

THE WORKERS' CALL.

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

SECOND YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 72.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 21, 1900.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THE YELLOW TERROR

"Civilization" As Seen from the "Boxers" Standpoint.

A MONSTER TO BE DESTROYED.

Chinese "Atrocities" and "Massacres" Insignificant Compared with Those of Capitalism.

Just at present the "Boxer" occupies the centre of the stage, and the accounts of his "atrocities" now serve to impress upon the people of the "civilized world" the necessity under which their rulers labor, of suppressing this "demon in human shape," by taking possession of his country.

While it may be admitted that this Chinese "patriot" is somewhat addicted to dealing out what he possibly considers "justice under harsh forms," the fact should not be lost sight of that the "civilization" represented by those who cry out most loudly against his methods, cannot in the nature of things appear to him to be a very desirable possession. An enforced commerce of some hundreds of years has given him considerable knowledge of the ways of those whom he, not without reason dubs barbarians. A long period of history, which is in reality a record of murderous outrages perpetrated upon his countrymen, of broken faith, "treaties" enforced at the cannon's mouth, proselytism as a pretext for "spying out the land," religion insulted, and territory alienated, has really made civilization appear in his eyes a monster compared with whom the most fantastic and flaring conceptions of those fierce dragons in flaming red, blue, green and yellow, in which he expresses his idea of the fearful, are tame and harmless.

No wonder he fights against "civilization" like this, and if he knew it still better he would fight still harder. That he has butchered men, women and children in thousands is quite true, but unlike those who condemn those actions on his part he never professed to hold religious ideas strongly antagonistic to the taking of human life, and in any case he has never crossed the seas to enforce upon unwilling peoples any peculiar religious theories that he may have been born into or otherwise seen fit to accept. The "Boxer," typical of his whole race, wants to be left in peace, is willing to leave others undisturbed, but finding that his ideas in that respect are not reciprocated, he proceeds to wipe out the foreigner root and branch as a last resource, just as those who now howl against him would do in like case. The accusation of murderer comes with ill grace from a society whose whole history has been a long record of murder and robbery, committed intermittently upon each other, and continuously upon the defenceless and ignorant within their own boundaries. A capitalist society which points to its own butcheries, such as the Paris Commune, the Milan riots, and numberless Hazeltons and "Peterloo" massacres, as a triumph of law and order, is yet hypocritical enough to profess horror and aversion at a massacre which is a mere trifle compared with some of its own exploits, and which is still more insignificant when contrasted, even with one day's record of the slaughter of working people in the thousands of industrial hell of our "civilization." The number of lives daily sacrificed to the exigencies of profit-making, through preventable accidents, such as unguarded machinery, inferior and dangerous appliances, unsanitary work shops and houses, insufficient food and clothing, would provide the "Boxers" with material for a massacre every day for six months. Of all these things the "Boxer" is probably ignorant, but he has seen enough to convince him that the "civilization" which the barbarians evidently intend to force upon him is not a thing to be desired. He has but to look a short distance over the borders of China to see its effect upon those who have already received its blessings. He may cast his eyes towards the southeast and see the wretched Hindoos dying by hundreds of thousands from famine, their emaciated carcasses furnishing food for the wolves and jackals, after an experience of more than a century of this "civilization." Looking northward he may see long processions of wretched human beings dragging wearily along the snow-covered steppes of Siberia towards the quicksilver mines, in sure and certain hope of a living death within two years. A savage land where the still more savage inhabitants are trained by a so-called "civilized" government in the science of hunting down their fellow men like wild beasts. A land of nameless horrors, where the victim dies in agony under the knout, the legal instrument of torture in the hands of the representatives of "law, order and civilization." Looking southward he may see the brown-skinned inhabitants of the Philippine islands lying in terror before the sword and flame carried by the advancing, expanding "civilization" of the Great Republic. He can see his own country falling piecemeal into the hands of the same greedy horde who are re-

sponsible for these horrors. It is being forced upon him that his fate shall be as theirs unless he bestirs himself ere it be too late, so he calls upon his fellows to inaugurate a crusade of extermination against the representatives of this hated "civilization," in the name of (Chinese) liberty, law, order, religion and the family.

It is not necessary to palliate the crimes of the "Boxer." He is a product of his surroundings and environment exactly as those who condemn him, and if taken to task for his acts, in defence of his apparent material interests, he can justly point out that he has sufficient warrant in the example set before him by those who now pretend to condemn his conduct. They can not advertise his guilt without at the same time acknowledging their own.

WHY THESE QUESTIONS?

Because Socialism Expects That Every Socialist Will Do His Duty.

Have you received one of those donation lists from the Illinois State Committee?

