, and the Dem. 478. In San Miguel, our Comrade Guy Miller, a miner, polled over 700 votes to the Dem. vote of 900 and Rep. of 450.

We will be the second party in two years and victory is in sight. I will write the results more fully when the official figures are in, and can give an account of the Colorado movement, if desired.

The comrades are fired with enthusiasm and are already at work for the great campaign of Education that will carry the Social Gospel to every township of the state.

Cordially Yours,

WILLIAM H. WISE.

Thirty out of fifty seven Colorado counties show a vote of 6,771 according to the Colorado Chronicle. Of these thirty Arapahoe Co., stands at the head with 1,600 votes. The Chronicle states that in many of the remain-

ing 27 counties a considerable Socialist vote will be polled, and then claims 8,000 as the total vote of the state, which certainly seems modest enough in view of what is already polled. However as the vote was 654 in 1900 the gain even at these figures is marvellous.

Pennsylvania.

Complete official returns from Pennsylvania place the Socialist vote at 21,910. The S. L. P. received 5,157. Two years ago the votes of these parties were 4,831 and 2,935 respectively. Carry the news to Baer.

Indiana.

Some of the returns of the Socialist vote in Indiana are extremely encouraging. The total is well over 7,000 and may possibly reach 8,000. Indianapolis gave 873 as against 168 in 1900. Clinton 68 as against 37. Bluffton 82 as against 2. Lawrenceburg 119 as against 33. Madison Co., 328 as against 83. Clay Co., 308 as against 161 and Evansville 1,200 as against 200.

South Dakota.

Comrade Walter Price of Milford, S. D., gives the official vote of Sully Co., as 23. Two years ago it was 2. Comrade Price as Congressional candidate received 45 votes.

Miscellaneous Reports.

Vote of Ionia Co., Mich. was 21 in 1901 and 115 in 1902.

The militiamen of Blair Co., Pa. who served during the anthracite coal strike, went back on their masters by casting 97 votes for Socialism, and 21 for both capitalist tickets.

One of the Socialist candidates in Montana died a week before the election took place, but a vote of 1,200 placed over against his name tells the tale that men may come and men may go but Socialist principles go for ever.

Estimate of Socialist Vote in U. S. by States, 1902.

The following estimate of the Socialist vote by States for 1902 is compiled from the various reports, complete and otherwise, on hand at time of writing. The estimate is as conservative as possible and shows an aggregate vote of 244,500.

California	12,000
Colorado	8,000
Connecticut	3,000
Delaware	500
Florida	1,000
Idaho	2,000
Illinois	20,000
Indiana	8,000
Iowa	6,000
Kansas	4,000
Kentucky	3,000
Maine	2,000
Maryland	1,000
Massachusetts	35,000
Michigan	4,000
Minnesota	5,000
Missouri	9,000
Nebraska	3,000
New Hampshire	2,000
New Jersey	7,000
New York	25,000
N. Dakota	1,000
Ohio	15,000
Oregon	5,000
Pennsylvania	22,000
Rhode Island	1,000
S. Dakota	1,000
Utah	1,000
Texas	8,000
Washington	8,000
W. Virginia	500
Wisconsin	20,000

These figures will not unlikely increase to 250,000 and with the addition of a probable 50,000 votes cast for the Socialist Labor Party, will bring the total up to 300,000. Compared with the vote of 1900 (97,000 for the Socialist Party and 34,000 for the S. L. P.), the increase is phenomenal.

Strike Fund Closed.

A notice from National Headquarters has been received to the effect that the Socialist Miners Strike Fund is now closed. The total collected and forwarded is \$9,006.15. A sum of \$38.25 from the Bohemian societies of Chicago is acknowledged and included in the total. All locals having lists in their possession are requested to return them at once to the National Secretary.

A GENUINE LABOR PARTY.

Claim of the Socialist Party to Represent Labor Alone is Demonstrated, Judged by Membership, Principles, and Tactics, it Fills all Possible Demands. New Parties Making Similar Claims are Superfluous, as they Must Duplicate Socialist Platform to Make Their Claims Good. Political Expression of the Workingclass Sufficiently Contained in Socialist Party Already Organized and Equipped. No Need to Waste Energy in Establishing New Labor Parties.

The truth which the Socialists have been preaching for many years, that the laborers must act independently and unitedly in the political field has at last been accepted and labor is awakening everywhere to the fact that it must invade the political arena and capture political power if it is to effectively resist exploitation.

But now that the need of united action at the polls by the working class is recognized, there is a tendency to neglect the no less important truth that such action must be based upon certain well established principles if any good is to result to the workers. "Striking at the ballot-box" does little good unless the proper things are struck for.

The Socialist Party offers a means of making the political efforts of labor effective. In the first place there can be no disputing the fact that the Socialist Party is from start to finish a "Labor Party". Its membership, platform, principles, organization, officers, literature, everything are determined, controlled and directed by and for the laboring class. At every point it knows no interests save those of labor. Nor is it the organ of any narrow faction of the working class. It lends assistance to every battle waged by organized labor wherever it may be fought. The over \$3,000 which it gave from its scanty resources to the striking coal miners, where other political parties with overflowing treasuries gave nothing, is but an example of this fact. In every effort made by labor to better its condition the Socialist Party is always found on the side of the worker and against the exploiter.

The Socialist Party stands with the workers during the whole year in their economic struggle and then does not desert them on the crucial day at the ballot box. But the claim of any party to represent the interests of the laborers does not depend upon its membership or its name so much as upon the principles for which it stands. The principles of the Socialist Party are those which the best minds of the labor movement all over the world long ago decided were essential to the liberation of the wage-worker. It recognizes the fact which is stated in the preamble to the constitution of nearly every trade union in America, that labor is the source of all wealth, and demands that the necessary steps be taken to enable labor to retain all it produces and to control the process of production. The only way this can be secured is through the collective ownership by the laborers, of the land and machinery with which they work in the production of wealth. These facts have now become so thoroughly recognized as true that any party that should truly represent the laboring class would be compelled to simply duplicate the statements and positions already taken by the Socialist Party in its platforms and public statements.

It is thus evident that as to make-up and principles, the basic essentials, the Socialist Party is eminently fitted to be considered as THE party of the working class. But when it is compared with a party which does not yet exist, or in other words, when the question is presented as to whether the workers shall lend their energies to support of the Socialist Party or shall assist in the formation of a new one, very many more and great advantages appear on the side of the Socialist Party.

A new party will find it necessary at the very beginning to spend a large proportion of its energies in perfecting the details of its organization. But the Socialist Party, especially in the city of Chicago, is already thoroughly organized, with one or more branches in every ward, and is even now pushing the work of precinct organization in many of the wards. It has evolved a plan of organization which has been tested by long experience, involving the use of the initiative and referendum in the highest degree, so that every portion of the Party is completely subject to the control of the rank and file.

The recent rapid growth of the Socialist movement has made the Socialist Party an official party in Chicago. This does away with the laborious and costly work of securing signatures, which must be performed by any new party.

Any labor party which would be organized in this city apart from the Socialist Party would be simply local and would disappear together with the fruits of its work, as soon as political lines were drawn on a wider scale in state or national elections. The Socialist Party on the other hand, has a complete national, and indeed an international organization, reaching into almost every state and with official standing in a large number of states, with three members in the Massachusetts legislature, and minor officers in various other localities, whose actions have always been in strict accord with the interest of the laborers.

The Socialist Party is to-day well equipped with literature, both periodical and otherwise, written by the ablest minds in the labor movement of the world. Its press has been tested by time and has always been upon the side of the workers at every point. It has among its membership hundreds of the best speakers and workers of the labor movement and its national organization enables it to concentrate these upon any local field where the need may be greatest.

