

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

Historical Library.

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

FIFTH YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 214.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1903.

PRICE ONE CENT.

A CLASS CONSCIOUS VOTE

Twelve Thousand Revolutionary Socialist in the City of Chicago Strike at Ballot Box.

ELECT AN ALDERMAN IN 33D WARD.

Socialist Party Doubles Its Vote Over Spring Election 1900.—S. L. P. Suffers Heavy Loss.

The vote of Tuesday was an interesting study and reveals some pertinent facts. The Socialist Party vote last fall was 13,650, and the police returns this year give the party 11,207, a seeming loss of 2,443. Last fall the S. L. P. polled 6,512 votes in the city and this year their total vote is 1,062, showing a loss of 5,450. The 33rd ward gave the Socialist ticket 1,097 votes, 35 more votes in this one ward than that given the entire city ticket of the S. L. P.

The loss to the Socialist Party ticket was 2,443, and to the S. L. P. 5,450, making a total loss of Socialist votes over that of last fall of 7,893. Doubtless official returns will very materially change totals and may enable the Socialist Party vote to reach the number polled last fall.

What does this falling off mean? you ask. Simply this, that the vote last fall was not a sound class-conscious vote but was largely of that vacillating character that to-day is and to-morrow is not. It could not stand the full rays of the capitalist sun and being shallow rooted it soon withered and died.

Many workmen thought they owned the town and they must cast a vote either for Stewart or Harrison, according to their respective notions of which one of these men could and would save the city to the workers.

Another marked feature of the election is that those wards that used the Chicago Socialist the most largely have shown the most revolutionary character in the vote polled and have evidenced the greatest strength at the polls.

Some may be inclined to criticize the radical measures adopted by the campaign committee this campaign and declare that to this departure is due the falling off from last year's vote. It might be well in this connection to stop for a moment and calculate what a tremendous loss might have fallen to the party but for the most excellent work of the most active campaign committee that has ever handled the affairs of the party in this city.

The spring campaign is over. Its lessons are before us. Shall we study them well and profit by them or shall we go to sleep until 1904? Up and doing as never before and see to it that the burning truths of our philosophy are set before the thinking world in a clearer light than ever before.

TUESDAY'S VOTES BY WARDS.

Ward	1902	1903	S. L. P.	S. L. P.
1	75	101	30	69
2	35	107	24	105
3	135	151	73	84
4	150	168	32	128
5	104	140	37	169
6	82	116	14	80
7	211	213	18	160
8	550	610	29	316
9	232	296	42	128
10	376	301	49	181
11	349	332	45	221
12	695	552	64	311
13	182	186	6	201
14	265	486	34	248
15	680	842	37	296
16	267	372	23	189
17	509	654	27	240
18	372	384	23	113
19	250	356	48	112
20	150	217	21	88
21	242	284	25	140
22	496	476	41	181
23	292	335	23	210
24	237	273	26	184
25	246	383	19	213
26	540	812	28	296
27	636	1,102	43	296
28	303	302	68	256

	1902	1903	S. L. P.	S. L. P.
30	163	194	26	185
31	417	403	41	245
32	192	256	16	190
33	1,097	1,304	19	434
34	146	177	16	61
35	389	562	30	169
Total	11,207	13,650	1,062	6,512

Aldermanic Vote.

1—Laughton	30
2—Kilindinst	102
3—Yeomans	261
4—McNulty	135
5—Lynch	94
6—Nielson	88
7—DePew	210
8—Whalen	556
9—Frankel	197
10—Stryck	294
11—Horn	311
12—Raisl	542
13—Kellogg	172
14—Anderson	273
15—Koop	735
16—Sissman	224
17—Wigness	455
18—Taft	176
19—Kaplan	232
20—Gilbert	143
21—Meyer	169
22—Mance	264
23—Lohse	309
24—Vorphal	102
25—Pheilan	284
26—Kaiser	347
27—Eiseemann	546
28—Koch	724
29—Glasser	228
30—Imhof	144
31—Rasmussen	417
32—Wanhop	176
33—Johnson	3,116
34—Lowater	95
35—Weigel	498
Total	12,753

Total Socialist Vote.	
Breckon, Mayor	11,207
Millar, Treasurer	11,780
Morgan, Attorney	12,281
Lindgren, City Clerk	12,210
For aldermen in 35 wards	12,753

12th Ward, 36th Precinct.

I send you election returns from the 36th precinct 12th ward Chicago, where I, Frank Havacek, editor of the Bohemian socialist paper "Spravednost" live and vote.

The whole vote in this precinct of all parties was 360. Straight votes cast:

Democrats	105
Socialist	74
Republican	41

Our alderman candidate Comrade Frank Raisl, carried in this precinct 220 VOTES from the whole vote of 360.

Congratulations.

Chicago Heights, Ill., April 8. Chas. L. Breckon, 181 Washington street. Heartiest congratulations on goodrun. Chicago Heights Comrades.

Jas. S. Smith, 181 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade:—Accept for yourself and the Chicago comrades, my hearty congratulations on your splendid showing yesterday in the increased votes for mayor and the election of Comrade Johnson as alderman from the 33rd ward. This result will not only be very encouraging to the boys in Chicago after their hard work, but it will inspire the Socialists throughout the country and help to arouse the working class to the progress of our movement and the necessity for united political action through the Socialist party to gain industrial emancipation.

You have worked hard and I know you must feel elated at the result because I know what it is to be in a similar position. After all, it is worth working for and fighting for. With my very best wishes to you and all other comrades, William Mallory, National Secretary.

THE TANNERS STRIKE.

There are fourteen tanneries in Chicago which employ 2,500 men. Their wages average nine dollars per week. They have gone on strike for a nine hour day ten per cent increase in wages and the recognition of their union. These tanneries have made \$33,000,000 out of their 2,500 employees and they allege they will spend a good part of that money before they will grant a single item demanded by the union. At a conference with their masters the union men were given the following figures to ponder over. Their

masters told them "We pay 65 per cent of the gross receipts for raw material, (which is a raw lie) 25 per cent as wages to our workmen, 5 per cent for wear and tear on machinery and 5 per cent as salaries of the masters. From the last named 5 per cent the masters have been cabled to save up \$83,000,000.

One of our comrades addressed this body of strikers last Thursday night and he was admonished by their president not to talk politics in the union. The comrade looked over the audience and saw a number of people who had been making leather for years and still they were not given enough of their product to enable them to wear decent shoes. The capitalist never could keep politics out of the trust. He goes out after politics and drags it into the trust bodily, he not only fetches in politics, but when his workmen ask for more wages brings in the Pinkertons, the police force, the state troops, the U. S. regulars and if necessary he stripes the men of war of their lusty blue jackets and arrays them all against the workmen. He enlists the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial branches of our government to force his slaves back into their places, and when these same slaves are being told how Socialism will give them complete control of the industry in which they work they BAWL OUT WE DO NOT WANT POLITICS IN OUR UNION. What think you of such people?

Rome, Italy, is in the midst of a monster strike. In fact all Europe is in a ferment. America is just like it and the anarchy of society under private ownership is straining the powers that be to the utmost. Not much longer can capitalism maintain itself. It is making a life and death struggle. Socialism is inevitable.

Comrade Johnson at Headquarters.

The newly elected alderman of the 33rd ward will speak at headquarters next Sunday afternoon. Everbody invited to be present. Free floor discussion will follow. Tell your friends.

Canton, Ill., Names Ticket.

The following is the ticket named by local Canton:

CITY TICKET.

- First ward—El Byrum, member Tinners' union.
- Second ward—Homer Whalen, president Carpenters' union.
- Third ward—John Stillwell, union oilgarmaker.
- Fourth ward—Oscar Hoffman, merchant.
- Fifth ward—John Westerfeld, merchant.

TOWNSHIP TICKET.

- For supervisor—F. A. Bennett of the firm of Bennett & Sons.
- For assistant supervisor—E. E. Jones engineer at Leaman's laundry.
- For assistant supervisor—William Ronk, brick contractor.
- For assessor—W. L. Taylor, president Tinners' union.
- For collector—R. D. Sullivan, union cigarmaker.
- For town clerk—Chas. Sullivan, union cigarmaker.
- For highway commissioner—E. W. Bell, union miner.
- For school trustee—Allen F. Gellitt, a plumber.

A BIG SUCCESS.

Owing to the large sale of tickets the Socialist entertainment announced to be held in the Federation hall last night was transferred to the Armory hall and there proved to be an entire social and financial success. A short program was rendered, the distinguishing feature of which was a forty minute address on the work and object of the Socialist Party, by Attorney S. Block of Peoria. A vocal solo by Frank Bennett was enthusiastically encored. A song by little Miss Verza Stillwell was received with much appreciation; Miss Minnie Straley gave a solo with her usual charming execution; John Bennett's solo on the trombone was also encored and Fred Reamy gave an appropriate selection in his best voice. The remainder of the evening was

spent in dancing and the whole affair was thoroughly enjoyed by the one hundred and sixty couples present.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for this successful entertainment was composed of CHIFF Sullivan, Eli Byrum and F. A. Bennett, leader.

The platform is substantially the same as that adopted by local Chicago.

Comrade Sula Lowrie, 215 63rd st., was a party watcher at the polls last Tuesday in the 7th ward. The judges of election contested her right to watch. She affirmed it, and declared they would have to throw her out. This they would not do, and thus like a true hero she stood her ground and watched the count. Most any broad shouldered man would have ducked and run on the first intimation of trouble. The women of to-day are brave and Comrade Lowrie is one of them.