How much have you collected on it? Remember every cent collected will be used to send out a traveling organizer to spread amongst workingmen the principles of socialism; to organize them; to make socialist votes. Do you care to have a large socialist vote?

If so get your list filled. As soon as you send the money in we will send you another list to fill.

Do not forget, comrades and friends, it takes money and speakers to run a campaign.

Speakers we have, but they cannot be sent anywhere without money. Let's lift altogether and see how much money will come in AT ONCE.

Shall Illinois lead or follow in socialist votes this fall? The answer depends upon your exertions.

How is a paper supported? By a constituency of course.

For instance: How does a capitalist paper get support to pay editors, writers, printers, proof readers, etc., etc., and a profit for the boss? Why from the capitalist class of course.

And why not? Do these papers not stand for the capitalist system, and the rule of the capitalism?

Do they not cater to the wants, desires and opinions of that class? And doing this, do they not deserve and get their support?

And the socialist papers. Do they not speak for the working class; show the interests of the working class, and defend and protect in accordance with their strength the interests of this class?

Then who should subsidize them? Who should support them?

Who should, true to their class interests, extend their influence? Why, the working class.

Do you? Will you? Now is the time to do all you can.

How many subscribers can you send at once?

Remember this is not a millionaire corporation.

Do you want to extend the influence of this paper? Do you want it to have more readers?

Well then, get to work and put in your best legs.

By doing so you will roll up a lot of votes for socialism.

Put your shoulder to the wheel and let's hear from you soon.

British "society" has spewed forth Willie Waldorf Astor. They "can't keep a good man down," even in the effete monarchies of Europe.

British soldiers in the Transvaal are going barefooted for lack of shoes. Most probably their wives and children in England, are in similar case.

The great capitalist nations will shortly hold a "piece" conference in China to decide how the pieces shall be apportioned.

The "open door" in China is evidently built on the turnstile principle. It only opens one way and those that are in, stay in.

Cast a capitalist vote into the ballot box and it shall return to thee after many, (but not too many), days—in the shape of an injunction, a lockout, or perhaps a policeman's club.

Foreigners who visit the stockyards, say there is nothing comparable to it in Europe. The same remark applies to the Idaho "bull pen," although the latter is not pushed as an exhibit by its capitalist proprietors.

Capitalism believes thoroughly in "dividing up" the workingmen's votes at election time.

You wouldn't be so foolish as to play a game of "heads I win, tails you lose," would you? Then why vote the Republican or Democratic tickets on election day?

The Workers' Call calls attention to your condition and prospects as a worker.

When the working class refuse to be stuffed by capitalist politicians, the ballot box will also escape a similar fate.

SOME GOOD PEOPLE

How the "Friends of Labor" Boom Capitalist Charity.

NOTABLE SUBJECTS CHOSEN.

They Are "So Good to the Poor Workers," but They Won't Get Off Their Backs.

Whenever a new labor skinner comes to town, gets out a new paper, writes in its columns a few cheap high-sounding phrases, and poses as a friend of labor, he, strange to say, is at once seated on the highest pedestal, by the crack-brained laborers, who imagine him a great God, while he chuckles, eats fine dinners, stays on the backs of these laborers, and like Little Jack Horner of nursery tale heroics, after picking the "plums" out from the laborers' pockets, by his cheap radical sounding rot, says "what a great boy am I."

First he gives out a lot of cheap lies about union labor.

Then he roasts the contractors; then he tells what awful men capitalists are—if they are Republicans.

If they are Democrats, let the skinning go on. The following clipping will show just where this new friend(?) of labor stands. Read and reflect:

No one ever doubted that Helen Gould has a heart. She has been extolled for it by crippled children and wounded soldiers. Because of it she wears badges and medals of gold. So far country cousins, poor relations, ragged boys and friendless girls have seemed to claim it. Anything so selfish as her falling in love was deemed impossible. Her affections and her kindness were, by the disposition of her time, concentrated on the needy.

Read this clipping; see this pretender telling what a fine charitable lady Helen Gould is.

Who is Helen Gould?

Daughter of Jay Gould.

Who is Jay Gould?

Labor skinner, railroad manipulator, a fellow that did nothing but draw rent, interest and profits out of the hides (labor) of the workers. He died, left the result of his robbery to his daughter Helen Gould, who never did a stroke of work in her life. Today she lives on the backs of laborers, and on their toll poses as a philanthropist, a charitable lady, which she can well afford to do when she doesn't have to earn the money.

"She has been extolled for it by crippled children." Imagine it! A woman who never earned a blank penny "extolled" for what?

Does this woman want proper conditions for these "crippled children"?

No! Why not? Because if they did not need her charity, she would be at work, and she would not be in a position to pose as a giver of charity; giving things she never earned.