From every point of view therefore the Socialist Party fills every possible demand for a Labor Party. It is controlled by and composed of laborers; it is founded upon the principles that time and wide experience have shown to be those best fitted to secure the interests of the laborers; its organization is democratically controlled in accordance with the principles of the labor movement, and it possesses literature, speakers and press, together with all other elements of permanency and effectiveness, and a wide spread, cohesive organization such as is absolutely essential to any successful action in the political field at the present time.

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NOTICE.

To the Locals of Illinois.—Comrades! The two well known Socialist agitators, Comrades Strickland and Jones desire to spend a few weeks in Illinois, beginning about the middle of December, in agitating and organizing. They intend to stay five days in each town and guarantee to leave a lasting impression behind them such as no two other Socialist agitators ever left. Their terms for the five days are \$10 for both. Locals to furnish hall and advertise at their own expense.

They will undertake to build up the locals and instruct them in the best methods of agitation.

Locals desiring their services, kindly communicate with the undersigned at once.

We are now an official party and must have the state well organized from end to end.

Fraternally,
JAS. S. SMITH, State Sec'y
181 Washington St., Chicago.

Wealth Distribution Item.

It is now figured out that the average wealth of the United States amounts to \$8,000 per family. But the wealth is not "divided up" this way. Six per cent of the families own \$31,000,000,000 while 75 per cent of the families own \$2,720,000,000. This means that 60,000,000 people own a little over \$70 per capita, while the holdings of one firm alone amount to over \$4,000,000,000. This is what the Republican politicians call "prosperity".—Eric Peope.

Good morning! Have you used—all those tickets for the Socialist Annual Ball? If so, there's more where they came from. Go after them.

The Tokio Labor World, organ of the Socialist Party of Japan reports that Shin Makura the Tokio official who recently prosecuted the publication of the Manifesto of the Socialist Party of Japan, has now to answer charges of bribery and corruption in connection with his office. 'T' was ever thus.

NOTICE.

Will parties who voted the Socialist Ticket in the 17th precinct of the 33rd ward, kindly communicate with Oona Scoda, 1037 East Irving Park Road.

Are you still hustling?

Issued every Monday at 181 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Chicago Socialist is published under the control of Local Chicago of the Socialist Party of Chicago, a corporation without capital stock, the whole revenue of which must be expended for socialist propaganda.

Remittances may be made by Post Office money orders, express money order or bank draft.

Subscription Rates: One year \$1.50, Six months .90, Three months .50, Single copies 5c.

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

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

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



LET US CELEBRATE

As it will be in order now for Socialists to celebrate the results of the recent election in various ways, we suggest that the great annual ball which is to be held at the Coliseum Annex on Dec. 6th, be made THE occasion of the celebration of our wonderful political growth.

The Socialist Annual Ball is now in a sense a recognized institution. Last year fully 3,000 persons attended. This year we should almost double the number.

Everything necessary has been provided for the comfort and enjoyment of the assemblage, both young and old. Two first class orchestras will dispense music, while the arrangements for refreshments, wardrobe etc. are as perfect as foresight and experience can make them.

We urge Socialists of both sexes to be present with as many of their friends and acquaintances as they can induce to come. Let us fittingly celebrate the occasion by making this assemblage reflect proportionately the grand increase in the Socialist vote of the city.

MUST CLEAR THE GROUND.

As the smoke of November's battle rolls away and leaves the Socialist army in possession of more advanced ground nearer the enemy's trenchments, it is necessary to prepare at once for the next forward movement which must be taken in the spring municipal election.

The local ground over which our movement must pass in the immediate future will be thickly strewn with traps and pitfalls, devised to check our advance and known as "public ownership," "referendum" and "union labor" parties. Chicago is especially prolific in these alluring devices.

True they generally vanish after election, but they nevertheless serve to no small extent to divert and delay our forward movement. Even if partially successful, they leave the working-class with empty hands and unattractive aspirations. They are potent in but one thing—in producing confusion. In all else they are impotent.

It will be necessary to devote our attention to clearing as completely as may be these stumbling blocks from our path.

One thing alone will do it. Agitation. Earnest persistent, tireless agitation will remove it. Agitation by voice and pen, by speeches and literature; in the trades unions and outside them. At all public meetings, in private conversation; anywhere and everywhere possible. We must not only hold what we have, but push ever onward.

All can take part in this work. If not in one way, then in another, to clear the road for "Socialism in our time."

THE TEACHER'S "STEP AT A TIME"

That capitalism tends more and more to divide society into two distinct classes with opposing interests is a truth that has received another illustration in the recent entrance of the Teacher's Federation into the ranks of organized labor.

Not indeed that the new recruits see this clearly—such perception is only possible to Socialists, but it is none the less significant as illustrating the

lines of cleavage in present economic society. Socialists have always contended that this tendency was in the direction of amalgamating all the useful workers of the world, whether with hand or brain, in one great class. They have always asserted, that in spite of the false ideas inculcated by capitalist influences in the minds of other than manual laborers, as to economic classification, sooner or later these groups would be forced to drop their assumption of social superiority and make common cause with their real class—the wage working class. The action of the teachers justifies their contention to the fullest extent.

The teachers labored long under the illusion that they were servants to that abstraction known as the "public." A long and unsuccessful warfare with tax dodging corporations and capitalist exploiters was necessary before they could even dimly see the truth that their conditions of life and labor were really in control of a ruling class in society which posed as the "public," and endeavored to preserve the delusion amongst them that they were other than wage workers.

The enthusiastic reception given them by the representatives of organized labor is also an instinctive recognition of common class interests—a recognition that they have gravitated where they rightly belong.

Their entrance into the arena where the class struggle rages, even if yet but on the economic field, cannot fail to have a good effect ultimately. Although not yet Socialists they bring intellectual strength to the workers, which will be used to good purpose in the future, as the nature of the struggle becomes clearer.

They have made no mistake in joining the class that holds the future in its hands. It is their rightful place. As one of their best known leaders said: "There are some things you will not do till you get knocked good and hard." When writers have reached a condition that cannot be borne, the thing to do is to find a remedy. Our affiliation with the labor unions is the inevitable outcome of a growing consciousness amongst the teachers that the public school must either properly relate itself to the social organism or become a prey to the destructive forces disintegrating our civilization through lack of co-ordination amongst those organs.

All of which is quite correct, even if the speaker does not yet see the ultimate end. Time and the logic of events will yet show the teachers that the step they have taken is but a preliminary to others yet to be taken, and leading in the direction of Socialism.

This they may probably laugh at, but let it be remembered that less than two years ago they would and did laugh at the proposition that they join the labor unions—the very step they have now taken.

They will find that even in the ranks of labor organized on the economic field, they will not be able to resist becoming a prey to the destructive forces of capitalism. It is a better defensive field to be sure, but still not sufficient.

But "there are things you will not do until you are knocked good and hard" and the knocks are surely coming. And the teachers will ultimately "find the remedy" only in decisive political action on the part of their class—in other words in Socialism. The destructive forces of capitalism will eventually compel them to it.

TWO CONCEPTIONS OF LABOR. "Nothing is more calculated" said Ferdinand LaSalle, in his address on the workingman's program "to impress upon a class a worthy and moral character, than the consciousness that it is destined to become a ruling class, that it is called upon to raise the principle of its class to the principle of the entire age, to convert its idea into the leading idea of the whole of society and thus to form this society by impressing upon it its own character."

This principle, enunciated many years ago by the great German champion of labor, is still the conception that guides and directs the action of the thirty million Socialists of the world. At its basis lies the class struggle, and its progress is dictated by the necessity of the conquest of political power by the workers. How far the spokesmen and recognized leaders of organized labor are still removed from this conception, may readily be seen by a casual glance at the opening speech of Samuel Gon-

pers at the A. F. of L. convention in New Orleans.

The opening paragraphs of Mr. Gompers' report would at first sight lead the reader to believe that its author had at last caught a glimpse of the tremendous power embodied in united labor and to expect that its use would be recommended in the struggle. But in the remainder of the address this is seemingly lost sight of. Mr. Gompers' conception is that of labor dependent upon and submissive to capitalism, and one is forced to the conclusion that the opening paragraphs were merely designed for rhetorical effect alone.

