

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST. Published as second-class matter Dec. 12, 1904, at P. O. Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

SOCIALISM AT PITTSBURGH MEET

Dr. G. M. Price Tells of Significant Things at the Tuberculosis Congress

The following account of the tuberculosis congress at Washington was written by Dr. G. M. Price, a Socialist, for the New York Call:

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Chicago Daily Socialist
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Keep Private Charity Out

The managers of charitable societies are seeking for an opportunity to exploit the situation uncovered by the Chicago School Board. The spectacle of fifteen thousand hungry children arouses in the minds of these officials visions of the possibility of greater aggrandizement for their organizations, greater opportunities for publicity, and ultimately greater funds with which to build better offices and employ more and better paid officials.

Each of these organizations loudly asserts that if IT WERE GIVEN PLENTY OF FUNDS it could take care of this problem. Every official who says these things knows perfectly well that in Chicago, and in every other city, private charity has always failed, and failed miserably and contemptibly, to meet any of the problems of relief presented by our present society. They all know that there is no more wasteful example of the competitive system than that furnished by philanthropists warring over the question of who shall distribute the crumbs that fall from the capitalist table.

For the School Board of Chicago to enter into any sort of an agreement with these societies is simply to mock at the misery of the children. While squabbling religious sects and rival philanthropists quarreled over methods and mutual advantages the children would continue to starve.

Furthermore, if, as has been alleged, it is illegal for the School Board to undertake the feeding of the school children, it is manifestly far more illegal for that board to grant any subsidy to any private charitable organization. If the School Board is to furnish rooms and other valuable services for the benefit and glory of private philanthropists, it can certainly furnish food to the children.

This whole question of illegality is a pure subterfuge. It has been announced over and over again that the City of Chicago, having no department for that purpose, could do nothing for the unemployed. But when, in 1894-5 the army of the unemployed threatened the very existence of capitalist domination in Chicago, when hungry hordes were gathering upon the Lake Front, it was decided, for once, that bread was cheaper and more effective than bullets in filling a hungry stomach, and the city found a way to appropriate and distribute funds for the relief of the starving. Again in 1895-6, when the same philanthropic societies that are now declaring their competence to meet the situation were pushed aside after having made similar protestations, the police department distributed rations. To be sure, this distribution was poorly done and lacked in organization and system, yet it put more food and coal where it was needed than the organized charities had done.

If the laborers of Chicago demand that their children be fed, and make that demand in the form of Socialist votes at the forthcoming election, they need not fear about the legality of municipal action. Those who have found a way to "legally" give away the streets of Chicago, the air above and the space beneath those streets, to private capital, will not fail to find a way to "legally" relieve starving children if it is made evident that THOSE WHO DEMAND THAT RELIEF ARE THREATENING THE WHOLE SYSTEM OF EXPLOITATION.

The Vote Depends on Work

There will be no record-breaking Socialist vote this year unless we work for it. There is plenty of enthusiasm, and this may easily lead to overconfidence. Countless campaigns have taught the lesson that overflowing halls and cheering crowds do not necessarily mean a great army of voters.

We should recognize from the beginning that the fight this year will be harder than ever before. Bryan's reputation for radicalism, however poorly deserved; Hearst's spectacular championship of the "peepul;" Gompers' frantic efforts to lead the union voters into the Democratic pen—all these things have brought about a condition where only those who are Socialists will vote the Socialist ticket.

This is good. No other kind of votes are wanted. But it means that if we are to obtain a vote that will encourage the workers in their fight for freedom, that will stay the advance of capitalist reaction and compel the granting of legislative concessions from the ruling class, we MUST MAKE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF SOCIALISTS IN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS.

The returns from Vermont and Maine emphasize this position. Although there are plenty of explanations, the fact remains that in both these states the vote a few weeks ago was less than in 1904. While this pessimistic fact is offset by the returns from Arkansas, where the vote is much larger than in both the previously mentioned states, and which showed an increase of at least fourfold, yet the fact remains that every Socialist vote obtained this year must be earned by hard work.