True, she can afford to give charity. Why not?

So long as conditions exist by which she, without working, can push back a few crumbs to the "deserving poor," as they call those that don't kick against the present condition. Why should not this fine lady pose as a charitable person? This is model No. 1, from the new skinner who has just come to town.

See No. 2:

John H. Patterson, the president and largest stockholder of the National Cash Register company of Dayton, Ohio, has done more to uplift the working classes than any one man in the West. He has made his plant the model factory of the world. From it he has accumulated wealth that is rated way up in the millions.

Patterson! Who is Patterson? President—largest stockholder—millionaire! How did he get his millions?

Earn them?

No! Skinned laborers just the same as the fine lady Miss Helen Gould.

Listen, fellow workers! Listen! He "has done more to uplift the working class than any other man in the West. Yes, perhaps; but you will notice he never got off their backs. Further he has skinned them out of millions, and he is still skinning them.

Model factory. Model skinner.

Both go well together.

So is Miss Gould a model skinner. Patterson model skinner.

Birds of a feather flock together.

Good to the poor workers is Patterson.

Good to the poor workers is Gould.

Motto: "Be good to those you skin, and they will love you."

Besides you can get more birds with sugar than you can get with salt.

Patterson has a model "profit-sharing" factory.

Under slavery we lashed them on to work. Under the wage system hunger drives them on to work.

At the model profit-sharing factory town, a few cents more per week urges the laborers to work harder to make more profits for Patterson.

Great is the humbug of philanthropy handed by Gould and Patterson!

Socialism will wipe out the need of Helen Gould or John Patterson charity, good deeds, and "model factory" methods, and labor "sympathizers" to boot. Workingmen—Unite!

A LEGAL PROPHECY

No Change a Thousand Years from Now Unless---

BARRIERS FOR THE REFORMER.

"Undesirable and Dangerous" Changes in "Organic Law" Alone Can Alter Present Conditions.

The address given by President Benson Hood before the Illinois Bar Association on the 12th inst. contains much that is of interest not alone to socialists but also to those "reformers" whose ideas have for their object the perpetuation of the present economic system, which they indistinctly see is in need of something—repairs preferably.

The orator, assuming that the method of accumulating property at present in vogue, is eternal and unchangeable proceeded upon this assumption to show that the efforts of the "reformer" which he correctly defined as the "limiting of human aspiration" could in no sense be expected to produce social results different from those existing in the present. He declared that

"The rich and the poor will be with us in the future as in the past. Want will continue to feed upon the crumbs that fall from the tables of luxury. The rich man and the beggar will be factors in the social problem a thousand years hence as they now are and as they were nineteen centuries ago. Unless there are some very undesirable and dangerous changes in organic law it is certain that the individual will never be prevented by law from acquiring as great an amount of riches as his disposition and ability will permit by the use of just and honest means."

Here we have a legal mouthpiece of the system of private property telling the "reformer" that he attempts an impossible task, that a thousand years from now the same factors in the social problem will exist as they do today and bear a similar relation to each other. This is absolutely correct if his first assumption is granted, if we admit as an axiom the statement that the present economic basis of society is unchangeable.

Curiously enough, the paragraph quoted, itself shatters the assumption to pieces. Everything a thousand years from now, says Lawyer Hood, will remain substantially as it is today—unless—yes, unless—"some very undesirable and dangerous changes" are made in "organic law." Then it seems after all, that ORGANIC LAW CAN BE CHANGED, and in case this change did take place, why it would knock the "eternal and unchangeable" economic system of the present to pieces. Hood admits this, and by so doing destroys his own conclusions—all except one. He is right about the reformer. The latter is as he implies engaged on an impossible task. Why? Let us see.

Note that the changes in "organic law" spoken of which would produce different results from what we see around us at present, which would eliminate the "table of luxury" and "want," feeding on the crumbs which fall therefrom as factors in society a thousand years in the future, would be according to Hood, "undesirable and dangerous." This effectually bars the reformer. The particular changes which he wishes to see brought about he never considers as possessing either of these characteristics. Not at all. On the contrary, his scheme whatever it may be, is always "desirable" if the "people" can only be made to see the beauty of it. As for danger, he is always ready to assure his hearers that his pet hobby doesn't contain a particle of it. How could he be a reformer and advocate "undesirable and dangerous" things? Why the very idea is preposterous! And every socialist will agree with him in this conclusion.