"This session" says Mr. Gompers "of the American Federation of Labor marks an episode in the progress of enlightenment unparalleled in the world's history. We meet in solid phalanx." "The world is our field of action and man is our brother" etc. These "brave words" are followed by a resume of eleven months, work ending Oct. 1st in which it is claimed 3,500 new local unions were organized, and a total membership of over 300,000 added to the organization.

Then Mr. Gompers gets down (very far down indeed) to business. The episode making assembly whose field is the world takes a defensive, not to say a suppliant attitude to the ruling class, coupled with a skilful evasion of hard facts which it is difficult to believe is not intentional dodging.

Mr. Gompers for instance warns his audience against the proposed device advocated by some capitalists to incorporate the unions and thus make them "legally responsible." "On the surface" he says, "this proposition seems fair but"—"judges often have deep seated prejudices against labor unions." (Mr. Gompers prudently dodged any explanation of this fact.) Union labor in Great Britain was being bankrupted by the application of this law. "It is not difficult to divine the purpose of the advocates of this law.—They would mulct or outlaw our unions." "The factors in human progress etc." Why they persistently attempted to do this, Mr. Gompers did not say. Any explanation would probably have jarred his theory of the identity of interests between capitalist and laborer somewhat. In short, Gompers almost laid his finger upon the class struggle and then drew back in afright. The power to which he so bombastically alluded in his opening sentences was not prepared to go into this field. "Human progress" and "unparalleled enlightenment" stand baffled before this proposition.

What is to be done about it? Let Mr. Gompers say. Read his answer in his remarks on the eight hour bill and injunctions; the first of which he wants passed, and the use of the second discontinued. "I recommend that our legislative committee and officers be directed to continue their efforts etc."

That is the same lobby that failed so disastrously last year. The body kept up at great expense to BEG legislation, and which was spurned as a beggar from the Legislative Halls. The "solid phalanx," the episode making world enlightening factors of human progress, who added 300,000 to their strength in eleven months whose votes could easily elect scores of direct representatives, are recommended to elect their enemies into power, and then hold a sub election in their own body to select mendicants for political charity from the Congress of their exploiters.

How Mr. Gompers can reconcile this abject subservency with his opening sentences may seem difficult unless it is remembered that his theory of harmonious interests between "labor and capital" is equally contradictory. There can be no mistake however that his conception of labor and its mission is a low one, in spite of his boastful preface. Another remark in his speech proves this up to the hilt. "He felt" it necessary to rebut President Eliot's glorification of the "scab" as a "type of the American hero," and of course took the defensive in "denouncing" the Professor for his ignorance. After which he quoted Spencer as saying that the remnant in society has always saved the people from reaction and barbarism. The trades union movement he claimed to be this "remnant."

In one sense and in one sense only, is he right. Under the leadership and conceptions of such as he, the labor movement will always remain a remnant, a thing of no force or initiative—a mere appendage of capitalism, unconscious of its greater mission to make, as LaSalle said "the principle of its class the principle of the entire age." And Mr. Gompers expects this remnant to work the wonders described in his prefatory remarks! He is

mistaken. Spencer to the contrary notwithstanding, the tail can never wag the dog. This is not the age of remnants—there is no "society to save"—there is a society to transform instead. This task is not the work of a remnant—not the work of those so blind to their own strength that they BEG where they might TAKE, but the work of a class, conscious of its destiny and determined to "convert its principle into the leading idea of the whole of society."

Here then is the contrast between the Socialist conception of labor and that held by the trades unionist whose ideas are yet confined within the boundaries of capitalism. These conceptions are at war with each other and will be expressed in almost every phase of the proceedings of the New Orleans convention. Independent political action versus dependence upon capitalist politicians and legislators, "industrialism" versus "trade autonomy," concentration versus division of strength, the class struggle versus "harmony between labor and capital"; all these are embodied in the trades union movement to-day, and every tendency points to their solution along the lines sketched by Ferdinand La Salle.

The Gompers conception is dying; the Socialist conception is growing. Labor is becoming conscious of its destiny, and for those who would retard its progress under pretext of conservatism, the handwriting is already on the wall.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAY SIDE

As an evidence that the "Chicago Chronicle" has about reached the limit of imbecility, nothing better can be given than the editorial in its columns last week which designated G. Brown, the speaker at the recent anarchist meeting in N. S. Turner Hall, as "a well known Philadelphia Socialist" and described his effort there as an attempt to get his audience "ready for the spring campaign in favor of municipal Socialism." Incidentally the Chronicle states that Mr. Brown designed Carter Harrison's platform in his speech. It was this: "All government is organized injustice." So it would seem that the Democratic platform for next spring has been formulated by a "Socialist" at an Anarchist meeting. The intended venom of the Chronicle's exposition is completely lost sight of in its absolute idiocy.

Some measure of the nearness of the social revolution in Germany may perhaps be estimated, by the contents of a press dispatch from Berlin which states that the Government intends to establish a labor paper to counteract the effects of the Socialist propaganda. It will be called the "Imperial Labor Gazette" and will be issued under the auspices of the imperial department of statistics. The Government, says the dispatch, has become "suddenly alive TO THE NECESSITY OF INGRATIATING ITSELF WITH THE WORKINGMEN and believes that the new Journal will serve workmen by protecting them from trades union tyranny and socialist domination." Verily "the capitalist is a capitalist for the benefit of the workingclass" as the famous Manifesto states, but it looks likely that the German exploiters will have a difficult job in convincing their proletariat of that "fact" (?)

That endless question, the "servant girl problem" has been up again for discussion, this time before a bible class of the First Congregational Church in Evanston. After maundering a while over the setting up of an "educational standard" for "domestics" the lady lecturer arrived at this rapid conclusion:

"At present the surest relief for the 'servant girl problem' seems to lie in the training of the children of the poor to regard household service as upon as high a plane as clerking or stenography." We suggest that Peter Miller, the Evanston Socialist harness maker get around there and tell that crowd a few things calculated to disabuse their minds of the idea that the "children of the poor" were specially created to do them menial service.

We confess a malicious sort of satisfaction over the perplexity of these capitalist women regarding the "servant girl problem." The capitalist system itself, which they strenuously uphold, has both degraded and degraded labor, and it is only natural that those who are thus degraded should try to escape that degradation. If "domestic service" is really on as "high a plane" as "clerking and stenography," why should the "children of the poor" be specially selected for the former? Why should not the lady herself ascend to this "higher plane" by assimilating the scrubbing brush and dish washing paraphernalia and getting down—we mean up—to business? Simply because she doesn't really believe a

word of the twaddle she ladled out to the Bible class, and doesn't even understand it at that.

In the general interest aroused by the election, the proceedings of the coal commission in Pennsylvania have to some extent been lost sight of. The operators have again defined their absolute opposition towards conceding any of the demands of the miners, and their legal representatives are busy trying to entangle Mitchell into admissions of responsibility for disorder during the strike, but so far without effect. That the armistice is only temporary and the strike by no means settled is evident enough. But the chances are that a settlement of some kind will be reached, and the heaviest pressure yet brought to bear on the operators that tends in that direction, is undoubtedly the 22,000 Socialist votes cast in the State on Nov. 4th.

From New York comes the distressing news that Mrs. Vanderbilt's dress-maker has committed suicide through inability to construct a ball costume in time for the required occasion. The "nothing to wear" problem is still as serious in Gotham as when William Allen Butler wrote his famous satire many years ago on that subject.

We notice a feeble attempt on the part of the capitalist press to leave the inference that the crazy fool who fired at the debauched Belgian king, was a Socialist. Probably it is through force of habit principally that these stale and idiotic falsehoods are persisted in. One would imagine they were so utterly outworn as to no longer be of any service to capitalism, but perhaps after all there may yet be a few suckers here and there who will swallow this mouldy trash without question.