INCREASE THE MEMBERSHIP.

Election is over and another campaign has begun. With 12,000 votes in the city of Chicago and less than one thousand actual members of the party, the question very naturally arises "Shall this be a campaign of education or organization?" In my opinion the most important thing that the party can do is to begin at once a systematic campaign to increase the membership of the party. Our working force must be increased at least four fold and if possible ten fold by the next election. The election in the spring of 1904 will be the test of our vote in the fall of 1904. On every hand we see attempts being made to sidetrack the movement—labor parties, municipal ownership fakes, etc. We must prepare for these things. We must vastly increase our membership and we must educate our members.

In the Socialist movement there are three prime factors, "agitation, education and organization." Morgan, Baer and others are assiting us greatly in the first named, our propaganda papers, books, magazines, leaflets, etc. are doing a grand work along the line of the second, but the third, it seems is being sadly neglected.

A few weeks ago a very nice article appeared in the Tribune regarding our Comrade Breckon, and among other things it mentioned that our membership fees were 25 cents per month or \$3.00 per year and as we had 2,500 members our annual receipts for campaign purposes were \$7,500. I only wish they had told the truth when they said that. But, whatever reports may go out for publication in the capitalist papers, let us at least be honest with ourselves. We have considerably less than 1,000 members and, considering the size of our vote it is a shame. How can we possibly cope with the problems before us, with our small membership?

We must have an organization sufficiently large to carry the message of Socialism to every voter in the city of Chicago and it is almost impossible for a few hundred men to reach several hundred thousand people.

I would suggest that the party issue a leaflet covering this subject, explaining our plan of organization, how to join, necessity of every Socialist joining the organization and other information that may suggest itself. Get this up in a cheap form for distribution throughout the city, leaving a space for each branch to either print or stamp their secretary's name and address and the location of their headquarters. Then let the ward branches distribute these to every voter in a sealed and addressed envelope. These envelopes can be gotten for fifty cents per thousand or less and it greatly increases the effectiveness of the circular. If the organization is not strong enough to cover the entire ward, let them pick out the precincts that have the largest number of Socialist voters and cover them thoroughly. This leaflet should be a strong document and carefully prepared.

Another good way would be for certain enthusiastic members to make a canvas of the precincts having a large number of Socialist voters for members, first merely inquiring whether the ticket was voted or not, then later work them for a membership in the party.

I would also suggest that a column in our paper be devoted to organization and in this column print suggestions from party members, news of

new organizations and also print monthly the exact, truthful number of members in the party organization.

At any rate, we must organize, organize, organize!

Since I have been in the Socialist movement I have never been afraid that we would not get "Socialism in our time," but my greater fear has been that capitalism would fall before the Socialist Party was sufficiently organized to meet the emergency.

Go out and get them, comrades. Never mind about the unconverted for the next few months but prepare for the great campaign of 1904. Let us have 20,000 members in Chicago alone to fight that great battle.

WM. H. LEFFINGWELL.

A FEW GOOD "DON'TS."

Don't work for the Socialist ticket. Socialism will abolish poverty. Stick to your rags.

Don't work for the Socialist ticket. You would prove that you had brains and the intelligence to use them.

Don't work for the Socialist ticket. Socialism will abolish interest, profit and rent. You prefer to be led.

Don't work for the Socialist ticket. Socialism will reduce your days labor you create. You are satisfied with enough to eat.

Don't work for the Socialist ticket. Socialism will abolish millionaires, paupers, beggars and tramps. You may soon be one of the latter.

Don't work for the Socialist ticket. Socialism will abolish the standing army of unemployed. You need them to scab your job when you strike.

Don't work for the Socialist ticket. Socialism will reduce your days labor to five or six hours. You would not know what to do with your spare time.

Don't work for the Socialist ticket. Socialism will take your babies from the crowded, filthy diseased tenements out into God's pure air and sunshine. You prefer to see them die.

Don't work for the Socialist ticket. Socialism is a "religion of the toilers." It has no campaign funds contributed by the leeches of capitalism for the privilege of sucking your heart's blood. You can't get even a drink for your vote.

Don't work for the Socialist ticket. Socialism will put an end to charity and charity boards, church relief and state relief, five-cent lodging houses and salvation army hotels. You prefer to beg.

Don't work for the Socialist ticket. Socialism will take your boys from the shops the factories and the mines and put them in the schools and colleges. They don't need education.

Don't work for the Socialist ticket. Socialism will take your daughters from the mills, the sweat shops and the stores and put them in the schools the colleges and the home. They might become healthier mothers and better wives.

Don't work for the Socialist ticket. Socialism will free you from the grasp of the railroad shark and the oil shark the steel shark and the beef shark, the coal shark and the provision shark, the landlord shark and the money shark. You don't want to be freed.

Don't work for the Socialist ticket. Socialism is founded on the principles of eternal justice, liberty, truth and the brotherhood of man. You prefer to vote for injustice, industrial slavery, greed, extortion and the "Sacred Rights of Property."

Don't work for the Socialist ticket. Socialism is the voice of the lowly Jesus, stifled for two thousand years, by the tyrants of the earth, commanding you to "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you," preaching the "Brotherhood of Man and the Fatherhood of God." "It is the answer to the wall of human misery through all the ages, crying for justice. And as sure as the sun shines Socialism will continue its grand triumphal march until you, "The Tollers" stand forth "redeemed, regenerated and dis-enthrallled by the irresistible genius of universal emancipation."

Comrade McGrady Convalescing.

Father McGrady has been quite ill for the past twelve days and as a result all of his lecture engagements during this period were cancelled. He has sufficiently recovered to resume his engagements on the 9th inst. when he will speak at Somerville, Mass. He will then go to Worcester the 9th, South Boston the 10th, Newton the 11th and Yonkers, N. Y. the 14th.

City Central Committee.

The regular April meeting of the City Central Committee will be held to-night (April 11th). All organizations not having sent in monthly financial report, cannot be seated.

SHEBOYGAN WINS ENTIRE CITY TICKET.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., April 8.—Chicago Socialist, 181 Washington street. The Socialists carry Sheboygan. Letter follows. Hurrah for Socialism. ROBERT SALTIEL.

Sheboygan, Wis., April 8.—The following is the result of the election Tuesday in Sheboygan, Wis., the Socialists electing the entire city ticket.

Mayor—Born, 1,723 votes, 191 plurality.

Treasurer—Shoen, 1,488 votes, 24 plurality.

Attorney—Dean, 1,601 votes, 124 plurality.

Assessor—Schmidt, 1,631 votes, 74 plurality.

Justices of the Peace—2nd district, Ernest Hinz, 642 votes, 169 plurality; 3rd district, H. W. Becker, 744 votes, 92 plurality.

Five aldermen, three supervisors and two school commissioners were also elected.

Plymouth, Wis., elects one alderman. Racine, Wis., gets 648 votes and elects an alderman, Kiel.

The comrades in Sheboygan issued a little daily paper. A big jollification was held Wednesday evening and enthusiasm for Socialism runs high.

Socialists Win in Montana.

ANACONDA, Mont., April 6.—The Socialists to-day elected John Frinke, mayor; Patrick McHugh police judge; Michael Tobin, treasurer, and three out of six aldermen. The democrats got two aldermen and the republicans one.

BUTTE, Mont., April 6.—At 11 o'clock to-night the mayoralty vote is yet in doubt. Leamy, Socialist is third.

At Red Lodge the Socialists elected two out of the three aldermen, the citizens naming the third.

Capitalism Shattered in Montana.

BUTTE, Mont., April 7.—Special.—The Socialists elect mayor, treasurer, police magistrate, and three out of six aldermen at Anaconda. They lose Butte by 400 out of a total of 9,500. Capitalism is shattered in Montana.

Socialists Elect Aldermen.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 6.—Fred H. Webb (rep.) won for mayor over Frank A. Kulp (soc.) by 705. The Socialists polled 1,558 votes and elected two aldermen, making four now in the council.

Socialists Lose Strong Fight.

At Battle Creek the Socialist Party had made a strong campaign, but Mayor F. H. Webb, republican, was elected by 706 majority, with the total vote cast in the city 1,300 greater than at the last spring election. The Socialist Party elected two aldermen, giving them four in the present council.

Socialist Votes in Dayton.

The Socialist vote in Dayton, Ohio, this year was 1,220. In spring of 1902 320; fall of 1902 974. The comrades are jubilant.

Organize A. L. U. in Dayton.

Dayton comrades report that an A. L. U. Union has been organized there with over 600 members and one of their first acts was to send \$50.00 to the Socialist campaign fund. In addition to this over \$50.00 was sent them by other unions and they all seem interested in the fight that is being waged by the party here.

Texas Takes a Turn.

La Vernia, Texas, March 31, 1903. The Chicago Socialist:—Here's two bits: Come to me as long as it will pay for you, I need you in my bis.

Fraternally Yours, DAN C. CRIDER.

P. S.—Socialism is reaching this Lone Star wild and woolly west with the rapidity of a Texas cyclone, tell the comrades everywhere that even the Texas cowboys are with them in this roundup, and that something is going to pop soon, and that it will pop loud. Remember me when you need any assistance in this locality, and remember that I am with you good and stout till the end. It is a \$5.00 fine amongst the cowboys to destroy a Socialist paper here. DAN.

Rock Island at Work.

The Rock Island Socialists had Dr. Knopfngel address them. Dr. Knopfngel is a forceful and eloquent speaker.

