

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

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

Father Hagerty speaks at our Fall Festival, September 27th.

Comrades who want to know as to the reliability of any Chicago concern advertising in Socialist papers can get the information by addressing the manager of this paper.

FIFTH YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 236.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1903.

PRICE ONE CENT.

LABOR DAY AND CAPITAL DAY

Labor Day Comes on the First Monday in September—Capital Day Occurs on the Tuesday Following the First Monday in November

Labor Day comes on the first Monday in September. Capital Day occurs on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November. On Labor Day we pat ourselves on the back and tell ourselves that we are the people. On Capital Day millions of honest workingmen vote for capital's interest and against their own, while the capitalist laughs gleefully and says, "What an entertaining and accommodating damn fool labor is, anyway!"

Exploitation is continued by the votes of the workers themselves. The workers walk up to the ballot box on election day and vote the capitalist tickets. Therefore, the capitalists have control of all the public powers. Exploitation of the worker by the capitalist is the core and essence of capitalism. It must continue so long as capitalism continues.

When they use these public powers to oppress labor, why should labor complain? Labor voted for oppression. When a capitalist judge issues an injunction against labor, why do you growl? You voted to have him do it.

When the periodical hard times come and your wife and babies cry for bread, why do you whine? You voted to have the hard times come. The United States is a popular government. All statements to the contrary notwithstanding, the people rule. Their will, as expressed at the ballot box, is approximately carried into effect.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE

Peace between capital and labor, is that all they ask? Is peace the only thing needful? There was peace enough in Southern slavery.

UNION AND NON-UNION.

While the great mass of workers is unorganized, those trades that have formed a union and are able to control their calling derive a certain advantage, which is offset to some extent by the danger of the non-unionist dragging the organized down to their level.

NOTES ON THE CAPITALIST PRESS

Why So Many Acts of Labor Unions Are Unlawful

D. M. Parry, of Indianapolis, has been answering fourteen questions about labor asked him by the president of the Central Labor Union. The substance of his answer is that if organized labor would eliminate that which is unlawful in its creed and would act strictly within the law in its practices there would be no cause for agitation against it.

FEDERATION OF LABOR DOINGS

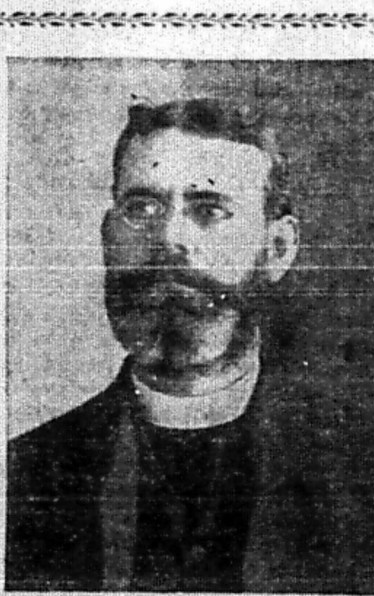
The Kellogg Strike Committee—Henry D. Lloyd Talks on Municipal Ownership—The Spectre of Socialism

Last Sunday the grafters of the Chicago Federation of Labor had their innings against each other. To the majority of the members the record of shameful misuse of funds entrusted to the care of the Kellogg Strike Defense Committee which was laid bare by the quarrels of the committee over the spoils, was a shock and a surprise.

FATHER HAGERTY

Paternalism For The Few.

David B. Hill addressed a tremendous crowd at the Rockland county fair at New City. In the course of his speech he said: "I repudiate the doctrine frequently thoughtlessly asserted that the government owes every man a living. That is paternalism, which is only a mild name for socialism



THOMAS J. HAGERTY

Kuhn's Park, in which the festival is to be held on September 27, is one of the largest inside parks in the city and the occasion will be taken advantage of by thousands of socialists and their families for the last outdoor picnic of the year. Places in which to spread lunch are in abundance.

Father Hagerty passed through Chicago last week. He is very anxious to meet the Chicago comrades and his reputation as a socialist orator will not suffer on this occasion. Father Hagerty, who is now in his thirty-eighth year, is one of the most polished scholars in the American church. He speaks eight languages, and is a scientist of eminent ability.

Shortly after his ordination in 1885 he organized the citizens of the West Side, in the neighborhood of Douglas Park, Chicago, in a successful protest against the defective service of the street car system.

The following year he went to Texas, and at once identified himself with the labor movement of that state. It was largely through his persistent effort that the Texas Federation of Labor was organized.