The "Democratic Times" of Cuba, N. Y., after giving a resume of the Socialist vote and commenting upon its wonderful increase, says: "The growth has been steady and not of the kind that runs up quickly and down quicker. It is well worth every man's time to investigate and find out what this Socialism really is." Right you are old man. There is no time to lose either. The sands in the hourglass that measures "Democratic Times" is rapidly running "down quicker"—unlike the Socialist vote as you say.

In Waco, Texas, the election judges were all democrats. They ruled out the Socialist tickets because they bore the union label. They were the only tickets which did so, and were therefore disqualified. Union men will please take notice that only at the ballot box on the part of the working class is the one thing that the capitalists, Republican or Democrat, hate and fear. But perhaps the lesson will not be lost—Texas trades unionists, when they were confronted with a "scab" ticket in both senses of the word, political and economic.

DON'T VOTE FOR SOCIALISM.

It may destroy the home. This is how the home is preserved under the present capitalistic system:

Peter Arlund, a promoter of Louisville, assaulted Col. (?) Moses P. Wetmore, a St. Louis capitalist, in the Planters' hotel, supposedly for insulting Arlund's wife. It developed that the woman in question was not his wife, but that she (his wife) and her child were in Louisville at the time. In justifying his action he said:

"I'm not sorry on my account. I can stand anything that comes my way. I LEAD A FAST LIFE. I HAVE TO DO IT IN MY BUSINESS. But I am sorry on my wife's account."

Business first, the home last under capitalism.—St. Louis Labor.

"Communist Manifesto"

A new edition of the "Communist Manifesto" has just been published by Clas. H. Kerr & Co., 56-5th ave.; this city, which is by all odds the handsomest we have yet seen. It is printed on good paper from clear large type, and bound in stiff red paper cover with ornamental lettering; contains 64 pages and is of a convenient size for the pocket. Price 10 cents. An edition printed from the same plates on heavier paper and with a wider margin, is shortly to appear bound in cloth boards.

Socialist Dramatic Club.

The first lecture of Series I, Course 2 will take place Sunday Nov. 23 at the Clubrooms, 893 Milwaukee ave at 3 p. m. Lecture—"The Progress of the Human Race from Slavery to Socialism" (Illustrated with Chart). Lecturer T. J. Morgan. Discussion and music will add to the interest of the lecture. Friday eve, Nov. 28th at 8 p. m. Second Lecture, "The Cause of Socialism and its Philosophy." This lecture will be purely educational and will analyze carefully the laws governing social and political organisms, and their relation to Socialism. Important topics of the day will also be discussed. Free admission. Everybody in.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Table listing financial reports for October 1902, including National Sec'y Report, Balance Strike Relief, and National Dues for various states.

How to Do It

To The Chicago Socialist: For the immediate betterment of the working class. "A large and ever increasing Socialist vote threatening the entire possession of the capitalist class to compensate not the capitalist, but to compensate the workers to the fullest possible extent, is the most effective remedy for the immediate betterment of the working class."

It is in the constant growth of Socialism that capitalism sees its finish. EDWARD A. GNADT, 493 N. Hermitage Ave., Chicago.

Roll of Honor.

Table listing names and amounts given to support the Socialist cause, including M. Simons, M. Damsiger, and others.

Miner's Strike Fund.

Table listing names and amounts collected for the Miner's Strike Fund, including Kate Stokes and H. W. K.

Lecture at Hull House.

On next Saturday Mrs. May Wood Simons will lecture at Hull House on the "Three Methods of Production." Time 8 p. m. This lecture will be of the utmost interest to Socialists and it is hoped many will attend.

SOCIALIST POINTERS

There is the hall coming! Don't forget to be there. Bring your girl to the ball. Girls, shake that young man if he don't take you to the Socialist ball. We only hear of the dignity of labor from those who do not have to labor. Now is the time to sell ball tickets After December 6th it will be too late. Socialist literature scattered with a discriminating hand is bread cast upon the waters. Where the Socialist literature was scattered there the vote showed the greatest increase. If we don't work too hard under capitalism we will live to see Socialism yet. Cheer up. It is coming. The coal strike arbitrators will keep in mind that large Socialist vote when they come to make up their verdict. If we don't have Socialism in our day we will have a pretty good imitation of it if we push things along. There may be others than the strait and narrow path that lead to Socialism but we are from Missouri. To save the vote just cast and to cause it to grow for the spring election we must keep everlastingly at it. Morgan's title to the earth wouldn't hold good for more than a minute after the Socialists got into power. Getting on the official ballot is working a step at a time. Getting into Congress will be the next step. It is the convert made here and the other one made there which added together make the great total of increase. Evidently Massachusetts wage workers are at last seeing what Carey and MacCartney have been trying to do for them. Some day the American Federation of Labor will not bother to discuss Socialism, for its delegates will all be for it. Socialism may have been an American once but we are Americanizing it to the extent of a quarter of a million voters. Bishop Potter who travels about in J. Pierpont Morgan's private car is lauding the earth without being specially meek. If each individual would see to it that a majority of the voters of his precinct were educated to Socialism we could carry the city in the spring. Judging from the returns we need not worry about the farmers. They show up with about as good a percent of votes as the city wage workers. That sentiment in favor of the government ownership of the coal mines may be as strong as ever but the capitalist newspapers have forgotten all about it. Of course the dispatches declared the anarchist who shot at king Leopold to be a Socialist. The newspapers couldn't overlook a good thing like that. There is much talk as to the organization of the next house but laboring men can take little interest in the same as they were careful to elect no representatives to Congress. Now is a good time when the republicans and democrats are not bothering them to introduce the subject of Socialism to the voters of your precinct by means of the party press. It is a step for the teachers to learn that they are part of the laboring class. Some day they will discover that there is a class struggle and then their eyes will be really opened. President Roosevelt knows that if the workmen of the South were allowed to vote he would carry every southern state. Why don't he take some action then to enfranchise them? The 33rd ward, Pullman, Roseland and Grand Crossing with almost as many Socialist votes counting both factions, as the democrats, deserves honorable mention and is able to cause some people to open their eyes in the spring. Estimates from New York place the Socialist vote at over 20,000 and the S. L. P. vote at 16,000. Fifteen out of 61 counties give S. P. 2,785, S. L. P. 2,197. Tickets for the Socialist Annual Ball can be had at this office, 181 Washington St. Come and get some. 25 cents each.

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

A SUGGESTION TO SOCIALISTS.

Comrade John C. Chase of Haverhill, Mass., Submits a Sample of Municipal Platform for use in the Coming Local Election, to the Consideration of Party Members.

Once more we have met the enemy on the political battlefield. Again we have been victorious. From all over the nation come reports which show that the Socialist party of America has more than tripled its vote and established itself as the political party of the working class. The heart of every Socialist should throb and every nerve should tingle with hope for the speedy triumph of our cause. The rapid and unprecedented development now taking place in industry is fast concentrating the means of life into the hands of a few gigantic combinations and ushering in the day of the great crisis, the inevitable day when the people will be face to face with absolute and unqualified servitude to the few who own all the means of life. Who shall say that the people will submit in silence to their enslavement, once they realize it? All the progress of the past denies the possibility. The enslaved toilers of the world are awakening and demanding their emancipation from capitalism. They can attain their emancipation only through the abolition of the system of private ownership of the instruments by which the sustenance of life is produced, and the inauguration of Socialism, the collective ownership and operation of all industry for the common good and welfare.

will be won for Socialism in these elections. There may be many cities where the comrades desire to enter the contest where they have never before had a municipal campaign and are in doubt as to what kind of platform should be adopted. While I do not wish to be understood as desiring to dictate the platform for those who know what they want, I have thought it might be an aid to many, to have a standard to pattern from. So I submit herewith a platform for municipal purposes which may be altered and amended to suit local conditions. It is substantially the same platform used in Haverhill in our past elections. With supreme faith in the early triumph of Socialism and the dawn of the day of industrial freedom for all mankind, I congratulate the Socialists of America on the victory of Nov. 4th and bid them on with the work for still greater triumphs.