For Sunday night, March 29th we challenged the Democratic candidate

for the office of mayor to debate with Comrade Knopfngel to show the working people reason why they should elect either of them to office instead of a Socialist. The candidate for mayor on the Democratic ticket responded that he would not debate in public with Knopfngel but that he would debate in public with our candidate for mayor, Peter J. Carlson, who has accepted and the debate is to come of next Friday.

Rockford Gets on Election Board.

Rockford, Ill., March 24, 1903.

The Chicago Socialist:—I thought it would interest the readers of the Socialist to know that here in Rockford we have gained representation on the election board. Some of the aldermen tried to keep us out, but the comrades put up a hard fight and won.

The coming city election will be the first time in the history of Rockford that the Socialists have put up a ticket, and we hope to show good gains over last election.

Elgin Comrades Secure Speaker.

The campaign committee of the Socialist Party of Elgin, Ill., unanimously decided to ask Comrade Knopfngel to come to them again and work with them and for the cause, for two weeks, from the 7th to the 21st of April.

Streator, Ill., Names Ticket.

The Socialists of Streator in convention assembled on Sunday, March 22. After considerable discussion and much preliminary work moved to adjourn meeting until 7:30 P. M. Tuesday, March 24, to be held at Comrade Nelson's place of business on S. Shabouy street. At this meeting the greatest enthusiasm prevailed that has ever manifested itself at any Socialist meeting held within the borders of LaSalle county. Every ward in the city was fully represented with the single exception of the First. With the one exception of city attorney a full ticket was nominated, and we hope to conduct a campaign that will be a surprise to the two old parties. The Central Trades and Labor Assembly have a candidate for mayor in the field. The fakirs backing him are nearly all labor skates, who are also members of said assembly.

The following ticket was then named:

Mayor.....A. C. Crowwell

City Clerk.....Harry W. Nelson

City Treasurer.....A. B. Waller

ALDERMEN.

First ward—Harry Walters.

Second ward—Thos. Johnson.

Third ward—M. H. Morrell.

Fourth ward—E. H. Lambert.

Fifth ward—Law

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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

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

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS: To secure a return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed.

The fact that a signed article is published does not commit the Chicago Socialist to any opinion expressed therein.

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

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THOUGHTS ON ORGANIZATION.

Agitate, educate, organize. One thing of supreme importance is now immediately across the path of local Chicago...

In another column a comrade voices his ideas on the matter of organization. The great movement, of which the Socialist Party is the organized head...

The next six months should see the membership of the various ward branches doubled and trebled.

A great organization mass meeting should be held at headquarters on the first Sunday afternoon in May to be addressed by the best speaker in the party on the subject of organization...

What do you say, shall we not at once lay strong and deep the foundation for the great campaign of 1934?

DO YOU WANT SOCIALISM.

Of course you do, and you say how foolish for anyone to ask the readers of this paper so foolish a question.

It is not enough that you buy out of your meager funds thousands of copies of the Chicago Socialist and give them away.

Free literature and free speeches may be and are great factors in our propaganda.

The Chicago Socialist going regularly each week to 20,000 new readers in the city of Chicago—papers that these 20,000 have themselves paid for.

The comrades in the west seem to know something about "striking at the ballot box—voting the Socialist ticket."

They didn't do a thing to capitalism in Montana. Read the report in another column.

Did you hear the ground swell. A young men's educational league was organized on Sunday, April 5, for the purpose of educating the young men in the truths of Socialism.

Then will you not at once join with each of your comrades in the greatest campaign of subscriber-getting ever inaugurated in the city of Chicago.

Here is the plan.

Start it off with one dollar. Buy four half yearly subscription cards. Sell them to your neighbors and shopmates.

Buy four more cards and learn how much quicker you can sell the second lot than you did the first.

The success of the proletarian movement depends on your doing this. The plan is simple. The way plain.

A SOCIALIST ALDERMAN.

The votes of another year have gone into history and on the results of the votes cast last Tuesday many men will take their position...

His election is due to the fact that about two thousand citizens cast their ballots for him who have no affiliation whatever with the Socialist Party...

It was this same reason that led to the endorsement of Johnson by the Municipal Voters' League—not the Socialists' virtue but the other fellows' lack of it that caused the action of the league.

William Johnson is the first real representative of labor to go into the city council and the Chicago Socialist congratulates the workers of the city that they have a representative in the city hall.

William Johnson will judge all legislation by one rule and one rule only—is it for the interest of the working class—if so, I am for it.

William Johnson is a Socialist and indorsement by a capitalist voting league will not alter that fact one single hair.

Socialism has entered the city hall and it has entered it to stay.

The following is a copy of letter sent by Comrade Johnson to the Municipal Voters' League:

I received to-day word through the manager of the Pullman Car Co. that where I am employed, that you wished a personal interview with me.

I understand it was for the purpose of enquiring into my personal history and character with the possibility of endorsing my candidacy for alderman in the 33rd ward.

The Socialist Party is in the field with a principle and an aim—the securing of the powers of government to the workers, that capitalism may be overthrown and the Cooperative Commonwealth established.

Respectfully, WILLIAM JOHNSON, Socialist candidate for alderman, 33rd ward, Pullman, Ill., April 2, 1933.

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THE WYOMING WAGE WORKERS.

Newcastle, Wyoming, April 5.—If you will send a reporter down to Canal street to the shipping offices he will find that they are sending coal miners to Cambridge, Wyoming...

They may tell him there are no Italians there. There are as many Italians as of all others together. There is no union, and if anyone talks union the little Gods Almighty who run the mines are nearly sure to hear of it and fire the disturbers.

He sets him to work where he can do better than the average workman in the mines. If the new man gives the head foreman a tip to the amount of about five to ten dollars per month, he retains his paying room or pillar, as the case may be.

where he cannot more than make his board. If he don't like it, he can easily walk 1,080 miles back to Chicago. 578 miles to Omaha, about 500 miles to Denver or Cheyenne.

That is a mere trifle and of course we are all free born American workmen free moral agents and if we don't like the capitalist deal, we can get off the earth and go to the country of compensation. Now if the workmen want capitalism I do not consider that they have any business to object to such places as the Columbia Mining Co. Camp.

But I think the majority of them want Socialism, for they were seemingly eager to hear of it I am going to stay right here in this country till I have secured a large circulation for Socialist literature.

The ignorance of the agrarian element here is especially deplorable, dense and so of most of the industrial I think it was very unfortunate that the control of the National Committee of the Socialist Party was placed in the hands of the Walter Thomas Mills school of agrarian economy, either a new deal or a disruption is inevitable.

Yours Fraternally, JOHN EASTON, Newcastle, Wyo.

STATE SECRETARIES.

REVISED APRIL 1933. California—Edgar B. Holenstein, 232 S. Flower street, Los Angeles.

Colorado—J.W. Martin, 3341 Quitman street, Denver.

Connecticut—W. E. White, Box 43 New Haven.

Florida—W. R. Healey, Lockwood, 2401 N. M. Slatery, St. Anthony.

Illinois—Jas. S. Smith, 181 Washington street, Chicago.

Indiana—Jas. O'Neal, 16 S. 5th street, Terre Haute.

Iowa—W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. 6th street, Davenport.

Kansas—Emmet V. Hoffman, Enterprise.

Kentucky—J. M. Dial, 231 Scott st., Covington.

Maine—Fred E. Irish, 14 Free street, Portland.

Massachusetts—Dan A. White, 357 Winthrop Bldg. Boston.

Michigan—J. A. C. Monton, 1215 Saginaw street Flint.

Minnesota—S. M. Holman, 45 South Fourth street, Minneapolis.

Missouri—Caleb Lipscomb, Liberal.

Montana—Dr. G. A. Willett, Thompson Bld., Helena.

Nebraska—J. P. Roe, Act., 519 N. 16th street, Omaha.

Utah—E. S. Lund, Lehi. Vermont—John Anderson, Barre. Washington—U. G. Moore, 4325 Phinney avenue, Seattle.

ILLINOIS ROSTER.

Localities in Illinois and name of secretary: Braidwood—Frank Koca.

Belvidere—C. H. Thue, 620 Van Buren street.

Bloomington—J. F. Sanders.

Chicago—Theo. Meyer, 181 Washington street.

Chicago Heights—Chas. Anderson, 1521 Union street.

Coal City—Dominik Vyskocil.

Decatur—N. E. Norman, 1240 South Walnut street.

Dundee—J. C. Ehlert, Carpenterville.

Elgin—Peter Kennedy, 367 Jay street.

Evansville—Ivan Hillman, 928 Chicago avenue.

East Dubuque—Geo. W. Schauer.

Freeport—Fred. C. Weisser, 103 Galesburg street.

Galesburg—Jno. C. Sjodin, 279 North Whitehorse street.

Glen Carbon—H. L. Grotek.

Glen Ellyn—May Walden Kerr.

Grossdale—Jno. H. Martenson.

Hillsboro—A. R. Lloyd.

Joliet—Geo. Strum, 701 Summit street.

Jacksonville—H. Hering, 787 E. Colledge avenue.

Kankakee—Chas. Selvers, 541 Harrison street.

Lacon—Hobart Austen.

Mt. Olive—Jno. Strathouse.

Moline—J. B. Weiszbach, Box 1234.

Monmouth—Jno. Higgins, 718 S. 3rd street.

Murphysboro—D. W. Boone.

Pana—Hugh Fagan.

Peoria—Sam'l Block, 101 S. Jefferson avenue.