For the socialist, however, this special pleading for capitalist "law" and "property," lets down the bars by his admission of "unless." The former does not shrink from accepting the onus of advocating "undesirable and dangerous" changes in organic law. He merely asks for whom, for what class are such changes "undesirable and dangerous." It can hardly be those who are figuratively described as "want feeding on the crumbs which fall from the tables of luxury." It is altogether most likely that the possessors of the tables of luxury are those who would protest against any change in "organic law." And the socialist accepts this view of the matter, upon which is based the central idea of the socialist movement, THE FACT OF THE EXISTENCE OF A CLASS STRUGGLE. At this point he parts company with the "reformer."

These changes in the "organic law" which from the capitalist point of view are certainly "undesirable and dangerous," it is the main purpose of the socialist to bring about. When this change is made, it is possible, even probable, that the view now taken by the capitalist class will also change and adapt itself to the new conditions. However this may be in the future, the socialist recognizes the fact that at present exists that through the material interests of the classes men judge as to whether certain changes are desirable

or no. When classes have ceased to exist, by the establishment of an economic system in which they have no place, these questions (as class questions) will also disappear.

With the concluding sentence in the extract given above, no socialist will quarrel. The law will not prevent any individual from acquiring riches by the use of "just and honest means," but it will decide what "means" are "just and honest," and it will doubtless consider that the accumulation of riches resulting from unpaid labor do not come under that head. The law in the future will voice the material interests of those who enforce it, just as it does now.

Just for the reason that the "organic law" in the development of capitalism renders it more and more impossible for the immense majority of mankind to accumulate (or rather enjoy), any riches whatever, will it pass away, proving that the saving clause which Lawyer Hood embodies in the word "unless," is the certainty of the future.

The growth of socialism is now a complete disproof of the theory of the permanency of present economic institutions; its success will merely demonstrate the fact literally and materially.

BE WISE AND CONSIDER.

Questions of Interest to the Producers of All Wealth Which Require Consideration.

Did you ever consider that your vote determines your living for the period covering the elections for which the vote was cast? Did you ever consider that if you are unemployed, locked out, or out on strike, the best part of your time, it is because you voted for the bosses' interests and not your own, at the last election? Did you ever consider that if the great working class suffer want or privation through lack of employment it is simply because they want it so, they having the power to change it? Did you ever consider that as our present system of production, resting on the private ownership of the means of production and distribution, is run for profit and not for use; that as overproduction so-called, in reality under-consumption, takes place, the working class is thrown out of employment? Did you ever consider that if the working class owned these means of production and distribution and ran them simply for use and not profit, over-production could never take place until every individual in society had been fully supplied?

Did you ever consider that the great working class are the creators of these means of production and distribution, and that the present owners, the capitalist class, absolutely had nothing to do in producing them?

Did you ever consider that the capitalist class do not run these means of production and distribution to use them but simply to make a profit out of them?

Did you ever consider that on account of this your living is a precarious one and simply depends on the ability of your capitalist masters to make profits out of the result of your toil?

Did you ever consider that in so much as your class produced these great modern means of production and distribution and alone are able and willing to use them, and as they are essential to their welfare and life that they alone as a class should own and operate them collectively for the benefit of all who are willing to work?

Did you ever consider that the right to work, which your capitalist masters harp on so much, is not yours at all, and that your right to work simply rests on the opportunity of your capitalist masters making profits out of your labor product?

Did you ever consider that the only way in which you can get the absolute right to work and with it the full product of your toil, is by your becoming an individual owner in the collective whole of the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution?

Did you ever consider that the old parties stand for the private ownership of the means of production and distribution and the continuation of the present system of speeing the workers for the benefit of the capitalists, large and small?

Did you ever consider that the Socialist party stands clearly and squarely for the interests of the working class and for the overthrow of the present system, the inauguration of the Co-operative Commonwealth with collective ownership of all the modern means of production and distribution, and the guarantee to each worker of the full product of their toil?

Did you ever consider that it is better to vote for what you want even though you do not get it, than to vote for what you do not want and get a whole lot of it?

If you have considered and see that it stands clearly and fairly for your interests, then, vote the socialist ticket.

W. F. E.

Fair exchange is no robbery. For the millions of religious tracts supplied by missionaries to the Chinese, the owners of the missionaries only ask a few tracts of territory in return.

The deduction to be drawn from the Republican platform is that the "plain duty" of the American "people" consists in giving Mark Hanna what he wants.

SOCIALIST POINTERS

Wherever you plant socialist papers the party will reap votes.

It will be so much easier to pay the rent—for instance—if Bryan wins.

St. Louis street car strikers will gradually have the lesson pounded into them.

The white race forced the opium trade on the Chinese and now it has been punished for it.

Sometimes it looks as if it would be a good thing to teach some socialists what socialism is.

If this rush keeps on the Populists of Kansas will be in the socialist party—except those who hold office.