MUNICIPAL PLATFORM.

The Socialist Party of America declares that life, liberty and happiness of every man, woman and child are conditional upon equal political and economic rights. That the private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence of the ever growing majority of our people. That the same economic forces which have produced and now intensify the capitalist system will compel the adoption of Socialism, the collective ownership and democratic operation of the machinery of production and distribution, for the common good and welfare, or result in the destruction of civilization. The Socialist Party therefore calls upon the working class and those in sympathy with it to organize politically, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of life into collective ownership by the entire people. Recognizing that it is not within the power of the municipality to restore to the people all of their rights, yet, we believe that the municipality can and should place at the disposal of the people every power that it possesses to the end that mankind be permitted to progress toward a grander and nobler life. We therefore submit as municipal demands:

1. The public ownership and operation of gas and electric light plants and all other industries requiring a municipal franchise.
2. Municipal coal yards and ice plants to supply these necessities to the people at cost.
3. The abolition of the contract system on public works.
4. The extension of the eight hour work-day for all city employes and the maintenance of a minimum wage not lower than the standard trade union rate. Only union labor to be employed where unions exist.
5. All City printing to have union label.
6. The adoption of the principles of the initiative and referendum and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

WHY SHE WAS A SOCIALIST.

Address of the Late Frances Willard at the National Convention W. C. T. U. Buffalo 1897. Look about you; the products of labor are on every hand; you could not maintain for a moment a well-ordered life without them; every object in your room has in it, for discerning eyes, the mark of ingenious tools and the pressure of labor's hands. But is it not the cruellest injustice for the wealthy, whose lives are surrounded and embellished by labor's work, to have a superabundance of the money which represents the aggregate of labor in any country, while the laborer himself is kept so steady at work that he has no time to acquire the education and refinements of life that would make him and his family agreeable companions to the rich and cultured? The reason why I am a Socialist comes in just here. I would take, not by force, but by the slow process of lawful acquisition through better legislation as the outcome of a wiser ballot in the hands of men and women, the entire plant that we call civilization, all that has been achieved in this continent in the four hundred years since Columbus wended his way hither, and make it the common property of all the people, requiring all to work enough with their hands to give them the finest physical development, but not to become burdensome in any case, and permitting all to share alike the advantages of education and refinement. I believe this to be perfectly practicable, indeed, that any other method is simply a relic of barbarism. I believe that competition is doomed. The trusts, whose single object is to abolish competition, have proved that we are better without than with it, and the moment corporations control the supply of any product they combine. What the Socialist desires is that the corporation of humanity should control all production. Beloved comrades, this is the frictionless way; it is the higher way; it eliminates the motives for a selfish life; it enacts into our every-day living the ethics of Christ's gospel. Nothing else will do it; nothing else can bring the glad day of universal brotherhood. Oh, that I were young again, and it would have my life! It is God's way out of the wilderness and into the promised land. It is the very marrow of Christ's gospel. It is Christianity Applied.

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THE BEAR AND THE PRESIDENT.

(A FABLE OF TO-DAY). By J. L. McCreery.

There lived a great and mighty Bear in Eastern Pennsylvania, where when earth's foundation rocks were laid, The generous hand of God had made A mine of anthracite. In some way men had chanced to learn That black, hard stuff was good to burn; And to himself this Bear had said "I'll take possession of that bed Of coal called anthracite." He hired a hundred thousand slaves To work in dark and dangerous caves, And wear their weary lives away In cheerless toil, for meager pay In digging anthracite. And through the labor of their hands In mining those prolific lands, Ere long this great and mighty Bear Became a haughty millionaire. Through owning anthracite. Then to this great and mighty Bear His hirelings said, "It is not fair. 'That we, through danger, toil and pain, 'Less than a slave's reward should gain. 'For mining anthracite. 'Our wives and children cannot live 'Upon such wages as you give; 'So here's the long and short of it— 'More pay, or we will strike and quit 'Unearthing anthracite." And so they struck: But why retell A tale the public knows so well? Ere long the country's millions learned Their wealth and welfare were concerned In that same anthracite. And then the nation's chosen head Approached the Bear and gently said: "All over this great land, behold, 'Work is delayed and homes are cold 'For lack of anthracite." Replied the proud and haughty Bear, "You meddling puppy, don't you dare 'To interfere; let me alone! 'My private business is my own— 'As is my anthracite!" "But think," replied the President, "Cold winter's blasts are imminent! 'How will the shivering public fare? 'Oh, do—do the public!" sneered the Bear. "They'll get no anthracite!" Replied the President, "I know 'I've gone as far as I can go; 'I'm well aware 'tis very true 'I have no right to bother you 'About that anthracite. 'My constitutional adviser— 'Than whom nobody can be wiser— 'Tells me there is no law at all 'Compelling you to mine or haul 'A ton of anthracite. 'Of course not," said the Bear, "because 'My minions, who have made the laws, 'So planned them that the human race 'Must occupy a second place. 'Compared with anthracite. 'Congress and you are underlings, 'For God and I are running things, 'And if you bunt 'till our firm 'You'll never serve another's aim, 'I'll bet my anthracite." Then the inhabitants of these United States fell on their knees, And cried, "O Gracious Master, please 'To let us have, before we freeze, 'A little anthracite." At this the proud and haughty Bear Swelled out his chest and puffed the air, "And said, 'I'll have you understand 'That I am owner of that land 'And of that anthracite. 'And as to my God-given wealth, 'I'll use it as may suit myself, 'And I have naught to arbitrate, 'Whatever be the people's fate 'Without that anthracite." So matters went until at last, The season of forbearance past, The outraged public thought that they Would have a word or two to say About that anthracite.

HANDEL HALL ADDRESS.

Extract From Speech of Comrade Frank H. Wentworth at Mass Meeting Friday, October 21st.

"The present," says Leibnitz, "is the child of the past—the parent of the future." All we have to-day is the product of yesterday; and in the seed which we plant to-day lies enfolded the blossom of to-morrow. Life is progress; and to arrest progress is to die. "To let well enough alone" that is the philosophy of death, for unless to-day is better than yesterday, tomorrow will be worse than to-day. Whenever in any epoch, the energies of the people are expended in preserving the present, the worm of decay has already eaten out the heart of that epoch, and progress must then spring from a new tap root. The present social epoch is dying. All the powerful forces of the church and state; all the established organs of public education and opinion are to-day at work trying to perpetuate a social system that is rotten to the core. Instead of laying a foundation broad and deep; the foundation of a structure that shall shelter the millions of the future, the great forces of society are to-day frantically propping an out-worn temple that must in a few years fall crashing into hopeless ruins. The rarest virtue ever given to man is the ability to judge his own epoch; the ability to see in the midst of the splendor of social and industrial achievement that true progress may have been arrested, and that the beginning of the end may have come. To recognize and understand the great social forces and their import, one must have a social faith; a point of vantage at which, as in the shadow of a wall, he may stand out of the heat and dust for an instant, and observe the tides of humanity, free from the domination of their ebb and flow. The Socialist has this point of vantage; he has a standard of judgment; he reads history with a purpose, as it should be read—merely to throw light upon the problems of the present. Those who are in authority in the American nation to-day are the helpless creatures of an environment they cannot read; of social forces they do not understand. Like a rudderless ship the great republic is drifting; the playing of every wind and tide. Fear is in every heart—and it is the fear of the unknown, an unreasoning fear, like the fear of the animal before the rumblings of a gathering storm. We see the secretary of the treasury in an unreasoning panic rushing to the relief of the stock-gamblers and exploiters of the people, with the people's money, taken from their pockets by taxation; and we see a nation of eighty millions standing helpless in the insolent presence of a dozen men who deny it the privilege of keeping warm with its own coal. We see a president lauded with respect and fulsome praise,—for doing what? What is this act of mighty courage that challenges the admiration of the nation? The president has asked the miners to go back to work! Ah, brave hero! Rival of Spartacus; of the Gracchi! of all the mighty ones of history! Where are our standards of judgment that we shriek a maudlin praise of such a puny act? Courage, heroism! If such an act be heroism, then I ask you what is cowardice? Where is the initiative, where is the constructive statesmanship that is to build the nation's future? Is it statesmanship to avert for to-day a tempest that must break tomorrow? Is it statesmanship that patches up a petty truce over the pitfall of a crying wrong? In the vapors of futile joy that to-day declare the coal strike ended I make the counter declaration that it is not ended, that it is just beginning. The great world-giant Labor is but testing his muscle. The coal strike was but a trial of strength, full of portent for the future. The real battle has not yet begun. To-day's struggle for a pittance is to pave the way for to-morrow's struggle for a portion; and to-morrow's struggle once begun, will never cease until the toilers of the world shall gain their own. Deep down to the heart of things a new life is growing; a life virile and purposeful; a life that shall rend our rotten civilization as the oak root splits the rock, and blossom into beauty. Will this growth be arrested because the creatures of the present are too gross and dull to detect it? Stories have come to us of the luxury of Newport; of the reckless gambling at Saratoga; of social debauchery of a lower type than ever degraded court of Europe. The same careless and profligate waste of the resources of the common life, the same fatal feeling of "after the deluge" which marked a certain celebrated period of France, sits