Peotone—C. L. Fahs.

Quincy—Geo. Landweath, 526 S. 8th street.

Rock Island—H. Wieland, 1309 5th avenue.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

Receipts for National dues during March were larger than any month since the party was organized at the Indianapolis convention in 1901.

The National Secretary has initiated a referendum of the Alabama locals for a state convention to form a state organization. The convention will probably be held in May.

Local charters were granted during the week to Rock Springs, Wyoming; Tucson, Ariz.; Patton, Ala.; and Coats, Arkansas.

Comrade Robert B. Ringler, of Reading, Pa., writes, "Things are moving here. We have 180 members in the local. Polled 1,149 votes in the municipal election; 249 in spring of 1932."

State Secretary Holman of Minnesota writes enthusiastically of Comrade Carl D. Thompson's agitation in that state.

The Fair gotten up by the Socialists and Trades Unions of New York City to help swell the fund for a daily paper, to be known as "The Daily Globe," opened on March 28 with a tremendous crowd.

John C. Chase begins his tour of Texas on April 7, and will spend nearly the entire month in that state, going from there to the Indian Territory, thence into Oklahoma.

Eugene V. Debs addressed a big meeting in Cincinnati on March 28 on behalf of the Socialist municipal ticket. He scored the "reform" ticket, headed by M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four railroad, who is famous for his utterance that "\$1.12 a day is enough for any workman to live on."

Debs pointed out that the issue in the campaign was not a local one and that "it is precisely the condition that such a paltry wage produces that generates the misery, the vice and crime that Mr. Ingalls so piously protests against and so patriotically proposes to stamp out it entrusted with political power.

If the working class of Cincinnati will take this \$1.12 standard approved by Mr. Ingalls and compare it with the wage standard of the railroad president, and then take a photograph of the habitation of a \$1.12 serf and one of the railroad president's palaces, they will see at a glance what is the real issue of this campaign, and they will conclude that they cannot afford to forge the fetters more securely by casting their votes for Mr. Ingalls, of the Big Four corporation, on election day."

Nothingwithstanding the fact that a decoy "labor" ticket has been placed in the field, the Socialists have a good chance to carry Butte, Montana, at the coming municipal election.

Walter Mills is campaigning there, and writes, "We are having the warmest kind of a time up here. No hall will hold the people. It really looks as if we had a fighting chance to win, but the comrades are making a campaign on a straight out fight for Socialism, regardless of immediate results. No one is asked to vote our ticket for any other reason than as a vote for the whole program of the Socialists."

Territorial Secretary Sweet, of Oklahoma, is working hard to convince the membership of the value of the dues paying system, and while he says the work is harder than digging post holes, he is confident that he will succeed.

The Indiana state convention will be held on Saturday and Sunday, April 25-26 in Indianapolis. State Secretary Oneal writes: "We expect the largest state convention ever held and will perfect plans for continuous agitation for the coming summer."

Oneal also makes the suggestion, "that party members who are also trade unionists, watch their trade journals for the names of isolated Socialists and forward them to the national office." Many Socialists in isolated places may be "discovered" in this way as they usually give expression to their convictions through their trade journals. The suggestion is a

ADMITTS SOCIALIST TRUTH.

The following is taken from the Kansas City Journal wherein the writer is editorially commenting on strikes. Notice how the writer admits that capital is simply unpaid labor. Once in a while a capitalist paper must stubble upon the truth.

good one, and comrades are requested to act upon it.

John Collins, who did valuable work for the Socialist party in the Anthracite region of Pennsylvania during the big strike of last year, is there again. Collins reports that the field is as fertile as ever, and that the work of last year shows permanent results.

Colorado state committee granted charters to six new locals on March 26, and the state secretary organized another at Sterling on March 29 with 23 members.

National Sec'y Report for March '33. Receipts for month \$117.78, March 1 bal. on hand 187.44.

Total receipts \$106.22, Total expenses 756.18.

April 1 bal. on hand \$249.94, WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

Campaign Fund Receipts to April 5. Previously reported \$1081.64, Collection at Market Hall 22.73, Collection at Auditorium 227.00.

A. Liebe on list 1416 \$1.50 less 25 per cent for 22nd ward 1.15, L. Larson on list 379 3.75.

S. Pinkowski 1.00, J. P. Pinkowski 1.00, Jno. Vears on list 215 1.00, Chas. Hallbeck on list 218 .75.

Two "Schoolteachers" per J. B. Smiley 20.00, K. Kobat, on list 2053 \$2.90; B. Stoll on list 2902 \$1.25; \$4.15 less 25 per cent, 33rd ward 3.15.

W. Vernon on list 2855 1.00, J. W. Carlson, on list 2546 6.25, J. Caplan, on list 1958 .30.

M. Arano 50.00, Col. at Schumachers Hall 8.60, Geo. Boose, on list 165 5.00, E. J. J. on list 1383 1.00, P. E. Aarhus, on list 153 .50, Chris Bode, on list 3022 \$2.75 less 25 per cent for 4th ward Jr. Chas. L. Zimmerman 2.75.

F. G. Nordling 2.50, Jno. Nuess, on list 2826 1.70, W. Zimmerman, on list 3698 1.75.

Hand bills acct 5.00, Mrs. Jos. Harris, on list 497 1.90, Collection at Brand's Hall 19.81.

J. Kaffenkam, 50c less 25 per cent for 21st ward .38, P. P. Gubbins, on list 2393 5.00, Otto Palm, on list 1232 7.90.

Jno. Will, on list 598 \$4.00 less 25 per cent 13th ward 8.50, Frank Rausar .25, P. Christensen 1.15, T. J. Morgan, bal. on pledge acct 11.90.

Col. at Social Turner Hall 8.62, A. Sachofat, on list 1895 1.25, J. W. Kiefler, on list 3371 .25, 3rd ward for camp cards 2.50, 3rd ward for one cut 3.60, Max Jugelt, on list 2887 3.00, 33rd ward per W. Johnson for printing 5.50.

E. Berthelsen, on list 255 \$3.75 less 25 per cent for 17 ward G. Carlson, on list 3274 \$1.85 less 25 per cent for 17 ward M. Peterson, on list 3271, \$2.70 less 25 per cent off for 17th ward 2.00.

A. Prince, bal. on pledge acct 2.00, 24th ward on printing acct 3.00, Jno. Olson, on list 2282 2.50, Collection at Federation Hall Jno Soukup, on list 1906 3.32, 27th ward on lists 3426 and 3422 5.50, Jno. Krebe, on list 2331 1.00, E. Fligel, on list 2848 1.75, A. R. Wester 1.40, R. Waddell, on list 2252 \$2.25 less 25 per cent for 6 ward L. Hechtman, on list 2617 1.25, 14th ward on lists 3206 and \$202 \$2.25 less 25 per cent 1.65, E. Fligel, on list 2938 .20, N. P. Nelson, on list 3606 \$3.25 less 25 per cent for 35th ward 1.20, H. D. Larson, on list 884 \$1.00 less 25 per cent for 35th ward 3.20, Felix Schneider, on list 2828 1.50, Paul Barufke, on list 1073 1.00, E. P. Jameson .25.

Total \$1534.87, JAS. S. SMITH, Fin. Sec'y-Treasurer.

On Saturday evening, April 18, the Socialist Dramatic Club will present that funniest of farce comedies, "Finigan's Fortune," to conclude with a dance and supper. The ladies' alliance will co-operate with us to make this an enjoyable evening for all. Don't fail to attend if you wish to enjoy a good laugh. Bring the children along. Admission 25c; children 10c. The talent of the Dramatic Club is at the service of the branches and clubs. Don't be afraid to ask. Address Socialist Dramatic Club, 230 Ogden ave.

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SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES MEETS EVERY Monday night at Headquarters, 131 Washington St., Theo. Meyer, Secretary.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS 3rd Saturday of every month at 151 Washington street, Theo. Meyer, secretary.

POLISH CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS every 2nd Saturday of the month at Kuzavsky Hall, 228 Kensington avenue, Max Jugelt, Sec., 1144 Westwood street.

BRANCHES.

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

FIRST WARD—MEETS EVERY WEDNESDAY at 331 State street, (Basement) Louis Coumboussan, Sec., 1902 State street.

SECOND WARD—MEETS EVERY FRIDAY, 8 P. M., 254 State street, Rice Washbrough, Sec., 175 E. 22nd street.

THIRD WARD—LOUIS DALGAARD, 816 Jackson ave., Sec. Meets every Monday, 8 P. M., at 3521 State street.

FOURTH WARD—MEETS 2ND AND 4TH Monday at 3110 Halsted st., M. Mortimer, Sec'y, 630 31st street.

FIFTH WARD—MEETS 2ND AND 4TH Monday 8 P. M. at 1605 25th street, Geo. Mitchell, Sec'y, 1605 25th street.

SIXTH WARD—MEETS EVERY THURSDAY at 3521 State street, M. E. Kleininger, Sec., 4514 Lake ave.

SEVENTH WARD—MEETS EVERY 2ND and 4th Friday at 942 E. 63rd street Grace W. Smith, Sec., 6116 Drexel avenue.

EIGHT WARD—MEETS EVERY WEDNESDAY at 273 79th street, T. J. Viad, Sec., 273 79th street.

NINTH WARD—MEETS EVERY 2ND and 4TH Sunday, 3 P. M., at 8647 Colfax ave. J. Dryanski, Sec., 467 Escanaba avenue.