Politicians who talk of pulling socialists off the ticket must think they are dealing with fusion Populists.

Under socialism civilized nations would not manufacture guns so the savage races could not buy them.

The great common people over whom Bryan agonizes does not include the disfranchised negroes of the South.

The Chinese may as well prepare themselves to have good government thrust upon them at their expense.

The capitalist platforms have been built to catch voters, not to declare principles. Are they going to catch you?

Imperialism is to be the issue. Even the Democrats do not any longer seriously claim that they can smash the trusts.

While the workingmen are watching the Chinese war the capitalists will see to it that laws favorable to them are passed.

A three months' subscription sent to a friend may be the means of making a valiant champion for the cause of socialism.

It is well to fight hard when something is involved, but socialists should have more sense than to fight over nothing.

Why should the Republicans care for expense in the campaign when they are going to generously allow the trusts to foot the bill?

Workingmen who have nothing to wear but overalls will be pleased to learn that the Prince of Wales has set a new style in coats.

It seems that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, only when the latter are strong enough to force it.

The Democrats can hardly believe that Debs would be so cruel as to take votes from that great and good friend of the people, W. J. Bryan.

With a Chinese war in prospect will Mark Hanna be able to hold Teddy in this country or did he get all the advertising he needed out of the Spanish war?

The contractors already gloat over the prospect of a war with China, and the packers must have quite a supply of embalmed beef on hand they would like to work off.

After we have given Porto Rico and the Philippines an honest government we might recall the officials and let them give us an honest government at home for a change.

The socialist vote will probably show the best gain where the party is thoroughly united. When time and strength are used up in fighting each other the enemy is liable to get away.

The newspapers will be so busy telling what Bryan and McKinley had for breakfast that they will have no time to tell what many of those who are going to vote for them did not have.

It is useless for workingmen to appeal to McKinley to settle the strike before election. After that is over he might consent to send soldiers to force the men to work at the contractors' terms, but it would be too risky business now.

A great number of ministers prayed for the success of McKinley in 1896. John Wanamaker, the Sunday school disseminator of Biblical lore and political corruption funds, must have given the snap away that God was a Republican.

You perhaps may not have remarked that those who ride upon the backs of the working class were loudest in their denunciation of preacher Stubbs, who referred to Chicago as a hateful and ugly wilderness. Sacred property must not be slandered nor its value impaired by wandering critics.

Are you still hunting for subscribers?

THE WORKERS' CALL.

Issued every Saturday at 35 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Entered at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., as mail matter of the second class.

Subscription Rates: One year \$3.00, Six months \$2.00, Three months \$1.00, Single copies 5c.

Advertisements: A limited number of acceptable advertisements will be inserted. Rates will be made known upon application.

Editorial Announcements: To secure the return of unmailed manuscripts postage should be enclosed.

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

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actions and ideas of any one individual have absolutely no effect upon the movement as a whole, while on the contrary, capitalist political parties, as is well known, are dominated almost entirely by small groups and cliques, and to a very large extent by individuals.

To conceal this fact is incumbent upon the organs of capitalism, and in their search for charges under cover of which they attempt to discredit socialism, they must necessarily use those which they have trained their dupes to consider objectionable in the old parties. So every charge which might possibly carry some weight in capitalist politics is revamped and made to do duty as against socialism.

One of the assertions which we may expect to see used for all it is worth during the present political excitement, is that the men whom the Socialists have elected to represent their interests are about to "sell out." This of course implies (to those who have no knowledge of the movement), that these men have something to sell, that they can hand over the votes of the rank and file to the capitalist party making the highest offer, or in political parlance "deliver the goods."

That no such possibility exists, that the idea itself has a capitalist, as opposed to a socialist basis, is something which the crafty enemies of the movement are careful to conceal. The individual who, elected to represent the socialist movement, might possibly be induced to go through such a foolish farce, would speedily discover that all he could possibly deliver would be himself, and even then it could not be contended that a socialist had seceded to the ranks of the enemy.

The reason that the socialists have no fear of this as a possibility, is that the rank and file in the party know what they want, in sharp distinction to the unreasoning masses upon whose votes capitalism relies for its power. The intelligence of the members of the Socialist party makes selling out in the capitalist sense an impossibility.

AN ENCOURAGING SIGN.

The reader who glances over the pages of this issue, cannot but recognize the fact that the socialist unity which has been always advocated in these columns may now be said to be practically completed. It is one of the most hopeful signs for the future of the movement that sufficient intelligence has been developed amongst the majority of the members, which from this date makes individual control henceforth impossible in the Socialist party.