GRINNING, ABOVE THE SOCIAL BOILERS TO-DAY.

But the strong hand of labor is slowly reaching upward from the mire: its fingers are closing about the controlling lever; it has learned the hidden secrets of forced draught, and the great social engines are throbbing a dithyrambic hymn of freedom. No longer shall youth be stunted and starved; no longer shall little children be denied the joy and innocence of life's morning. The day of the united peoples is dawning. We who are not blinded by the sophistries of the present must build the highroad to the future. It is a task for manhood. It is a task for the pure in heart. We must keep the Socialist movement clean, and united, and above all reproach, to do this mighty work. Our thoughts must be high; our hearts must be pure; our lives as open as the day. Upon the Socialist movement hangs the sole present hope of human liberty. And everywhere the cause is growing; it is no longer confined to one nation alone. It is as wide as the world. In far-off Japan it is lifting up the hearts of men; in darkest Russia it is sustaining the serf in his dungeon; throughout continental Europe everywhere the peasant reads with glad, hopeful eyes the message of the dawn. At last, at last the brotherhood of man! In the hovels and huts of the poor you will find to-day the writings of Marx, and Engels and Tolstoy and Kropotkin. The peasant begins to think: the man with the hoe is lifting up his head; he hears the voices of to-morrow, and "a thinking peasant makes a quaking throne." As the movement grows, so will grow the responsibilities of its leaders. The movement can never be crushed by enemies without. We need not fear the aimless, purposeless, futile warfare of dying capitalism. No one can destroy us but ourselves. Then let us watch and ward. Let us develop individual characters that shall shine through the social night, for it is not what we profess that will win the people to our standard; it is what we are. Let us aim so to live that the world Socialist shall stand for all that is noble, all that is pure, all that is virtuous and righteous in our present life. Thus alone we earn the right to mold the future.

SCATTERING PARS.

Punching a Straw Man. The Chicago Chronicle is perhaps unconsciously doing great propaganda work for Socialism when it has editorials daily condemning "municipal socialism," or "state socialism." It recently printed a story showing how Mayor Harrison would try to give all the unemployed a job if he is re-elected on a "municipal socialist ticket" next spring. This particular criticism by the Chronicle is really laughable, yet at the same time it is perfectly justified in condemning so-called municipal or state socialism and its logic is correct. Anything calculated to benefit only a few is not founded on a legitimate basis. Under Socialism, the co-operative commonwealth governed by and in the hands of the working class all would be compelled to render some service or its equivalent to society if they would draw any of the necessities of life from the collectively owned warehouses. Such a state would be a far different from that which the Chronicle is depicting where by under capitalism all the office seekers and hangers on would secure fat and easy berths. Are They So Important? The financial world evidently exists in a constant state of nervousness for fear something will happen to Morgan, Rockefeller or Roosevelt. A cold, an indisposition or any trivial thing is the basis of long and detailed newspaper accounts and brokers' wires carry short squibs of confirmation or denial as the case may be. The present era is a peculiar state of so-called civilization when the death of one man or any dozen men may be calculated to upset all commercial business and create a panic resulting in the ruin of thousands of speculators and investment holders. All this reminds one quite forcibly of savages and barbarians who went entirely to pieces in battle upon losing their leader or chief. In these days when everything produced for man's welfare is done so collectively, isn't it ridiculous that one third of the population should go into spasms over a mishap to the men mentioned? Under Socialism all this anxiety and fear would be banished. Men and women could live a more even and contented life. And still there are many who are so prejudiced to a change that they prefer to continue under a system which saps them of all vitality and makes them mere apologies for human beings. The Mississippi Bear Hunt. The Southern Democrats are to be congratulated upon being honored by the presence of Mr. Roosevelt in Mississippi bear hunting. It is a great honor conferred upon them. Meantime he expects them to remember the distinction paid them when it comes to voting for the next president. Where Socialism has not yet secured a very substantial foothold the votes of that territory will be particularly sought for in preventing the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth by appealing to the prejudices against "Yankee" intrusion, just the same as the natives were deceived and misled by the capitalist class during the civil war. The wage slaves of the South and the wage slaves of the North, likewise of the East and of the West, should remember the greetings exchanged between the working men of Germany and France during the Franco-Prussian war. There is a common cause but the capitalists will do their best to make them think differently. Bowman On the Shelf. Charles H. Barrett is quoted as saying stated he intends to let Jas. H. Bowman have any appointment he can fill in the sheriff's office. Suppose this does take place. Will the workman's condition be improved one particle thereby? His beef, oil and coal will cost him just as much as ever. It is still within the power of the capitalist to tax him as much as he thinks it safe without arousing too much "public sentiment." And if workmen are on strike, both Barrett and Bowman will have to do the bidding of the capitalists; therefore it must be a great satisfaction for union men to know that instead of being driven about and clubbed by their enemies, the "friends of labor" shall have the opportunity of indulging in that pleasant pastime. Hill Loves the Chinese. President Hill of the Great Northern Railway is advocating the bringing of 25,000 or 30,000 Chinamen into the U. S. yearly. He thinks poor John should not be kept out of this glorious free country. It's a blot upon civilization. Mr. Hill is evidently not thinking of what will become of poor Pat on the section, or in fact all the wage slaves who will have to compete with the Oriental who can live on thirty cents a week. It is not a very puzzling conundrum to guess why Mr. Hill is agita-