TENTH WARD—MEETS 2ND AND 4TH every 1st and 3rd Monday at Forges Hall, Jefferson and Maxwell st's, C. H. John Dietz, Sec., 415 S. Halsted street.

ELEVENTH WARD—MEETS 1ST Sunday, 4 P. M., at Hagemann Hall, 14th & Loemis street, H. Lemke, Sec., 729 W. 30th street.

TWELFTH WARD—MEETS 2ND AND 4TH Monday, 8 P. M., at 1605 25th street, Geo. Mitchell, Sec'y, 1605 25th street.

THIRTEENTH WARD—MEETS 1ST AND 3RD Friday at 845 Blue Island avenue, P. A. Zahmen, Sec., 122 W. 23rd street.

FOURTEENTH WARD—MEETS 1ST Tuesday of the month, 3 P. M., at Klyta Hall, 19th and Leavitt streets, A. Klyta, Sec., 1033 West 19th street.

FIFTEENTH WARD—MEETS 2ND AND 4TH Wednesday at 118 W. 24th street, Geo. J. Sindelar, Sec., 1188 S. Albany avenue.

SIXTEENTH WARD—MEETS EVERY Friday, at Social Temple, 120 S. Western ave., John P. Noland, Sec., 1253 Monroe street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—MEETS EVERY Friday at cor. Grand and Western aves., Jas. P. Larsen, Sec., 547 W. Erie street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—MEETS EVERY Thursday, 8 P. M., at Roby Hall, Roby street and Austin ave., Emma Mitchell, Sec., 602 Austin avenue.

NINETEENTH WARD—MEETS EVERY FRIDAY eve. at 635 N. Campbell ave., Walter Verne, Sec., 774 N. Leavitt street, John Roan-kilde, Org., 642 Haddon avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD—MEETS EVERY 1ST Friday at Ashland and Milwaukee aves. Geo. D. Evans, Sec., 82 Park street.

21ST WARD—MEETS 1ST AND 3RD Sunday, 3 P. M., at N. W. U. S. corner Noble and Augusta streets.

22ND WARD—MEETS EVERY WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M., at 254 W. Chicago ave. H. Hansen, Sec., 219 Grand avenue.

23RD WARD—MEETS 1ST AND 3RD Thursday at 226 W. Madison street, 2nd floor, Room 10, L. Watts, Sec., 6 Aberdeen street.

24TH WARD—MEETS AT 730 W. VAN Buren street (Residence) every Monday, 8 P. M., J. R. Anderson, Sec., 116 Loomis st.

25TH WARD—MEETS 1ST AND 3RD WEDNESDAY 8 P. M., 363 Sedgewick street, H. Sladinger, Sec., 18 Goetts street.

26TH WARD—MEETS EVERY 1ST AND 3RD Thursday, 8 P. M., at 363 Sedgewick street, A. LaPa, Sec., 35 Lagdon street.

27TH WARD—MEETS 2ND AND 4TH WEDNESDAY 8 P. M., 363 Sedgewick street, R. Holjansen, Jr., Sec., 285 Cleveland ave.

28TH WARD—MEETS EVERY 1ST AND 3RD Monday at 603 S. M. St., Turner Hall, Paulina st. and Belmont ave., E. G. Karna, Sec., 841 Lincoln avenue.

29TH WARD—MEETS 1ST AND 3RD THURSDAY, 8 P. M., at Noble Hall, 913 Sheffield ave., H. N. Dasele, Sec., 1449 Newport ave.

THE MAN WHO TRAMPS.

By MARINER J. KENT.

After falling in a business venture I would not let go until the bitter end. I exhausted every avenue and by way of credit, borrowed from every living soul I knew, and pawned everything I possessed save the clothes on my back. In the end when I shut up shop my assets were the frayed and seedy suit I wore and a dollar and a quarter in loose change. I was fifty years old, which was against me, and I had no particular calling to which I could turn my hand. But I had health and strength and the spirit of hustler in me.

I began my fight for life the first week in September last. First I booked myself at a fifteen-cent lodging house on the Bowery and invested a quarter in meal tickets at a restaurant, which offers the following bill of fare: Pint of coffee and bread, one cent; pint of soup and bread, one cent; beef stew, and bread, two cents; baked beans and bread, two cents; bread pudding, two cents.

Then began the hunt for work. Up early in the morning to scan the advertising columns in the morning dailies and then an all day tramp in search of a job, an asking in my case that always met with a refusal. In my experience I found that for every situation there were from ten to fifty applicants, and that the possibility of securing employment by answering advertisements was as remote as the finding of a needle in a hay mow. As has before been written, many came but few were chosen.

At the end of five days I was penniless. I had lived too high. Ten cents a day for food and fifteen cents a night for lodging might do for a high roller, but not for a poor man looking for work. So I hunted the parks and joined the ranks of the homeless men who "carry the stick." This term is an elastic one, and means sleeping on a bench in a park or in a furniture van or in a beer dive, as the case may be, or wandering to and fro until the light is spent. The regular panhandlers and hoboes I avoided, and my chance companions of the parks, as a class, were men who wanted work if they could get it to do, a class of poor and friendless men that become numerous in a great city: such a class of men as a city magistrate recently said ought to commit suicide because of their uselessness. Really they are no worse than most successful men who, in their egotism, are prone to think that poverty is a crime. Yet to the taunts of the successful and opulent these men, with hollow eyes and shrunken bellies, might say:

"We are the slaves, the needy knaves
Ye spit upon with scorn—
The spawn of earth, of nameless birth,
And basely bred as born;
Yet know, ye soft and silken fools,
Were we the things you say,
Your broad domains, your coffered gains,
Your lives were ours to-day."

At the very first of my consorting with the "bench-warmers" I noticed the lack of fellowship among them, the absence of that freemasonry which exists among the seasoned tramps to a high degree. Panhandlers and hoboes are socially inclined when congregated and jovial when by hook or by crook they have secured their jackets a modicum of stale beer or bootleg whisky. They chat and lay plans for foraging and for deeds of petty larceny, or discuss with animation the latest dodge in alms-asking. But the array of forlorn men who camp in the public parks are an inert mass of worn and wretched humanity. They huddle together perforce on the narrow benches, but they seldom speak to each other, and then in low and spiritless tones. They are strangers in an inhospitable land, and in their misery they shrink from contact with unkind man, even though he be one of their own ilk. Certainly one as low as they have become cannot succor them or cheer their drooping spirits. Sudden and hopeless, they doze under the trees that bar the rays of the electric lights, living shadows of silent despair.

During all the weeks I was among these unhappy men there was never a wrangle or approach to a quarrel. They had no inclination or heart to dispute; and, on the other hand, a peal of laughter, God help them, was a thing of the past. A snatch of a cheering song or an elating story from any one of that desolate throng would have been as strange and unnatural as a circus in a graveyard. It is doubtful if serious thought had longer a place in their benumbed brains, but the fends of retrospection and introspection were there to wring their hearts while hunger gnawed at their vitals.

These men work at intervals at some menial employment. They find an odd job now and then, but their seedy appearance precludes the obtain-

ing of a position, except in rare cases. With the little money thus earned they enjoy the luxury of a cheap bed, the keen satisfaction of a ten-cent meal, the joy of a good wash, the wholesomeness of a clean shirt and the comfort of whole socks. Their good fortune is usually short-lived, lasting only a day and night perhaps, and then they take to the benches in the parks again. And so their faded lives go on to the end, and the end is reached in various ways. Many of the boys and younger men and some of the older men drift into crime and find a place in the work-house or penitentiary; criminals not from inclination, but because of their cruel environment. The end of others is the hospital and the potter's field. Some drift into the country, and in most cases better their condition. The army and navy weed the ranks of the physically best. A few find employment and take their places among men again. The remainder degenerate into full-fledged tramps, and enter the domain of besotted manhood by the hideous gate that opens inward, but never outward. The places of those who pass out by these devious ways are quickly filled by the new recruits who have enlisted under the black flag of hunger.

During the first week of my enforced sojourn in the parks my mental and physical sufferings were greater than in subsequent weeks. My mind was in a complex state. I was not hopeless, nor did I become so at any stage of the game. I keenly felt the humiliation of my position, and the sense of disbarment from all sweetness of life was overwhelming. I dreaded to meet any one that I knew, lest he should apprehend my outcast state. Physically I was demoralized. From want of regular sleep my brain became wearied and sluggish. The pangs of hunger tormented me and sapped my energy. As yet I had not eaten the bread of charity, but at the end of the week of starvation the boast of a lifetime that I would steal before I would beg seemed trivial. At midnight on Sunday I fell into the long line of men waiting for the portion of stale bread that a philanthropic baker nightly doles out to the hopeless. The line is always formed ahead of time, for the first two that arrive are given a double portion, for which they sweep the sidewalk of crumbs, while those at the end of the line go away empty handed when it happens that the supply of bread is short. While I awaited my turn my thoughts were busy. On one side of the array of hungry men loomed the great building erected by the merchant prince, who added to his tens of millions by driving small dealers out of business, and by cutting the wages of labor. On the other side rose the marble walls of Grace Church, the worshiping place of the rich and powerful. The tall and ornate spire pointing heavenward recalled the words of the Galilean: "He that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst." But on that Sunday night of which I write the hungry were fed by the baker not by the church. As the men received their allotted portion they slunk away, not in groups or pairs, but solitary and alone, munching the bread as they went. The status of the men of the parks was easily determined by the way they ate their bread. The newcomers ate ravenously; those of longer experience more slowly, but with evident relish, while the oldtimers ate with an effort, forcing the bread down as a necessity of life. A continuous diet of bread alone does not satisfy the inner man, and in this connection one of the bread eaters unintentionally said a good thing. He voiced the cry of his stomach and described his emaciated condition by the single remark that the skin was cracking on his bones for the lack of meat. As for myself I ate the bread of charity for the first time in my life, and it did not choke me; on the contrary, it appeased my fierce hunger. Swelling it up with water from the fountain at the park, I settled into a seat on a bench and slept until an officer on his morning round aroused me with a rough shake and the command to "Wake up and take a walk."