As the entire membership is necessarily drawn from some of the various capitalist parties, it is perhaps not surprising that a considerable amount of capitalist modes of thought should still remain among them. "Rome was not built in a day," the proverb says, and it is equally true that progress in the knowledge of socialist principles is gradual with all who come within the scope of the movement. It is not in any sense a "change of heart," which may be effected instantaneously, as the theologians tell us, rather is it a gradual attainment of knowledge of class interests, and a corresponding discarding of ideas consonant with capitalist methods of reasoning.

It seems certain now that this knowledge has attained a stage, where it demands that tactics in accordance therewith shall be adopted. "By their fruits shall ye know them." A class-conscious proletariat with a definite conception of the desired object, and with a clear understanding of the nature of the obstacles which retard their movement, cannot be expected to allow individual discords to promote and perpetuate disunion of forces whose combined energy is absolutely necessary to carry on the struggle against the common enemy.

The unity which has been completed bears testimony to the intelligence of the rank and file of the membership, whose recognition of its necessity and persistence in its completion clearly indicate that the elements of bourgeois thought which were perhaps inevitable in the earlier stages of the movement are rapidly becoming less effective in retarding socialist progress. With the clear-cut capitalism which exists in this country, the movement of the working class should be equally clear and uncompromising. It is not too much to expect that in the near future the socialism of the United States will be as remarkable for its clearness of vision as heretofore it has been for confusion and discord.

And the work that has just been completed gives good warrant for believing that this much to be desired condition will soon become a reality.

NOT FOR SALE.

A system which depends for its existence upon the ability of those interested in its preservation to constantly hoodwink and deceive those whose ignorance of their distinct class interests, is the guarantee of its continuance, might not unreasonably be expected to put forth its best efforts in this direction on the eve of a general election. That the socialist movement which is rapidly forcing recognition as a political entity, should more and more become the target of these lying fabrications, is also to be expected, and this in itself is perhaps the best evidence of the need of a powerful party preys to counteract their possible effect upon those who have not yet learned to think for themselves.

While the circulation of such reports may perhaps to some extent retard the spread of socialist principles, yet in the very nature of our economic system, the ultimate outcome can never be in doubt. The socialist movement, as is well known to those who have made themselves familiar with the ideas upon which it is based, is differentiated entirely from all other political movements, by the fact that the

UNITY DECLARED FOR.

Just as we go to press word comes that the vote on union has been received and that the provisional National Executive committee has met and decided to send Comrade Job Harriman on a tour through the central states, including Illinois. Arrangements were made to complete and extend the organization of the party throughout the country. All local organizations and isolated socialists desiring to communicate with the central body should address Wm. Butcher, Theatre Building, Springfield, Mass.

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

Wm. McKinley has been officially notified of his nomination for the presidency. He is now slowly recovering from the shock to his system which this unexpected incident involved. It is hoped however, that he will come as safely through the ordeal as his running mate Roosevelt, who was also the victim of a similar political surprise.

Every cloud has its silver lining. Although Willie Waldorf Astor has been snubbed by the British aristocracy, he can find consolation in the fact that thousands of American workmen will still continue to pay rent to him even if he has ceased to be an American.

The Chicago American, like every capitalist organ of its stripe, shows its character by poking fun at those victims of the present robber system, the so-called "Wearies Willies." On the other hand it is fulsome in its pretended sympathy for the locked out workmen of the building trades, but it carefully abstains from calling their attention to the fact that the power to lock them out is inherent in the system of private property in the means of production.

While also condemning the conduct of the contractors, it gives no hint that these gentlemen are Republicans and Democrats to a man, and will support McKinley and Bryan, respectively, both of whom stand for the maintenance of private property in the means of production, which makes the lockout possible. You will find no socialists amongst the contractors, but the workers—well, even yet the majority of them will vote the same ticket as the bosses who lock them out.

From this time forward the chairman of the Republican and Democratic national committees will begin to publish in their respective organs, that their candidates are quite certain of election; just as the modern prize fighter tells the reporter about his splendid physical condition, and what he is going to do to the other fellow when they meet in the ring. All this stuff is deliberately contrived to impress upon the workers the necessity of placing their vote for the winner. The schemers who get out this clap-trap rely upon the superstition prevalent amongst workmen, that a vote is "thrown away" when given for a candidate who may not be elected.

Until this superstition is removed by a knowledge of socialism, it is difficult to make workmen see that in voting for the Republican or Democratic parties they are doing even worse than throwing their vote away; that they are merely riveting more firmly the fetters of wage slavery upon themselves and their class.

TRAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

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The Union Traction company in Chicago has announced a raise of wages for its employees, and this in face of the fact that its earnings have for the past two months been reduced by the opening of the elevated roads.