It was here that he succeeded in reviving unionism among the various trades, and organizing the toilers in a strong municipal party for the improvement of the city and protection of the workmen.

In 1901 he accepted an appointment in Las Vegas, New Mexico, hoping by his knowledge of the Spanish language to be able to do effective work for Socialism among the Mexicans. Being convinced, however, that an educational propaganda by means of literature in their language is a preliminary necessity, he has resigned his parish, and intends to devote himself entirely to the lecture field on behalf of the down-trodden workers, meantime spending his leisure moments in building up a Socialist literature in Spanish for the Mexicans.

received and the purpose for which it was spent. By motion of Harding, of the printers, the whole matter was referred to the Executive Board.

The most remarkable occurrence of the day was the address of Henry D. Lloyd in support of the Municipal Ownership League. Remarkable not in the things which he said, but remarkable for the lack of enthusiasm for, and the indifference shown towards the subject of Municipal Ownership of the kind now being advocated.

For some time there has been a suspicion that there was crookedness connected with this committee, and evidently fear of an investigation caused some members of the committee to turn state's evidence in the hope of saving their own unsavory reputations.

Jack La Vine, of the cigarmakers, chairman of the committee, told how the committee had placed themselves on a salary of \$4 a day for 41 days, how the secretary's first official act was to provide himself with a \$2.50 fountain pen, and his last official act the purchasing of a magnificent gas lamp, all out of the funds provided by the hard-earned contributions of the trades unionist of Chicago for the defense of the Kellogg strikers.

The other members of the committee, while they did not deny the charges of La Vine, proceeded to show that he was one of the foremost plunderers of the whole gang.

R. G. Wahl, secretary of the committee, accused the chairman of being the first to draw his salary, and when he had seen that the number of salaried members had to be reduced he had tried to bulldoze the committee into retaining himself and the secretary, and when the committee decided to keep only the secretary he bolted from the whole arrangement, and posed hypocritically as the only virtuous man on the committee.

Organizer Fitzpatrick branded La Vine as a dangerous man, whom the committee had purposely kept out of its councils.

Crosby, of the carpenters, protested against the assessment being levied for more than one month.

Barney Berlyn wanted a full accounting showing the source of all moneys

of the most objectionable character. What the government of a free country like ours owes its citizens is not a living but free and equal opportunity with every other citizen to obtain a living.

The idea that the government owes EVERY man a living is shocking indeed. That is paternalism. All the government owes is a living to some FEW men of the D. B. Hill class. That is a horse of a different color, called "equal opportunity."

Comrade Untermyer lectured at headquarters Wednesday evening to a good sized audience. He pointed out the great mission of the working class, viz: the abolition of the conditions which create classes. We wish every comrade in the city could have heard this lecture. We are sure it would have inspired and better equipped them for their work of spreading the Socialist message.

LEATHER WORKERS ON STRIKE

Over 700 trunk, bag and case makers have been on strike for over a week. They are out for the nine-hour day and a 10 per cent increase in wages.

The comrade is distributing a large number of Chicago Socialists among them while they have time to read and think. The strikers express their confidence in their ability to win all their demands. We hope they will learn the necessity of striking at the ballot box by voting their class interest as expressed by the Socialist party.

The Real Race War

John Temple Graves, of Atlanta, Ga., delivered the convocation address at the University of Chicago. His subject was "The Race Problem," and he advocated the forcible removal of black laborers from the south to the Philippine Islands, Lower California or the sage brush deserts of the far west.

We have heard a good deal lately about various race wars in the United States, in Russia, in Turkey and other countries. To the socialist there is only one race war all around the globe; that is the war of the capitalist race against the labor race.

HIRES OUT STATE TROOPS TO MINE OWNERS.

CHAFFEE CREEK, COL., Sept. 7.—No perceptible change in the strike situation has occurred. Both sides remain firm in their position. The mine owners expect to start many of the mines on Tuesday, employing non-union miners, and they are confident that this will end the strike troubles under the present military protection.

It was learned yesterday that the militia was not ordered out by Governor Peabody until the mine owners had guaranteed to defray the expenses of the guard during its stay here. The state will dispense the money to the troops, it is said, after which the mine owners will reimburse the Colorado treasury.

A petition signed by a thousand Cripple Creek citizens was sent to Governor Peabody last night bitterly denouncing his action in invading the district with soldiers when no lawlessness is going on. The petition asks for the immediate withdrawal of the soldiers.