There are millions of voters who have become interested in Socialism, who have been attracted to its philosophy, and who, with a very little effort, can be transformed into Socialist voters and workers. The time for this is growing short, however, and unless every Socialist takes up the work at once we will awake to disappointment when the opportunity to work in this campaign has passed.

Guaranteeing Bank Deposits

Whenever the people have asked for bread its exploiters have always sought to still their cries by offering something else. When Labor asked for better conditions of life, for more of its product, for fewer hours and higher wages, the politicians have always sought to find some other question with which to amuse and divert the protesting workers.

Perhaps the most cheaply gilded of all the baubles that have thus been dangled before the eyes of a protesting people to divert them from their assault upon those who are robbing them is Bryan's bank-deposit guarantee plan.

At a time when a whole nation is plunged in the depths of the worst industrial crisis ever known, when the whole industrial system has broken down, when literally millions are lacking the first essentials of existence, when the streets are filled with unemployed workers vainly seeking to vend their own brawn and brain in exchange for an opportunity to live, then BRYAN COMES FORWARD WITH A PROPOSITION TO GUARANTEE BANK DEPOSITS.

Are your children hungry? Bryan will guarantee your bank deposits.

Are you looking for a job? Bryan will protect your check books.

Are you about to be evicted? Never mind, Bryan is going to insure your bank account.

VOTE FOR EUGENE V. DEBS

It is barely possible that the best way for Mr. Gompers to make votes for the Democratic party is to bitterly attack Debs as he has done in the September Federalist to the extent of about three pages. We doubt very much, however, that it will have the desired effect.

The sober truth of the matter is, as far as party politics are concerned, there are three principal parties to be considered. According to Samuel Gompers they are to be considered, that is, the two leading parties are to be considered, solely from their "injunction" attitude.

The Republican party, after listening patiently to the request of the officials of the American Federation of Labor, ignored their request and put in a platform plank to suit itself, doing nothing unless to make it more clear that in case of Republican victory the injunction as a weapon to break strikes could be used more freely in the future than in the past if there was to be any difference at all.

The Democratic party received the representatives of the A. F. of L. with open arms and profuse avowals of unfeigned friendship and proceeded by consent of Mr. Gompers' adviser, to insert in the A. F. of L. the same kind of a plank that the Republicans had handed out, except that the Democratic plank was sugar coated while that of the Republicans was "just plain."

The Socialist party will not go into the matter of injunctions to any great extent, did incorporate something in its platform that comes nearer touching a responsive chord in the heart of the American working man than glittering distillations or general-scale generalities. The Socialist party placed something in its platform in the way of a demand for work for the unemployed.

Now we whose memories are long enough to reach back into last winter are prone to believe from the actual illustrations put up to us that the mere suggestion of any political party that it stands unequivocally for every creature in the government to have an opportunity to earn a living by honest and legitimate means is worth more to the people than all the planks in the Democratic and Republican platforms nailed together.

The abolition of trusts, the abolition of the "conservation of natural resources," the military application, "The injunction," that monumental source of fraud and deception—"The tariff," "Railroad legislation," and the scores of other things upon which Hearst, Bryan and Taft alike are grown eloquent and work themselves, and what hearers will take the association into a favored frenzy—all these, and more—sink into insignificance when one contemplates the "problem of the unemployed."

Yet to read the platform of the two leading parties without other light upon the situation, one would be led to believe that there is work and remuneration in abundance for all who come. It might seem some to understand the situation, but we have authentic confirmation of a statement that was recently made by a firm in New York which advertised for a translator and received 799 applications for the job. The article further states that the number of unemployed in that city is almost beyond belief and that skilled men in all mechanical occupations are glad to work at any and everything they can get to do in order to live.

Then, when we add to this the unemployed all over the continent, it is only daily easy to conceive that there is a problem of unemployed, and it is

happens that the party which Debs represents in the national campaign is the only political party that has recognized this fact, or that has any suggestions as to a remedy.

There are thousands of voters who believe in the Socialist platform comes much nearer to the people than any other, that it really means something. But they hesitate to vote for it from the fact that they believe it impossible to win at this time. Then there are other thousands who have no particular use for the Democratic party but who may vote for Bryan as a rebuke to the Republican party for trying to force injunction Taft down their throats.