ting for the Chinaman. And of course minister Wu and Mr. Hill would not think of such a thing as getting some compensation in steamship and railroad passage for the landing of 30,000 Chinamen in this country. Let down the barriers, and that 30,000 would look like thirty cents. It would be nearer 130,000 yearly. Want Fewer Aldermen. Some gentlemen who are very solicitous about Chicago's great expense in having so many aldermen are advocating a great reduction in their number and to pay them from \$5,000 to \$10,000 salary per year. Also to let each alderman represent a larger district. Such a plan most assuredly would be far better—for the corporations and capitalists, to be sure. They would not have so many of those with an inquisitive turn of mind to be "butting in" all the time, and it would be a far easier matter for them to get a dozen aldermen of their liking elected than 70. TEMPLE NOTES. Sat. Nov. 22nd there will be a free entertainment at 8 p. m. Sunday 23rd Comrade John Collins speaks. Tuesday 25th the regular School of Soap Box Oratory. Thursday regular Womens Alliance meeting. Good speakers at these meetings. The School of Soap Box Oratory a great success, at the last meeting 21 comrades each made a five minutes speech and criticism followed. At business meeting last Sunday, the finances and everything else around the Temple were found to be in splendid shape, owing to the good management and the crowded houses and good collections and we are glad to hear that there is talk of another Temple on the North-West Side of the city, we wish it the same success, and in two years from now, the way the movement is growing we ought to have at least a half dozen of them. On Thanksgiving Eve, we have a Grand Masquerade Ball—tickets 25c each person. Each lady gets a present—also three special prizes will be given. Socialist Sunday Schools. The Temple School is growing at a good rate and we ask the comrades and their wives not only to send the children but to come themselves and any that are willing to assist us—we shall gladly welcome. School at 10:30 a. m. The 28th Ward School has now a membership of 85 scholars and several very able teachers. They are expecting to be on the ground floor at an early date which will be much better for the success of the school—a hearty welcome to all comrades who can come and assist us. School at 11 a. m. The comrades that are enquiring of us concerning the opening of schools in other parts of the city, we shall be glad to assist them in every way we can—but remember that they are better in localities where the comrades are fairly thickly settled. WALTER HUGGINS, Organizer. CHRISTIANIZING THE STATE. The following is from the Idaho Socialist, from a report of a sermon delivered by a baptist minister on Oct. 26. He says: "The notion that religion and politics must be kept separate is both religious and social madness. Non-religious politics and non-political religion are alike ungodly and disastrous. "Do not be bamboozled by the spellbinders' glibble about prosperity. It is but the hectic flush upon the cheek of commerce which betokens the disease. In a few years we shall have the inevitable depression of trade, and perhaps panic. Already the signs begin to appear in Wall street stringency and treasury relief. "Every thinking man and woman, every newspaper-reading citizen is conscious of this social and industrial war. But how shall we remedy it? Many fearful of anarchy, and bound by ancient but oppressive law, cry out against change. They say, 'Don't disturb the existing order of things.' But the existing order of things oft is the worst possible order. 'It was the existing order of things that crucified Jesus.' The existing order of things once permitted and encouraged human slavery in our country. Every great reformer in the world—religious and political—has been a disturber of the existing order. And there is already disturbance and bloodshed. How shall we prevent the settlement of this social and industrial strife by bullets? Socialists propose to settle it with the ballot by voting into the state Jesus' law of mutualism. Join the Party. We need your assistance and you need Socialism. Look up the location of your ward Headquarters in another column or with the General. While others...

grinning, above the social boilers to-day. But the strong hand of labor is slowly reaching upward from the mire: its fingers are closing about the controlling lever; it has learned the hidden secrets of forced draught, and the great social engines are throbbing a dithyrambic hymn of freedom. No longer shall youth be stunted and starved; no longer shall little children be denied the joy and innocence of life's morning. The day of the united peoples is dawning. We who are not blinded by the sophistries of the present must build the highroad to the future. It is a task for manhood. It is a task for the pure in heart. We must keep the Socialist movement clean, and united, and above all reproach, to do this mighty work. Our thoughts must be high; our hearts must be pure; our lives as open as the day. Upon the Socialist movement hangs the sole present hope of human liberty. And everywhere the cause is growing; it is no longer confined to one nation alone. It is as wide as the world. In far-off Japan it is lifting up the hearts of men; in darkest Russia it is sustaining the serf in his dungeon; throughout continental Europe everywhere the peasant reads with glad, hopeful eyes the message of the dawn. At last, at last the brotherhood of man! In the hovels and huts of the poor you will find to-day the writings of Marx, and Engels and Tolstoy and Kropotkin. The peasant begins to think: the man with the hoe is lifting up his head; he hears the voices of to-morrow, and "a thinking peasant makes a quaking throne." As the movement grows, so will grow the responsibilities of its leaders. The movement can never be crushed by enemies without. We need not fear the aimless, purposeless, futile warfare of dying capitalism. No one can destroy us but ourselves. Then let us watch and ward. Let us develop individual characters that shall shine through the social night, for it is not what we profess that will win the people to our standard; it is what we are. Let us aim so to live that the world Socialist shall stand for all that is noble, all that is pure, all that is virtuous and righteous in our present life. Thus alone we earn the right to mold the future.

VARIOUS TOPICS.

Morgan Collars the Books.
Robert F. Roden, under the heading, "Morgan's Princely Collections," takes up a column and one quarter in a daily paper to describe and enumerate some of the most valuable from among the recent acquisitions of rare books for which J. P. Morgan has paid fabulous sums of money. This is a private collection and the largest private library in America, which means that the largest number of books held by an individual, a large number of which are the only ones in print, are in the hands of a man who is interested in owning the earth and the slaves that inhabit it, and of course shows that he realizes that the means of knowledge must be concentrated in the hands of a few if the means of life are also to so remain. For what else can Morgan want these books? Certainly it may help to puff him up to let the "people" know that the "man of money" may own the product of the brains of the dead as well as the product of the brains and brawn of the living. However, whatever his guiding motive is, these treasures representing the genius of the past, thus gathered in greed under capitalism, are stored up unknowingly by Morgan for easy acquisition for need under Socialism.

A Dangerous Precedent.
The government party in the German Reichstag by amending the rules of that body so that a whole series of amendments to rules can be voted upon at one time has given another example that capitalist might is right. This revolutionary procedure is intended to evade the obstruction plans of the Socialist members, and thus to deprive them of the only power they possess as a minority party as against objectionable legislation from the work-in-class viewpoint. But they cannot exercise their power without at the same time teaching the lesson to the workingclass of the importance of making the Socialist Party the dominant Party as soon as possible.

Also when this is done the Socialists are already supplied with a precedent for revolutionary procedure if that were necessary.
Mayor Jones at New Orleans.
Mayor Jones, of Toledo, Ohio, otherwise known as "Golden Rule Jones," was detected in the rear of the hall on the opening day of the convention of the American Federation of Labor at New Orleans and after President Gompers' address was invited to the platform to address the convention. Almost immediately he sprung his pet political hobby of "vote for the best men" and had the audacity to tell a body of men representing ORGANIZED LABOR that ORGANIZATION was UNNECESSARY on the POLITICAL field. In so far as this man, who is making a fat living off the unpaid labor of workingmen, is ignorant of the best interests of workingmen as to what method of political action they shall pursue, he should be regarded as unfit to give advice to them, and in so far as he is not ignorant he is a demagogue who should be regarded by workingmen in his TRUE LIGHT. All barnacles that impede the progress of the ship of labor must be scraped off at all hazards.

The counsel of a Mayor Jones speaking in ignorance is an impediment to labor's advance, and he who gives it is either a conscious or an unconscious traitor to the workingclass. Let organized labor regard him in his true light and when next he is detected on the floor of labor's councils let him remain seated in the rear of the hall.

Socialist Educational Club.
The performance given by the Socialist Dramatic Club at Wicker Park Hall was only the beginning of the work the Club intends doing for Socialist propaganda. The teaching of Socialism through the drama is an innovation, and bids fair to become a popular means of agitation. The Club has received many communications from different parts of the U. S. and Canada, informing us of the establishment of similar clubs. We intend reproducing Robert Blatchford's play "The Lockout," in and about Chicago in the near future. On Saturday Nov. 25th, the Club will make a special effort to entertain an audience at the Socialist Temple, with the rural drama, "Hickory Farm," to which will be added a number of first class specialties. The famous Burns Bros. and the Socialist parody singers, Grant and Thornburg, and others will appear. Everybody come and enjoy a good performance and help the Temple out. Admission 15 cents. Children 10 cents.

NOTICE.

An Entertainment and Smoker will be given by the Brotherhood Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, at Thompson Hall, 75 E. Randolph st., Nov. 28th at 8 p. m. Tickets 50 cents.