A word to workingmen: Who elects the men who order out the militia to shoot you down? You do. Who elects the judges who interpret the law in favor of your masters? You do.—New Time, Spokane, Wash.

Yes, capital and labor may be reconciled by each looking the other square in the eye, but when that eye is squinting down a rifle loaded with riot bullets your confidence in that method receives a severe shock.—The Toller, Terre Haute.

POSTAL CLERKS.

Government employes in the various institutions of the government work but eight hours a day. The postal clerks in Chicago work indefinite hours. Why they are not working eight hours is not known to the general public, whose representative enacted the law.

CLASS STRUGGLE DEFINED.

The class struggle is a struggle between those who have and those who do not produce, and those who do produce; a struggle between those who take and those who make; a struggle between those who exploit and those who resist exploitation; a struggle between the capitalist class, which must continue to exploit in order to live in idleness and luxury, and the working class, which must put an end to the struggle by revolutionizing in the interest of the working class the entire structure of industrial society.—Sydney People.

The hottest proposition on the bill will be given Saturday evening, Sept. 19th, by the 20th Ward Comrades, at Nygelsa Hall, Robey St. and Ogden Avenue.

There will be Recitations, Songs, Music, Speeches, Refreshments and Dancing. The lady receiving the most votes will be given a handsome Gold Watch. Program will commence promptly at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25c. Children under 12 yrs., 10c. each.

MISTER DOOLEY.

(By Frank Obnemas.) Why, av course, Oi'll tell yez phwat's the matter; ye see, it's this way: All the people av the hull wuruld—niggers, dagoes, chineese, whiteo min an' all—are divided natly an' unmistakably into two sipart bunches or flocks. Wan bunch, the big wan, does all the wurk an' makes everything; an' the second bunch, the little wan, doesn't wurruk a dom bit, but grabs everything the other bunch makes. D'ye moind, byes, phwat the great Irish patriot, Karl Marx, sez? "Wurkingmen av all countries unite! yez hov nathin' ter lose but yer brains and yez liver had any." Phwat's ter be done? Oi'll tell yez. Vote the straight jimmyerat, tamsay hawl ticket, until yez drop dead an' thin when yez're dead and buried, yez'll get a foins pair av white slip-dop wings; an' illegant solid gold-plated crown, an' begorra, yez won't hav ter do a dom thing but sing hymns

an' play on a gowlden jows-harrup! Av, Oi tell yez, it'll be a divil of a foine toime we'll be after havin', so it will. Maybe some av it won't be gettin' toired av it after about thurteen thousand years av twangin' an' warblin'; but, be jabbers, phwat's the use av kickin' ahead av toime.

Morrul: All koinds av bunco games can be played on the wurrukin people only so long as they are aisy enuff ter shand fer 'em.

DIES FOR HIS HUMANITY.

London, Aug. 23.—During the recent labor riots at Kieff, when a regiment was ordered to fire upon the strikers, a young captain made an inflammatory speech, asking the men not to shoot "their poor, starving brothers." He has been condemned to death.

For Rent—Two nicely furnished rooms, one suitable for two; good transportation. 7012 Lowe avenue.

John Collins \$2.00 Hats. Best on earth for the coin. Two stores S. W. corner Madison and La Salle sts. 217 Dearborn st. Union Made.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

Issued every Saturday at 125 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One year \$0.50, Six months \$0.25, Three months \$0.10...

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

Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer...

PHONE FRANKLIN 154.

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



LABOR DAY AND ITS ORATORS.

The demonstrations of Labor Day were greater numerically and in importance than in any year that preceded.

The capitalist orators, from President Roosevelt down to Governor Yates, and even Archbishop Ireland, had a peculiar significance.

President Roosevelt, with the usual capitalist perversion, deplored class hatred. No Socialist worthy of the name preaches class hatred...

President Roosevelt juggled with the glories of the country and its "liberties," but deprecates the efforts of those who would establish real liberty and common interest by the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

President Roosevelt appealed for harmony between capital and labor after having compelled the workers in the government printing office to take the oath of allegiance with the avowed purpose of weakening their fealty to their unions.

Governor Yates appealed to the hosts of organized labor to have its members enroll themselves in the National Guard so they could be used against themselves to enforce the injunctions of the capitalist judges.

Archbishop Ireland as usual exposes a pair of very long ears in the face of the ever-rising aspirations of the working class. He preaches servility and humility, and warns the workers that the emancipating spirit of Socialism is coming among them.