There are the kind of voters who might vote for Bryan at the earnest solicitation of Gompers, but we will guarantee that his recent article in the Federalist, under the head "Debs the Apostle of Failure," will turn more votes away from Bryan than Gompers will be able to replace.

There are plenty of men of intelligence who will denounce Gompers for his endeavor to lead the public to believe that Debs is in any way connected with the Post-Parry-Ten Cleave clique. Every charge he brings against the presidential candidate of the Socialist party is either a lie or frightfully distorted.

Every line of his article is the whine of a petulant, disgruntled old man. It is a waste of too much space to go into details in detail, but the record of Eugene V. Debs is above the calumniation of this parasite that has ridden upon the back of labor for the past quarter of a century, and whose principal title to distinction is the past friendship he maintained with Hanna and Belmont.

A number of international organizations have indicated very plainly that they do not agree with him in his political stand. And it is a significant fact that at a recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, it was decided that there was a motion made to withdraw from the American Federation of Labor, Straus show which way the wind blows, and while it would not strengthen labor in any particular, it would at least draw from it the support of the A. F. of L. It is a pretty sure indication that there are many people who recognize that organized labor makes progress, not on account of the A. F. of L., but in spite of it.

It is a well known fact that all the progress that has been made by organized labor has been made locally and by individual unions and that the chief occupation of the astute head of the A. F. of L. has been the issuance of charters to dual unions, settling jurisdictional disputes and begging for favors at the feet of plutocracy. Then when plutocracy grew tired of his whines and boasts and supplications, and threats which he could not back up and which they knew he could not back up, they kicked him and the kick made him sore. He is out for revenge for his personal grievances. And there is a grievance at all and sundry who do not recognize in Gompers the friend of labor.

Why, he even denies his policy from the time that the mind runneth not to the contrary, that of keeping politics out of the labor unions. He is afflicted with periods of rage, is ignorant of the fact that his members are in political organizations have been a great extent advised and that up to within the past twenty-four months it was not possible to mention politics in any useful manner in any of the local unions without the warring of the displeasure of the workers that be.

Now that he has changed front and waxes organized labor all politics he cannot understand why there are thousands who have recognized for years that political action was a necessary adjunct to organized labor and who

finding it impossible to convince the self-sufficient mind of the head of the A. F. of L. of this fact have drawn aside and done what they could.

Is it any wonder that he has difficulty in attempting to send the whole membership of the American Federation of Labor with one fell swoop deep in the mire of politics, when they have been harangued for the past thirty years to keep out of politics?

It is as though you had hammered a Jackass over the head for thirty years to keep him out of a corral, and then suddenly commenced to hammer the other end to make him jump in; there is no doubt but the animal would be so confused he would run away, and that is about what occurs when the attempt is made to drive the rank and file into the Democratic camp.

If organized labor is to gain anything for itself or continue to be anything more than a name or a source of revenue from which its parasites draw their pay, it is to be organized upon aggressive lines, he not only in a position to strike when it is forced to do so, but be in condition that will enable it to win that strike.

Then it is to be further organized so that its political pretenses will be something more than hot air, its vote must count as one instead of being scattered to the four winds. The leader who pretends that there is only one way out and that by the ballot is going to be left. If men are too cowardly to strike for their rights they are too ignorant to vote for them, and there will be little progress until such time as there is some leader at the head who has a real spine and whose first command to the rank and file will be to "get up off your bellies."