The second week of the struggle with poverty had its illuminations. I discovered two other bakers who gave out stale bread to the hungry: one at one o'clock and one at four o'clock in the morning. With the thrift inherited from my pilgrim ancestors, whose heroism on a continued diet of parched corn and lobster adorns the pages of history, I took in each night all three of the benevolent bakers and by this means had a supply of bread for the day, which I packed around until eaten. I also essayed to sell soap for a fake outfit that lives upon the credulity of the people in the tenement districts. At the end of three days, and I had striven to succeed, my commissions amounted to forty cents,

and the boss of the wagon took away my basket, with the remark that I was far from being a "crack-a-jack. With the money I arrayed myself in clean linen, had ten hours of sleep in bed, and soup at night and coffee in the morning at the penny restaurant, and a three-cent shave in the dago quarter.

My third week in the parks was uneventful.

The fourth week of my stay in the parks had its bright sides. Wandering about one morning after receiving my second installment of bread I reached the open market on the West Side. The fruit and produce dealers were opening up and the laden vans from the country were ranged in order in the square. Flitting about in the semidarkness were three shadowy forms. They sped through the streets adjoining the market in a noiseless fashion, stooping and rising at times as birds of prey swoop down and up. They were old and wizened women, bare of head and limb, who alertly gathered up the decaying fruit and vegetables that the dealers threw out. I joined the women in the quest and filled my pockets with pickings. They did not resent the encroachment upon their domain, and undisturbed I feasted upon the luscious finds. And thus each morning thereafter I had my fruit before breakfast. At the last of the week I received a job at delivering circulars at seventy-five cents a day, and this was permanent for one day in each week. The money thus earned allowed of two night's rest in the lodging house, clean linen and coffee each morning.

During the last weeks of my dire poverty but five nights of seven were given to the parks. Two were spent in the lodging house, an enjoyment the proceeds of my one day's work permitted. My personal appearance, however, was most disreputable. My hair was untrimmed, my eyes sunken and dull, my neck scrawny, while my flaccid face had the putty hue of the half fed and half housed. The cheap straw hat I wore was stained with dust and humped by the rain and midnight damp. My coat was faded and bulged and hung limply on my attenuated form. My ill fitting vest flapped against my lean and shrunken abdomen. My trousers were a mass of triangular wrinkles, and the heels of my broken shoe were so run down on the outer side that I toed-in when walking.

My mental decadence had kept pace with the deterioration of my apparel. The trend of my thought was individualistic and scornful of the altruistic cant of a society based and sustained upon the profoundest egotism. I rejoiced that I was no longer bound by conventions. With cruel hand society had cast me out and a free outcast I would remain, indifferent to its frown or favor. The physical discomforts of an untrammelled life under the trees in the parks, or elsewhere, were trivial as compared to the obligations and limitations of social life. In me surged the spirit of Bobbie Burns's tinker, who sang:

"A fig for those by law protected,
Liberty's a glorious feast;
Courts for cowards were created,
Churches built to please the priest."

Thus I stood in the outer circle of the brotherhood of tramps. I had followed the process of tramp making a long way, why not to the end? I had but a few years to live at the best; why not let them quietly slip away without toll or struggle? If on the easy tide of aimless living my careless and rudderless bark drifted to oblivion the sooner the better, for the end would bring rest. No face beckoned me back to earnest life, no voice called me to high and strenuous endeavor. So I joined the boundless concourse of lost men drifting on to what no one knows, to where no one cares.

But I was plucked like a brand from the burning by the sheer force of circumstances. The brisk fall trade called for an unusual number of circular distributors, and work was thrown in my way until I soon had constant employment at a dollar a day. I found my weekly expenses to one dollar for lodgings, one dollar for food and fifty cents for laundry and incidentals and a comparatively short time I was presentably attired and mingling with my old acquaintances. Fortunately I secured a fairly lucrative position in time, and at this writing my prospects are of the brightest. But I do not scorn the homeless men whose lot I shared. A great wave of compassion fills my heart when I think of them and I avoid the parks by night that the sight of their misery may not remain in my memory. No sadder picture can be drawn than that of these men of the parks cowering before the deadly face of want.—Mariner J. Kent, in "The Independent."

Come, comrades, get the biggest and best of moves on yourself. We are now in better shape than ever to push for a real live energetic campaign of organization and propaganda.

THE REPUBLIC OVERTHROWN MILITARY DESPOTISM INAUGURATED.

Startling as these headlines are, they express only the truth. The change was quietly effected by Congress, republicans and democrats voting for the bill, and the daily press hardly mentioned the substitution of the republic by a military despotism. Here is the enactment that did it, only the details being omitted:

PUBLIC—NO. 33.
An Act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective States, Territories and the District of Columbia, and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than eighteen and less than forty-five years of age, and shall be divided into two classes—the organized militia, to be known as the National Guard of the State, Territory or District of Columbia, or by such other designations as may be given them by the laws of the respective States or Territories, and the remainder to be known as the Reserve Militia.

Sec. 3. The organization, armament, and discipline of the organized militia in the several States and Territories and in the District of Columbia shall be the same as that which is now or may hereafter be prescribed for the Regular and Volunteer Armies of the United States, within five years from the date of the approval of this Act.

Sec. 4. That whenever the United States is invaded, or in danger of invasion from any foreign nation, or of rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, or the President is unable, with the force at his command, to execute the laws of the Union in any part thereof, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth, for a period not exceeding nine months, such number of the militia of the State or Territory or of the District of Columbia as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion, suppress such rebellion, or to enable him to execute such laws, and to issue his orders for the purpose to such officers of the militia as he may think proper.

Sec. 5. That whenever the President calls forth the militia of any State or Territory or of the District of Columbia to be employed in the service of the U. S., he may specify in his call the period for which such service is required, not exceeding nine months, and the militia so called continue to serve during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by order of the President.

Sec. 7. That every officer an enlisted man of the militia who shall be called forth in the manner herein prescribed and shall be found fit for military service shall be mustered or accepted into the United States service by a duly authorized mustering officer of the United States; provided, however, that any officer or enlisted man of the militia who shall refuse or neglect to present himself to such mustering officer upon being called forth as herein prescribed shall be subject to trial by court-martial, and shall be punished as such court-martial shall direct.

Sec. 8. That court-martial for the trial of officers or men of the militia, when in the service of the United States, shall be composed of militia officers only.

Sec. 9. That the militia, when called into actual service of the United States, shall be subject to the same Rules and Articles of War as the regular troops of the United States.

Sec. 13. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to issue, on the requisitions of the governors of the several States and Territories, or of the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia, such number of the United States standard service magazine arms, with equipment as are required for the Army of the United States, for arming all of the organized militia in said States and Territories and District of Columbia.

To provide means to carry into effect the provisions of this section, the necessary money to cover the cost of exchanging or issuing the new arms, accoutrements, equipments, and ammunition to be exchanged or issued is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 25. That this Act shall take effect upon the date of its approval.

Approved, January 21, 1903.

Why do we say this enactment overthrows the republic and establishes a military despotism? Because it gives the President more absolute power, both over the people and the treasure of the country, than the czar of Russia has hitherto held. It is true that an old law, passed in 1792, when the In-

dians were a constant menace, made all able-bodied citizens subject to call, but this same law limited itself by providing only a sum of \$200,000 a year for equipment and maintenance. This new law gives all unappropriated funds, an unlimited sum, for that purpose. The old law left the militia in control of the states; this puts it in control of the general government, subject to its order, and a part of the regular army. During the civil war congress empowered the President to call and equip 500,000 men. Now, in times of peace and domestic tranquility, congress authorizes the President to call and contingently provides, for the equipment of 10,000,000 men "to repel invasion, suppress rebellion or enable him to execute laws."

It is true that though this power is given to the President, he is yet to have the title of President and be elected by the people. The same was true of the old republic of Rome, when Julius Caesar was given almost unlimited power and yet was never elected President. Although his title was never anything but President, modern historians agree in calling him the first Roman emperor. Napoleon Bonaparte was elected President of the Republic of France, but he was given all military power and the republic gradually faded into the empire. There are other like incidents in history. We are going the same road others have gone. The Man on Horseback is "in the saddle and pushing things."

But, comrades, this is not a movement in the United States alone. Almost every country in the world has during the past year adopted a similar law. In some countries the people are protesting, while in America are drowsing. The world was never so thoroughly armed as to-day. It is simply capitalism preparing for the last struggle. Preparing to "suppress rebellion" against its domination. Preparing to "execute such laws" as it may enact. Preparing for foreign wars as counter irritants against dissatisfaction at home. Preparing to incite riots. Preparing to teach the killing of men in the public schools. Preparing court-martials before which to try its enemies. Preparing for conquest. Preparing for slaughter. Desperately seeking to avert its fall.