It is just possible that the matter of the expiring franchises may have something to do with this unexpected outburst of generosity. It may very well be that the U. T. Co. expect their grateful employees to interest themselves in the matter of obtaining renewals and extensions, as a recompense for increased wages. We have heard of such things before now, and the principle of "throwing a sprat to catch a mackerel" is not altogether new to capitalism.

The enormous difference between the Democrats and Republicans is well exemplified in the statements recently published, that the late Rear Admiral Phillips was offered the nomination for vice-president from both of the two old parties. And yet workmen will fight each other over the enormous differences supposed to exist between the two.

A new scheme is to be set on foot by the Salvation Army. The monotony of the slums is to be enlivened by "Alley" concerts given by the Salvation Army in the more densely populated districts of the city. As the appropriation for street cleaning and the removal of garbage has been exhausted for the financial year by the Harrison administration, the "Army" might do something to remedy the deficiency by having an appropriate musical repertoire for these "Alley" concerts. How would "Sweetest Than All the Roses," played if possible in "rag time," do for a starter?

John Burns, British "Radical," M. P., has made a wonderful discovery. He has just given it as his opinion that "vice and corruption are quite as rampant in London as in New York or Chicago." John evidently has only now realized the significance of the saying "like causes, like effects." Capitalism also is "rampant" in the three cities, and how could it be expected to bring different results in each?

When some of our capitalists who oppose the establishment of a large standing army, read the news from Europe it may perhaps minimize their objections to some extent. In Rotterdam, where Dutch workmen are striking for better conditions of life, "business," connected with the loading and discharging of ships is at present paralyzed. But the Dutch capitalist government takes a hand at breaking the deadlock by putting soldiers in the place of the strikers and setting them to work. If this method of settling economic problems could be depended on, no capitalist would object to an increase in the standing army, but perhaps after

the "army of the unemployed" is even cheaper in the United States at least. When there is no work for them they don't have to be clothed, lodged and fed by capitalist governments.

Adial Stevenson, the fellow who refused to permit his wage slaves in the coal pits at Stevensonville, near Bloomington, Ill., to organize in unions on pain of immediate discharge, will be put forward as a particular "friend of organized labor" during this campaign. This is quite in harmony with the ideas held by some people who insist that he should also be invited to attend the encampment of the G. A. R., although in '63 and '64 his first political speech advocated "peace at any price" and the election of a congressman who was pledged to vote "not a man or a dollar" for the suppression of slavery. We are surely a wonderful people, though slightly troubled with short memories.

Jacob Kessler, business manager of the "Fair," one of the great Chicago department stores, has just been acquitted of attempting to bribe an alderman with the sum of \$2,000, to vote for the passage of the Ogden Gas ordinance.

At the time of the exposure, Mayor Harrison was extremely indignant, for he had vetoed the ordinance, and was much interested in having the vote stand. Kessler was then tried and the jury disagreed.

At this trial however, Mayor Harrison gave a remarkable piece of evidence. He said that Mangler, the alderman in question, had told him that he (Mangler) had been offered \$2,000 to vote for the ordinance, and he further stated that he had heard from various sources that aldermen had been offered the same sum for similar services. And that these men had from other sources been offered \$10,000 to vote against it. It seems that the veto, like "providence," was on the side of the heaviest battalions, and the business world feels no doubt much relieved now that Kessler has been acquitted.

The "sympathy" expended upon the Boer cause in this country, materializes in the sum of eighteen dollars, after all "legitimate" expenses are paid, at least so says Congressman Sulzer, who "managed" this "sympathetic" show as an auxiliary to Democratic vote-getting. Eighteen dollars! If this sum is allowed to leave the country it will furnish argument for the Populists that the circulation "per capita" is decreasing.

Eighteen dollars are left for the relief of the families of the burghers, who fled fighting for the independence of the South African republics. It is true that several thousands were collected for this purpose, but then every dollar expended in collection expenses is carefully accounted for. Hotel bills, hack hire, railroad expenses, wine, etc., being settled for, the magnificent sum of eighteen dollars remains on hand.

CORRESPONDENCE.

In the State of Washington. The Social Democrats spent the Fourth of July at their Union street headquarters.

Last night the place was thronged like a concert hall. Songs and whist, lunch and political discussion were features of the evening.

The ticket nominated on Tuesday is almost entirely a union labor ticket. Mr. Randolph, candidate for governor, is secretary of the Carpenters' union in Seattle. Mr. Reinert, for lieutenant-governor, is a section hand on the Great Northern at Spokane. Ross, of Tacoma, for secretary of state, is a union blacksmith, Fraser, for treasurer, also Tacoma, is a union machinist, formerly employed in Moran's shop. Austin, of Lynden, Whatcom county, for land commissioner, is another mechanic. Martin, of Olympia, for public printer, is a member of the Typographical union. Of the rest three are listed as "laborers."