On the whole, Labor Day was a field day for the Socialists. At over fifty celebrations Socialists were the exclusive orators. There the gospel of brotherhood was preached with hope and received with joy.

Where capitalists spoke its hopelessness was emphasized by the utterances of its mouthpieces.

Ask your neighbor if he has seen the Chicago Socialist!

"A WORD TO THE WORKERS."

Comrades, through your efforts the subscription list of this paper is increasing steadily at the rate of about 450 per month, an increase that any paper should justly feel proud of.

We have recently placed the typographical work of our paper in an office that is one of the very best in the city and in the future we hope to put out the neatest and best Socialist paper in the country, one that you will justly feel proud of.

The point that we want to particularly impress upon you at this juncture is that you must continue to give us your undivided support, never forget for a moment that the paper is your property and its success is your success.

Of course you are aware of the fact the subscription price has been reduced to 25 cents per year in clubs of four or more.

Go at it, comrades, and swamp the office with new subscribers, we need your help and you need the help of the paper.

The assets of the paper are larger, the debts owed by the paper smaller and the circulation greater than at any previous time in the history of the sheet.

THE NEED OF MORE DISCUSSION.

In the issue of August 30 of the Worker, Comrade A. M. Simons suggests the formation of a national municipal committee, to be composed, among others, of all Socialists holding municipal offices, and with a special secretary at national headquarters.

Of course there is no reason why the Socialists now holding office in municipalities should not constitute themselves into a municipal committee, and report their experiences to national headquarters, to be there collected and published periodically for the mutual benefit of the Socialists and membership at large.

Comrade Simons thinks that the time has come when "we should have a literature on municipal problems discussing the attitude which Socialists will maintain toward problems as they exist to-day."

"Such a guide, in my opinion, can deal only with glittering generalities. Comrade Simons himself says that the 'problems which such officials must meet are constantly changing.'"

As such subjects for the coming national convention, the following suggest themselves to me at present: 1. Suggestions for a program of political action under capitalism, in national, State and municipal affairs, to be kept separate and distinct from national, State and municipal campaign platforms.

2. What shall be the attitude of the Socialist party toward the proletarian and semi-proletarian farmers? 3. What can the party adopt as the best methods for keeping the party organization intact and effective in case of a rapid influx of new members unacquainted with the principles of Socialism?

4. Has the party any means of providing employment for needy members during a commercial crisis, even if not in control of municipal or State offices? 5. Is it possible to arrange for a uniform plan of action for members of the Socialist party who are called into the militia under the new militia law?

LAW AND LABOR.

As far as labor, that is the laborer, is concerned, the text book definition of law as a rule of conduct prescribed by the supreme power in the state commanding what is right, forbidding what is wrong, is correct enough, but somewhat mystifying and high faluting until it is put into the more modern explanation which reads: Law, the legal machine and its attendant noise and jargon by which the ruling class takes from the wealth-producing slaves what they create and punish them for any resistance to the process.

At this point it occurs to me to ask: If a municipal committee is a good thing, why not also have a committee composed of the various Socialist State representatives, now elected or soon to be elected? And later on—but I will not speak of a Congressional committee at present. I'll wait till we get there.

The suggestion of Comrade Simons to start a national organ for the discussion of party questions, I welcome. Only I should like to see such an organ used for the discussion of all questions waiting for solution by the party, municipal, State and national.

In order to teach these latter violators—gold brick negotiators, pick-pockets, burglars, etc., the evil of expropriating and appropriating in a way NOT prescribed by statute in such case made and provided, or to impress them with the awful and sinful crime they committed in being caught and convicted, they are forced to work as hard in a factory called a penitentiary as do the common everyday wage slaves who toil in a penitentiary called a factory.

Comrade Simons' suggestion to hold annual conventions for discussion only does not appeal to me. Very few comrades are so situated that they can spare the time and means to make a long railroad trip once a year for no other purpose than that of "chewing the rag."

I suggest that the national committee and national secretary be requested to express their opinion whether the state of the party treasury would justify the publication of such a periodical, and whether or not the national secretary could act as editor in addition to his present duties, at least till after the presidential campaign.

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This publication should be the official organ of the national municipal committee, of the committee of some State representatives, and serve for the discussion of all moot questions which are up for immediate solution.

Such a publication would be especially serviceable for the preparation of the work of national conventions, and thus do much toward perfecting our national organization.

who are trying to free them—from the goods. But that was true in yesteryear, nowadays law is made first of all and for keeps by a cabinet official and falls under the sense and is officially known as the "newly adopted policy" of whatever department it may be that has gone into the adoption business.