Comrades, it is ours to teach peace and to keep the peace, while capitalism is teaching war and preparing for war. While others are overthrowing our institutions, it is ours to work for the full democracy. You must teach your neighbor now the brotherhood of man and the unity of the workers' interests, for to-morrow he may be called into the field and given a gun. We must teach the children the principles of righteousness, for the Princes of Profit would teach them to kill. We shall need energy and fortitude and patience. Clear heads, clean hands, warm hearts, indomitable will. Oh, Americans! Oh, brethren, the world over! The last struggle with Oppression is at our doors, and WE SHALL WIN.—Coming Nation.

No. 1 was the lucky number in the prize handkerchief box scheme of Comrade Person, of the 25th ward. He sold numbered subscription cards, each card being good for a chance. Many cards were sold. The holder of the lucky number can receive his winning at the headquarters of the 25th ward branch.

Socialist Literature.

- Comrades will find below a partial list of books and pamphlets, all of which deal with the latest phases of the Social Problem; the writers are all recognized authorities on the subjects at issue.
- Any book not mentioned in this list may be had at this office, and orders by mail will be promptly delivered.
- Eighteenth Brumaire, Marx 25
- Capitalist Class, Kautsky 50
- Socialism and Evolution, Dr. Aley 25
- The Proletariat, Kautsky 50
- To What End? Trotsky, Smiley 10
- Taxation, Sanjel 10
- Clerical Centralists, McGrady 10
- Territorial Expansion, Sanjel 10
- Voice from England, McGrady 15
- Why Physicians Should Be Socialists, Hagerty 10
- Socialism and the Labor Problem, McGrady 10
- Philosophy of Hypnotism, Besantford 10
- Economic Discontent, Hagerty 10
- The Municipality, from Capitalism to Socialism, Utermann 10
- The Socialist Movement, Vail 10
- Summary of Principles of Socialism, Hyndman and Morris 10
- Good Times and Trusts Leading, Smiley 10
- The Impending Social Revolution, Wilson 10
- Socialism, McClure 50
- Workmen's Programme, Lealle 10
- Child Labor in Free America, Spargo 10
- Scientific Socialism, Besantford 10
- Where We Stand, Spargo 10
- Philosophy of Hypnotism, Besantford 10
- Civil War in France, Marx 25
- Silver Cross, Sue 10
- Socialism and the Negro Problem, Vail 10
- Socialism, Liebknecht 10
- Right to be Lazy, LaZergue 10
- The State and Socialism, Deville 10
- Capital and Labor, Blacklisted Machinist 10
- Life of Eugene P. Kautsky 10
- Communist Manifesto, Marx and Engels 10
- Socialism Utopian and Scientific, Engels 10
- Man under the Machine, Simons 10
- A large stock of the latest papers and magazines kept in stock. All the publications of Chas. H. Kerr & Co., on hand at this office, address all orders to CHARLES H. KERRON, Manager Chicago Socialist.

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 3. The American Farmer.—By A. M. SIMONS.
 4. The Last Days of the Ruskin Co-operative Association.—By ISAAC BROOME.
 5. The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State.—By FREDERICK ENGELS. Translated by Ernest Utermann.
 6. The Social Revolution.—By KARL KAUTSKY. Translated by A. M. and May Wood Simons.
 7. Socialism Utopian and Scientific.—By FREDERICK ENGELS. Translated by Edward Aveling, D. Sc.
 8. Feuerbach: The Roots of the Socialist Philosophy.—By FREDERICK ENGELS. Translated by Austin Lewis.
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X Rays

By JOHN M. WORK.

In 1904 we will sing a requiem over the Democratic party and lay it to rest in its little home on the hillside and put a slab over it saying, "Here lies the wreck of a misspent life."

Then we will fiercely contest with the Republican party for the control of the public powers. In 1908, if not sooner, we will close the eyes of the republican giant and lay him also in his grave. Then, the cooperative commonwealth will dawn.

General Chaffee horrified a Methodist audience by saying, "I am an exploiter, and I believe that if we are to get any good out of the Philippine Islands we must explore and exploit them." The general is refreshingly candid. It is now in order for the war department to capture him and put a padlock on his lips. As long as a soldier follows his usual custom of telling a string of lies he is all right. But when he makes the mistake of giving away the real intentions of his capitalist masters he must be called down.

The wealthy classes are always against progress, for fear it may injure them in some way. They own or control all of the great newspapers. As for the little newspapers, nine-tenths of them always croak the same croaks that are croaked by the big fellows anyway. Furthermore, all of the papers except the Socialist sheets depend upon advertising from the capitalist class to make their ventures pay. So it happens that Socialism has been constantly misrepresented, although it is probable that it is sometimes done merely through ignorance. The newspapers used again and again to class Socialists and anarchists together as if they were practically one and the same thing. They do not do this so often now, but they have by no means ceased altogether. Nearly all of them, when they speak of Socialism give their readers to understand that it is state Socialism that the Socialist Party is working for. And the other misrepresentations are innumerable. As a rule they do not attempt any argument against Socialism, but merely speak of it slightly, as if it were a thing to be avoided and despised. One paper even accused it of being the reigning fad, and another remarked that the reigning fad never reigns but it bores. This reminds me of a woman I once talked with who had imbibed some of those newspaper ideas. She told me she thought Socialism was perfectly horrid. I asked her why she thought so, and she replied, "Oh, because." Since that time she has been converted to Socialism and now she thinks it is "just lovely." How silly the capitalist papers are to think they can cause Socialism to die out by blurring it over or keeping quiet about it. This shows what a meager conception they have of the virility of the movement. If they had any adequate idea in regard to the immense army of enthusiastic, class-conscious heroes who are propagating Socialism day and night they would be up in arms against it. Hanna, Harper's Weekly, the Economic League, and delightful Mr. Parry, are beginning to wake up to the situation. Soon we shall have them all buzzing about our ears. Every respectable organ in the country assumes the lion's share of its space in howling about Socialism. Then we will have a merry war, a big fight for peace.

Individual enterprise is a thing of the past. And yet there are men who cannot see the handwriting on the wall. They are trying to destroy the trusts by disintegrating them. It is as impossible as to make the earth revolve backwards. Why kick against the pricks? The trust is merely a necessary step in the evolution of society towards the fraternal, the sympathetic, the altruistic, the co-operative, the Socialistic social state. It has been said that a trust is a combination you are not in. In other words, we all recognize that combination in itself is a good thing. The only trouble is in the application. All that is necessary is to change from a trust owned by private individuals to a trust that is publicly owned and popularly managed. The finger of destiny points there, and there humanity will go, in spite of all the Hearsts and other reactionaries who want to tear the trusts limb from limb and turn the wheel of progress backwards.

Of all the silly charges against Socialism the charges that most of the Socialists are disgruntled office seekers and all around failures is the most absurd. Self seekers do not frequent the Socialist camp. When a man wants an office he is very sure to fight shy of Socialism and seek the good graces of one of the capitalist parties. We have dozens of most excellent speakers who could command from twenty-

five to fifty dollars a night from the republicans and democrats, but who prefer to speak for the truth and only get a bare living wage. We have plenty of excellent writers who could earn big salaries from the capitalist press if they were willing to stultify their talents. As for the rank and file of the Socialists, they are as a rule the very cream of their trades. They are the very fellows who get more than the union scale if anybody does. A man has to be above the average to be a Socialist at this stage of the game when Socialism is still unpopular. The workmen who earn the highest wages and therefore come the nearest to living like human beings are the ones who are able to see that there is a great world from which the worker is entirely shut out by the capitalist system. He wants to explore that world himself and give every other workman the opportunity to explore it also. The workman with the shortest hours is also most likely to begin to think and to develop eyes wherewith he can see his chains. The hobo is not a Socialist. If there is a job going, the Socialist has it because he is the best workman. The deeper the slavery the more benighted the slave. Even materially, the Socialists are therefore successful. In the true meaning of the word success, they are also successful, the most successful men on the face of the earth. The man who makes the world move forward and is the true interpreter of the signs of the times is truly successful. This the Socialist does. This, so far as social and political matters go, nobody else does.

When Truismo crept under Calliban's garbancine to escape the thunder storm he remarked, "Misery acquaints a man with strange bed-fellows." This saying has been appropriately paraphrased to the effect that politics acquaints a man with strange bed-fellows. When a workingman finds himself in the same political bed with M. Hanna or W. R. Hearst, one would think he would find himself "separated" at night. But Mark has in two successive presidential campaigns put them to sleep on his thorny couch and made them think it was downy instead of thorny. It remains to be seen whether Willie will be equally successful. What do you think about it? Do you want to change thorns? Or, will you throw the thorns on the junk heap by voting the Socialist ticket and get a comfortable berth?

WEEK'S MEETINGS.

Meetings will be held during the coming week at the following places:

SATURDAY, APRIL 11TH.
Western ave. and Milwaukee ave., 8 p. m.
Chicago Heights, 8 p. m., Millar and Huggins.

California and North ave., 8 p. m., Harrack and Bartels.
Robey st. and Milwaukee ave., 8 p. m., B. Berlyn.

SUNDAY APRIL 12th.
Powell and Milwaukee ave., 7.30 p. m., Peterson and Enborn.
Headquarters, 230 p. m., Alderman Johnson and Shoenbrod.
North and California ave., 2.30 p. m., Jorganson, Meake and Huggins.
4th and Lake, 2.30 p. m., Olson; 3.30 p. m., Eisenmann.
4th and Harrison, 4 p. m., Olson; 2.30 p. m., Eisenmann.
236 Chicago ave., 2.30 p. m., Bartels.
Erie and Center ave., 8 p. m., Enborn, Peterson and Harrack.