STATE COMMITTEE

HEADQUARTERS
181 Washington St., Chicago.

Executive Committee.
1st Sen. Dist. A. Dodge
2nd Sen. Dist. Jno. Gilbert
3rd Sen. Dist. D. B. McEchern
4th Sen. Dist. R. T. Sims
5th Sen. Dist. Ph. S. Brown
6th Sen. Dist. P. Miller
7th Sen. Dist. F. H. Wentworth
8th Sen. Dist. Vacancy
9th Sen. Dist. A. Raschussen
10th Sen. Dist. H. DeBoer
11th Sen. Dist. J. Winneen
12th Sen. Dist. M. Kaplan
13th Sen. Dist. Vacancy
14th Sen. Dist. G. D. Evans
15th Sen. Dist. Vacancy
16th Sen. Dist. J. P. Smith
17th Sen. Dist. A. W. Simons
18th Sen. Dist. H. F. Lindgren
State Secretary.
JAS. S. SMITH.

St. Louis Arbeiter Zeitung reports 4,620 votes from 12 cities (St. Louis included) and 4 counties in the state of Missouri.

A Pointer for Sammy.

Said James J. Hill the railroad magnate, at a banquet given last week in New York to the retiring Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang. "I would like to see 25,000 or 30,000 Chinamen come to this country every year. They won't do any harm. They won't drive you or anybody out."

Perhaps Mr. Gompers can see in this statement of Mr. Hill's wishes, the reason why he was compelled to designate the recent legislation on the Chinese Exclusion Bill as "disastrous" though how he can at the same time insist that the interests of "capital and labor" are identical, passeth our understanding.

NATIONAL PLATFORM.

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

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the few, and those few workmen who own the machines are the capitalists. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

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

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

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

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

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

AS SUCH MEANS WE ADVOCATE:
1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rate to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the workers in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the cost of such insurance to be collected by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose, in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures we aim at the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, where the working class against the so-called public ownership movement as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure government control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

SOCIALIST PARTY

OF CHICAGO.
Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday night at Headquarters, 181 Washington St. Theo. Meyer, Secretary.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at 181 Washington St. Theo. Meyer, Sec'y.

BOHEMIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE P. J. Peter, Sec'y, 1287 S. Spaulding ave.

POLISH CENTRAL COM.—J. A. Barokowski, 692 Milwaukee ave.

GERMAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE—Meets 2nd Sat. 8 p. m. and 4th Sun. 9 a. m. at Lauterbach's Hall, 55 N. Clark st., H. Tonn, Secretary, 3252 Wall St.

The following directory contains announcement of time and place of business meetings only of the various branches.

FIRST AND SECOND WARD—Meets every Friday, 8 p. m. at 2254 State St. (store) S. Kleindienst, Sec. 2111 Wabash ave.

THIRD WARD—Louis Daigaard, 4060 State St., Sec.

FOURTH WARD—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at 3110 Halsted St. A. Kohl, Sec'y, 2303 Dearborn St., Flat 9.

FIFTH WARD—Meets 2nd and 4th Geo. Mitchell, 1623 W. 55th St.

SIXTH WARD—Meets every 1st Monday at Com. Nielsen's, 345 E. 43d St. 3rd floor. Sec'y, M. E. Kleiminger, 4514 Lake ave.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at 662 E. 63rd St. Sec., Mrs. Julia Lowrie, 215 E. 63rd St.

8TH WARD—Meets every Wednesday at 273 79th St. T. J. Vind, 273 79th St., Sec.

9TH, 10TH AND 19TH WARDS—Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday at Porges Hall, Jefferson and Maxwell St. Geo. John Dietz, 815 S. Halsted st.

10TH AND 11TH WARDS, Bohemian Branch, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday 2 p. m. at B. Soutsek, 612 W. 18th St. F. Slapak, 709 W. 18th St., Sec.

11TH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 846 Blue Island Av. P. A. Zablman, 132 W. 23rd St., Sec.

12TH WARD—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 116 W. 24th St. Geo. J. Sindelar, 1198 S. Albany Av., Sec.

12TH NO. 1 BOHEMIAN BRANCH—Frank Rasel, 1027 W. 21st St., Sec., meets every 1st Tuesday at Ladinan Kloeves, cor. 19th and Leavitt sts.

12TH WARD No. 2 BOHEMIAN BRANCH—Karl Redlich, Sec'y, 612 W. 18th Place. Meets every 1st & 3rd Sat. at 365 W. 26th st.

13TH WARD—Meets every Friday eve. at Soc. Temple, 120 S. Western Av. C. F. Kelllogg, 523 S. Western Av., Sec.

14TH WARD—Meets every Friday at Cor. Grand & Western Ave. Sec., Lee Webb, 811 Grand av.

15TH WARD—Meets every Friday eve. at 693 N. Campbell Av. F. H. Keuchenbecker, 450 N. Winchester Avenue.

16TH WARD—Meets every 1st Friday at Ashland & Milwaukee Aves. Geo. D. Evans, 82 Park St., Sec.

17TH WARD—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at 251 W. Chicago Av. A. Mork, 134 Cornelia St., Sec.

7TH POLISH—Paul Klumowez, 134 Cornelia St., Sec.

18TH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 323 W. Madison st. L. Watts, 22 Aberdeen st., Sec.

20TH WARD—Meets at 81 Seeley Av. every Friday eve. J. R. Anderson, 116 Loomis St., Sec. Meets at 81 Seeley ave. every Friday eve.

21ST WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday 8 p. m. 363 Sedgwick st., Chas. Johnson, Sec., 335 Wells St.

22ND WARD—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday at 343 Sedgwick St. Mrs. R. Bauer, 302 Blackhawk St., Sec.

23RD WARD—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday 8 p. m. 363 Sedgwick st., A. H. Schuler, 205 Dayton st.

24TH WARD—Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday at Southport & Diversey avs. E. G. Kraus, 861 Lincoln Av., Sec.

25TH WARD—Meets every Sunday at 10 a. m., at 1295 Belmont Avenue. Schott's Hall, H. N. Daniels, 1440 Newport av.

26TH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at Social Turner Hall, Belmont and Paulina. Aug. Oason, 1296 Berry ave. Sec.

27th WARD No. 1—Meets 1st & 3rd Friday at Kaufmann's Hall, Belmont & Albany Aves. Jas. Charbonneau, 2079 N. Albany Av., Sec.

27TH WARD No. 2—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at 724 Irving Park Blvd. A. Eisenmann, 2507 Drake av.

27TH No. 3—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Martez Hall, Grand & Armitage ave., Geo. Jansen, 2289 St. Paul ave.

35TH No. 1—H. J. Wiegert, 5424 W. Jackson Road, Sec.

35TH No. 2—Geo. L. Simon, 140 Central Park ave. Meets every 1st Tuesday & 3rd Sunday afternoon at 1706 A. Ohio st.

35TH No. 3—E. E. Arnold, 5928 Henry Street.

35TH WARD No. 4—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at 824 Le Moyne, N. Reihmer, 1184 W. North Av., Sec.

KARL MARX CLUB—Meets every 1st & 3rd Monday at 389 Larrabee st., John Vogt, Sec.

FREDRICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets 1st Monday at 1715 W. 51st st., Mich. Clemens, Sec.

WILHELM LIEBNECHT CLUB—Meets every Sat. eve., at 552 W. 14th St., R. Pusch, Sec.

Don't forget that the Socialist Annual Ball will be held on Dec. 6th. Lots of tickets in this office. Call around, get some—and sell them.

Keep watch on the subscription number on your address label. When that number is the same as the number of the paper on which it is pasted your subscription has expired. Please renew at once so as to avoid any delay as otherwise the paper will be promptly stopped.

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They are handy in argument and to drop in public places. 100 will be sent postpaid to any Socialist worker in the U.S. or Canada for 50 cents. Address The Cowling Nation, Rich Hill, Mo.

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