Again, some secretary adopts a policy and issues an order that all trades-unionists in his department shall take an oath that they will support, defend, maintain and do everything else but read the constitution of the said United States as aforesaid and not allow even the duty and dues they pay to their union to come betwixt them and their dearly loved government—jobs.

The next important part of the machine is the courts. Then comes last and least, the legislature. Each of these parts can turn out a finished product except the latter.

Writing from Peoria, Comrade Collins says: I arrived here Monday, August 31, and took a walk down the main street to look over the ground where I am to speak while here, and was surprised to see an S. L. P. "Buzz-Saw" holding forth and just as I got there, I heard him eject the same old stuff one has dish up to him from a regulation apostle of Danny; "Fakers," "Frauds" and "Kanga."

Well, I never said one word and let him talk right on. As I was not billed to speak that night I went away and the next day I got Comrades Block and Fisher to help me place a big box on the same corner where this representative of the "fighting S. L. P." was speaking the night before, and held the corner all night.

I find it a hard job trying to out talk the Salvation Army drums, but have beat them out both nights, and spoke to very good crowds. Tomorrow Comrade Block will speak in my place so as to give me a chance to rest up for my Labor Day talk at Canton next Monday.

Well, then you go and ask a policeman and he tells you that the legislature, judiciary and executive are the three parts of the law-making machine, the first to make, the second to decide and the third to enforce, and that the noise and had latin is furnished in equal parts by the suckers caught with the goods on and the learned counsel

TACTICS AND STRATEGY

By Thomas Bensford. (Continued from last week.)

The writer of this has published several very interesting books, two of which, viz., "Useful Principles of Logic" and "Scientific Socialism," we cannot recommend too strongly to all those who desire a clear interpretation of the position and logic of the Socialist party.

The fact that strikes are sometimes won and sometimes lost is proof enough that the result of such struggles depends largely upon the time selected and the tactics employed.

Sometimes the armies of labor engaged in an economic struggle are very large, and the circumstances very complex; and on such occasions the need of good generalship and skillful management become very apparent to observant persons.

And defeat in such struggles is often a most serious thing, a vitally important matter. Yes, vitally important to some, for, according to the statement of one of the miners, "defeat means that thousands of the miners and their families will probably die of starvation or of diseases brought on by privation, and exposure through being turned out of their homes."

There are some persons who will admit the seriousness of such struggles, but deny that they are necessary.

Persons who take this view usually believe that the individual can work out his own destiny. But while it is true that here and there a man succeeds in rising out of the working-class, it is usually through unusual circumstances.

The chances of the average working-man getting out of his class are very small indeed; where one succeeds, thousands fail; and the great mass of them are destined to be mere wage-workers all their lives.

Owing to the use of machinery the workers cannot employ themselves, because they can neither buy the machinery nor compete with it.

The individual worker seeking better pay, shorter hours or redress, is helpless without the active aid of his fellows.

Now, as workmen can neither become rich nor get better conditions by their own individual efforts, they have but two alternatives before them: either they must give up all hope, and suffer in mute despair, or else organize themselves for stern determined action on economic and political lines.

The capitalists are not in business in order to give the workers a chance to earn a living; they are in business solely for profit, and the question of profit alone determines their policy.

It is folly then to trust to ethical teachings, or to the sense of fairness of the capitalists; ethical tenets have been preached for thousands of years without lifting a single shackle from the oppressed.

Will be given at the North Town Headquarters, 363 Sedgewick Street, Saturday Evening, September 19th. A good programme has been arranged. Refreshments will be served.

Everybody Welcome Admission Free.

HANFORD'S DATES IN ILLINOIS.

Chicago, October 1. Winnetka, October 2. Elgin, October 3. Chicago, October 4. Rockford, October 5. Dubuque, October 6. Rock Island, October 7. Peoria, October 8. Canton, October 9. Pekin, October 10. Bloomington, October 11. Decatur, October 12. Staunton or Mount Olive, October 13.

The Erie People of August 29, speaking of Hanford's lecture in that city on August 26, says in part: "It is a moderate statement to make that the address was one of the most clear and powerful and convincing expositions of Socialism ever listened to by an Erie audience."

It would be idle to deny that such strikes have complications so intricate, and a scope so large that they furnish opportunities for the display of the highest order of tact, skill and strategy.

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the only reason that white chattel-slavery does not exist today is the simple fact that it does not pay; the introduction of machinery has made it unprofitable.

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