TUESDAY APRIL 14TH.
Division and California, 8 p. m., Philan and Millar.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 15TH.
Albany and Armistee, 8 p. m., Harrack and Spears.
Campbell and North ave., 8 p. m., Saunders and Mance.
Division and Ashland, Dr. Riley and A. Wiggeness.

THURSDAY APRIL 16TH.
Robey & Chicago ave., Bartels and Harrack.

FRIDAY APRIL 17TH.
Rhine and Milwaukee, 8 p. m., Peterson and Enborn.

26th Ward.
The 26th ward branch meets Tuesday, April 14, 7.30 p. m., at 2247 N. Leavitt st., Com. Jackers residence, one block north of Irving Park boulevard. All branch members please attend.—August Olson, Secretary.

North Town Headquarters.
At 363 Sedgwick street last Sunday evening Thos. K. Bates spoke to a good audience and made a strong appeal to the wage earning class to take greater interest in their own welfare by joining the Socialist Party, which is the only class conscious movement which will emancipate labor from the domination of Capitalism; Comrade Geo. S. Millar also spoke. Next Sunday at 8 p. m. Com. A. Eisenmann will speak and a big gathering is expected. Socialist Sunday school is making good headway; send your children to these classes for a thorough training in elementary Socialism; every Sunday at 10.30 p. m.

SCATTERING PARAGRAPHS.

One thing the capitalistic papers of Chicago were thoroughly agreed upon at the recent election. That was the bond issue.

Emperor "Billy" the erratic wants to be crowned "Holy Roman Emperor." He will do most any old thing to retain a longer lease of his job. The Socialists in Germany will soon give him a chance to become a useful member of society. He may work two or three hours a day and not then have to lay awake nights as he does now scheming how to start an international war.

The supreme court of Indiana has declared unconstitutional the minimum wage law of 1901 providing that unskilled labor employed on public works shall be not less than 30c an hour. Fellow workers, do you imagine such a decision as that would have been rendered by Socialist judges? Place men of your class in power and your interests will be looked after, not those of the men who "bat" you about under this system of legalized robbery.

"I am nearly heart broken" said Mr. Cruise after he learned of Mr. Darrow's so-called desertion. No Socialist would ever be guilty of making such a silly remark. The principles of Socialism will stand forever. The desertion from the Socialist Party of any man or men would cause no one to be "heart broken." That's the difference between the politician who wants the office and the Socialist who cares nothing whatever for the office as a reward but who wants an opportunity to make a fight for the working class.

The Burlington road announces that it will consolidate all general offices of that road and abolish those now "West of the River." This will throw hundreds of clerks out of employment and give them an opportunity to hunt something else to do. Of the number thus displaced no doubt many of them heretofore imagined they were destined to become the general officers themselves. They have been given a lesson in combination. Under Socialism these men would have their hours of labor reduced by such amalgamation instead of being cast adrift. Which seems the most sensible, Socialism or capitalism?

Under the old feudal system the titled nobility who secured an advantageous position on a highway and who fortified their position would hold up all passers by for whatever tribute they saw fit to levy. We now look upon that system as a barbarous one. The capitalist system at present in vogue is the same in principle, but it is done in a different manner. The trusts are the successors of those former knights of the road, and, as of yore, belong to the eminently respectable class of citizens. They put up the prices on beef, oil, coal and all the necessities of life as far as they can without causing open rebellion. The establishment of the cooperative commonwealth is not far distant when exploitation and legalized robbery will be forever abolished. The Socialist Party has the honor.

The president's trip was supposed to be a non-political affair. The daily press said so and we must accept it, but the facts prove differently. He was advertised and photographed every time he raised his hat or turned around, and no more political capital could possibly have been made of his visit here than was done. This shows what party stands for the trusts and the traction magnates, and it does not fail to order its agents out over the country just before an election in an endeavor to awe or intimidate the so-called patriotic voter. A more opportune time for Roosevelt's trip could not have been selected for that purpose. The idea of saying it was a non-political affair is absurd, and any voter with an ounce of brains ought to see it.

The much-heralded "victory" of the coal miners was a little premature. Already the little breaker boys are in rebellion against the decision of the divine coal barons to deprive them of lunch hour. And further the mine owners have decided to disregard the coal commissioners' recommendation and will not pay the miners for 10 hours' work of a nine hour day. They propose to let them work nine hours and pay for that amount of time. Under Socialism the mines would be owned and operated by the public, and if two or three hours' work a day would supply us with coal, that would be the extent of a miner's daily labor. Under our present system he must work an additional seven or eight hours to produce the luxuries which the coal barons are enjoying. While

the miner and his family are half fed, half-clothed and half housed. This same rule applies to every line of business. Which do you prefer.

Mr. Darrow made a clever move in supporting Harrison. He knew that he himself could not get the support of that paper, the American, which is supposed to be the workingman's friend but which was painfully silent on the big Socialist gathering at the Auditorium, because the American could not consistently support an Independent labor ticket now and at the same time expect the support of the Democrats when Willie Ruddy Hearst is pushed on to the people as the next Democratic nominee for president. Mr. Darrow, like the two-faced American and Examiner, is playing both ends against the middle. They want the support of the working class as well as the dyed-in-the-wool Democrats hereafter. How any half-sane wage slave can fail to see the duplicity in Hearst's papers in advertising the labor parties all they possibly could and then ask the working class to vote the Democratic ticket is incomprehensible. How much longer the working class, men of all trades and professions, propose to be hoodwinked, cajoled and deceived by a man or set of men whose only ambition is to get an office? Wage slaves, take a tumble to yourselves!

Vz.

Temple Notes.
Comrade Berlyn gave a great talk last Sunday night to a full house. We are having full houses all the time and there is no better place to spend Sunday evenings than at the Temple, comrades, bring your friends.

The Soap Box School of Oratory will have its pupils distributed all over the city, talking on the street corners, now that the weather is right.

Sunday, April 12—Comrade Stangland speaks. Subject: "Lessons from the late election."

Thursday, April 16—Womans' Alliance—regular weekly meeting.

Saturday, April 18—The dramatic company will render Finnigan's Alley, a very laughable piece. Remember the date.

Evanston Notes.
The chief executive of all the great United States has paid us a visit. Last Thursday the capitalist whom the workmen of this country elected to serve them, rode through our streets with a Board of Trade man, and a plutocratic newspaper man. All the leading citizens were in the procession in Prince Alberts and plush hats. Who were they? Wage workers or employers? Why are wage workers never leading citizens? Think these questions over.

One of the comrades overheard an amusing conversation between two ladies while the procession was passing. One said: "I do hope nothing will happen to the president while he is here in Evanston." "Yes," said the other: "Wouldn't it be awful?" "And you know," remarked the first; "there are getting to be SO MANY SOCIALISTS in Evanston too."

The above suggests the query:—why did President Roosevelt take so much trouble to come to this small city of Evanston. There can be but one answer. The increasing Socialist vote in the "Athens of the West" has created alarm in the ranks of capitalism from one end of the land to the other and the show was arranged to stem the rising tide.

This week out door meetings were held every night at the following places successively:—Ashland and Greenwood, Central street and P. R. avenue, Main street and Chicago avenue, Maple avenue and Foster street. They will be held at the same places and nights next week, weather permitting. This week Friday night Comrade Simons spoke in Lyons Hall to a large audience. Next Friday night the 17th, Comrade Merrill will speak in the same place. This will be the last one before election. Pack the hall, comrades.

Vol. 1 No. 1 of the Peoria Socialist, is on our desk. It is a neat four-page paper, printed on good stock. The editor declares that the paper is issued to fill "a long-felt want," and that the desire is to educate the workmen to their material interests. The Chicago Socialist wishes this latest addition to the propaganda abundant success.

Now for organization. What's the matter with a big mass meeting some Sunday afternoon at headquarters. Let's have a rousing meeting of all the workers and thoroughly discuss plans of organization and then proceed to make the best plan effective by putting it in operation.

Textile Workers on Strike.
Nearly 18,000 textile workers in Lowell, Mass., are on strike for an increase of 10 per cent in wages. Their present wage is \$7.49 per week, and the increase asked for would give them \$8.24 per week. The employers are waging a bitter warfare, and this strike bids fair to be a test of endurance, with the odds against the producers. Many of the operators have already left the city, and the little business men are trembling. Thus does the merry war of hell go on.

Recording Secretaries.
Of branches and clubs should see to it that all members in good standing be given an opportunity to vote on the national referendum. Returns must be in this office by May 1st. Special meetings should be called if necessary. Forward all applications of new members to this office as soon as approved by branch or club. Applicants are NOT MEMBERS until acceptance by branch or club has been approved by your City Central Committee or the membership of Chicago. (Art. V, Sec. 4—Constitution).

THEO. MEYER, City Secretary.

Socialist S. S. Teachers' Convention.
On Tuesday, April 21st, at 8 P. M., at headquarters, 181 Washington St., the teachers and workers of all the Sunday schools in the city will hold a meeting. The object will be to arrange best kind of lessons and other things for the benefit of our schools. A light supper will be served by the lady teachers. All comrades, both ladies and gents, that have suggestions, are invited to be present.

"The Only Crazy Man."
The Chicago Socialist has received one dollar from Comrade P. Borvik, same having been won on bet of electing one aideman in the city. If won it was to go into the fund of the paper and this is the notice that same has been done.

Where Will You Go

SATURDAY EVENING, April 18th
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