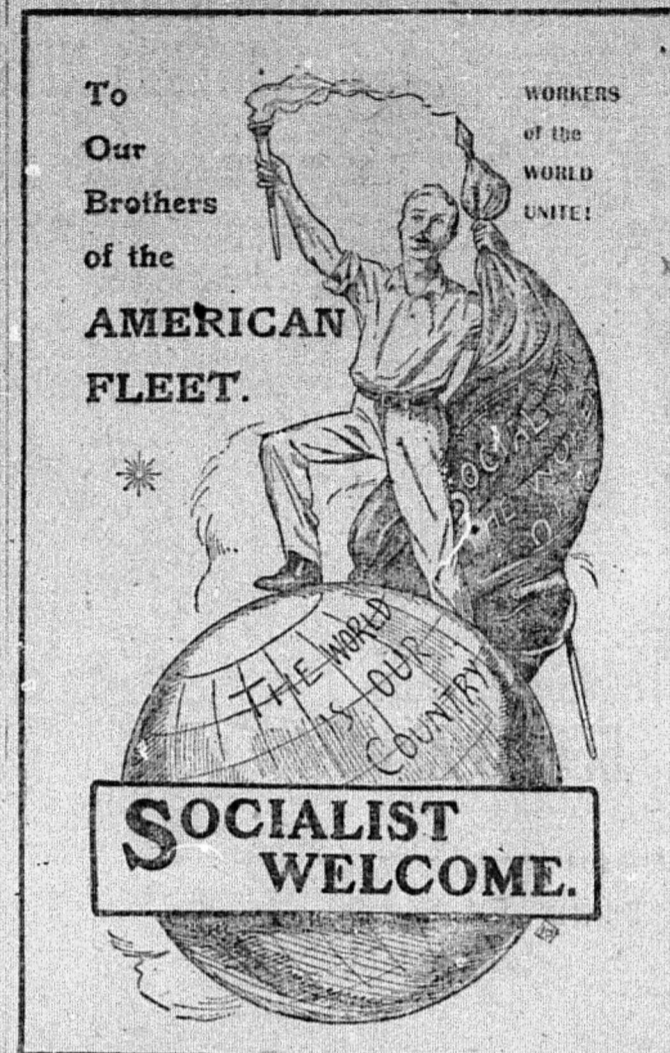
That organized labor has not stood erect and gone down the line for labor has been illustrated so often that it is a proverb that it will not. It has always stopped where the hot air gave out. One illustration: It was universally conceded that the Commercial Telegraphers' union had the most just cause for a strike that was ever brought to the attention of labor.

The head of the A. F. of L. made loud protestations in favor of the telegraphers and gave out to the world that the American Federation of Labor was behind the strike with its organization of 2,800,000 men and would see to it that the strike was won! What was the outcome? At the very time that the A. F. of L. was holding its annual convention and love feast at Norfolk, Va., the former members of the telegraphers' union came speaking back to work down and out, its best members blacklisted and ruined.

Would this have occurred had there been 2,000,000 men at their back? Would this have occurred had there been anything at the head of the A. F. of L. but hot air? And this is only one illustration in hundreds. And yet, we read from the pen of the head of this force that Eugene V. Debs, the truest friend that labor has ever had in this or any other country, is in league with the Citizens' Alliance.

Are thinking men going to believe this? Are they going to rush over to Bryan just because Gompers cannot distinguish that the Democratic stand on the injunction will not stay the injunction abuse any more than will the stand of the Republicans? Are they going to turn their backs upon Debs on account of the calumniation of Gompers? Bryan may be elected, it matters not as to the working people which is elected, Bryan or Taft, as far as good results to the workers is concerned, but we will guarantee that many a voter who had made up his mind to slap Injunction Taft by voting for Bryan, will say, "Oh, what's the use?" and cast his vote for the candidate of the Socialist party.—Seattle Union Record.

WHEN THE FLEET ARRIVES



Socialism Alone Can Abolish War and Make Human Brotherhood Possible.

BY SHELLBACK. The fleet will be here in a week or two, the fleet of Uncle Sam, the battle fleet with the twelve-inch gun, and the bold projecting ram; it comes from the land where the "Jungle" breeds a race with hearts of stone, to show the nations how Uncle looks when he's got his war paint on.

Its decks are alive with hired "braves," its bowels are filled with shell, the gaping throats of its monster guns yawn wide as the gates of hell, Yawn wide for the day when their steel-clad tips will lead the air in twin, and blow God's smage to Kingdom Come, in a storm of iron rain.

Oh! the times we'll have when the fleet arrives, what a wealth of platitude will find a grave in the champagne bowl, and the tons of wasted food. What though the cry of the unemployed is heard on the vacant block, we must spend good coin to entertain the braves from Plymouth Rock.

The fleets of the world are Fatima's fleets, the tools of a knavish mob; who plunder and steal from the universe, and murder those they rob; their wealth has been fished from misery, their rent is the brothel's slime, while they and their consorts sit entrenched in vestibules of crime.

Must this go on till the crack of doom, till the earth is cold and dead, that the few may live in luxury, while the many cry for bread? Oh, banish this ghastly, hopeless creed, and acquit yourselves like men; there's a world to save from slavery, and a brotherhood to gain.

The fleet comes here in a week or two, the ships with the Stars and Stripes, they'll be met by pugs and plutocrats, all garished with sears and swipes, but the dawn of a brighter day is near, when the Socialistic flags will wave in the place where the warring hosts now fly their flaunting rags.

Another fleet, too, will soon be here, 'tis the fleet of liberty, its guns are trained on the thievish gang who hatter on slavery, it will raze the forts of the plutocrat, and scatter his plundering brood, and the name of this fleet that will soon arrive is Fraternal Brotherhood. —Melbourne Socialist.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

The Secret of Harmony—Man, The Social Unit

From the crystallization of the universal world, the adaptation of the single cell to its environment, and the harmony of vegetable organization, to the simple habits of the savage, we have noted the harmony of natural development.

With the advent of private property and slave obedience we have seen the disorganizing element in society. Civilian rights are a mockery to the citizen. The majority are traveling in a labyrinth of darkness, exposing nothing, securing nothing. The few are blinded by the fancy that they have reached the highest advances possible because of their power to mold present conditions largely to their humor.

But what a force it all is! Nowhere the thing one seeks for is to be found. The delusive semblance of happiness evinces each one day by day into more tragic abandonment of the chase, and wistful follies drown the individual in chaos.

The brain ceases its power of judging. Sophistry gains the laurels ever held, and the citizen looses his hold on moral stability. Such is the outcome of a system contradictory to human progression.

The mighty wheels of industry and the torture of endurance alone stamp the results of miserable experience. The iron drives its fury into the hearts of the strong, and they band together in fear. This is the first hand-chop of mutual protection—the beginning of solidarity.

If nature has been severe in her lavish expenditure of energy through the struggles of the many living things, what shall we say of man and his destiny? Cut down at every turn in the vital necessities of life, his has been a strange, abnormal adjustment to false rules of economy.

His struggles, intensely severe, have the bitterness of mental despair. He has dreamed of a future and lost. He has had an end in view. Bright, happy, hopeful, the beautiful child-books in the glass of time years, after another face. The sadness of that reflection has breathed the pain over what it could have pictured.

Care, tedium and sickness trace such hideous lines! True, they are not there without the causes. Many see it as and think the face justifies the sort of character behind it.

That is the law of humility and sacrifice which admits the individual has earned his reward. How unkind! How unjust! After the unrepresentable buoyancy into an evil world, the forced acceptance of conditions which destroy and distort the nature of unity, and the final result of those learning processes, we resignedly shut our eyes to the

as we wish to lay plans for our winter's work.

We cordially invite all women interested in changing present economic conditions, whether Socialists or not, to come and listen to an account of what we have done in the past year and what we feel ought to be done in the year to come.

ANNAN FINSTERBACH.

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Price of pattern, 10 cents. All orders for patterns shown in this column should be sent to the Chicago Daily Socialist. Remember these patterns are strictly the property of the Chicago Daily Socialist. Patterns sent on receipt of 10 cents to cover postage.

Suffrage Meetings

Tuesday, October 4—Clark and Chicago avenues, Ellen D. Megow.

North and California avenues—Annie Finsterbach and Frank Finsterbach.

Thursday, October 8—Pliny fourth place and Lake avenue. May Walden, Ellen D. Megow and R. H. Chapin.

Saturday, October 10—Halsted and Fifty-ninth streets. Ellen Carr.

Woman Socialist League

The Woman's Socialist League will meet at the home of ANNAN FINSTERBACH, 237 Graham street, (Robert street station, at the Northwestern "L" or Lincoln Avenue surface car) Thursday, 2:30 p. m.