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The platform is as follows: The Social Democratic party of the State of Washington, in convention assembled, lays down the following platform: First. We affirm our belief in the principles of international socialism, in the nomination of Debs and Harriman and the platform adopted by the unity committee of the S. D. P. and S. L. P.

Second. The principles of international socialism based upon the irrepressible struggle of wage labor against modern capitalism, are fundamental to our existence as a party.

We arraign capitalism as a system incompatible with freedom and justice. We assert that the capitalist system and its inseparable partner, the wage class, the destruction of capitalism, the emancipation of the wage working class, the destruction of capitalism.

Third. We affirm this irrepressible class struggle to be a historical fact, a process of social evolution. We are as sure of success as the laws of nature are inevitable.

Private property, based on personal labor, is honorable and just. But that has been superseded by private capitalist property based on the exploitation of the labor of others—which is robbery.

The Social Democratic party aims to unite the exploited and robbed laborers into a political unit, fully instructed and conscious of its historic mission and power.

We therefore call for all wage workers to vote for their own class interests, to forsake all parties and all measures which do not recognize and advocate the supreme issue of modern times, namely, wage slavery against capitalist tyrants.

We are contending for no half-way measures. We will not be content till every workingman understands how he is exploited and robbed by the capitalist and understands also that he has an immediate weapon in the ballot whereby to achieve his own emancipation.

We propose to show every worker with hand or head that he is being expropriated by his capitalist party and that the time is now when the expropriators must be expropriated.

Ours is no sentimental fight for human brotherhood, though we believe that also will ensue upon our victory. We demand justice. We fight for justice. We will obtain justice.

Fourth. While aiming at the ultimate collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution, we demand as intermediate steps direct legislation, public ownership of public utilities, abolition of the contract system in all public improvements, use of the ballot power to establish a system of public improvements, upon which the unemployed shall be employed.

Fifth. While we recognize the labor union movement as a necessity under the capitalist system, we wish to point out the fact that it is impotent to bring any permanent relief to the working class. We feel it our duty to stand by the unions in all their struggles and in time we call upon them to complete their own emancipation by united political action.

Sixth. We denounce all wars of aggression and we call upon all workers everywhere to cease to bear arms in the interests of capitalists who seek to make cannon food out of those who create all wealth, in order to perpetuate their mastery over the worker.

The state executive committee has organized as follows: A. G. Siebert, chairman; Herman Culver, vice-chairman; James D. Curtis, secretary; Mrs. Ida W. Mudgett, Tacoma, treasurer; H. F. Titus, organizer. They propose to make a campaign throughout the state.

The convention also passed a resolution, 12 to 8, in favor of abiding by the result of the vote now being taken on the unity question.

OHIO SHOWS HOW TO DO IT.

The way to unite is to unite, and that is what the socialists of Ohio did on July 4th. Delegates from the anti-DeLeon sections of the state and all the working branches of the S. D. P. in Ohio were present, also six delegates from the Independent Socialist club of Toledo, as well as several unattached socialists from unorganized localities. The sentiment was unanimous for union with the exception of three delegates from branch 4, S. D. P., who were instructed for political union and against organic union, and so voted. Every other vote in the convention was for union, which was ratified with enthusiasm by the adoption of the report of the committee on resolutions.

The platform adopted was the one submitted by the unity conference. The following state ticket was nominated: Secretary of State—Louis F. Hense, (printer), Toledo.

Judge of Supreme Court—Albert Corbin, (spring maker), Cincinnati. Dairy and Food Commissioner—Wm. H. Pattersen, (farmer), Bloomville.

Commissioner of Common Schools—Henry Thomas, (carpenter), Cleveland. Member Board of Public Works—W. C. Edwards, (bookkeeper), Portsmouth.

Electors at Large—Robert Bandlow, (printer), Cleveland; Chas. R. Martin, (agent), Tiffin.

Comrade Hense who heads the ticket is secretary of the Toledo Typographical union, and a good-natured, clear-headed energetic worker.

More than half of the delegates present are members of trades unions, and with the exception of four, all wage workers. The average age between 25 and 35 years.

Cleveland was selected as the seat of the state committee and the officers of the S. D. P. and S. L. P. turned over to

the new committee funds in their possession, by vote of delegates, and we do not start empty-handed.

The best of feeling prevailed from start to finish, and we feel that the results in November will show the good effect of the work so well done.

The Independent club at Toledo prepared to celebrate unity after the Indianapolis convention. The "manifesto" hung it up, but the act will now be duly carried out. The Toledo comrades are a fine body of men and not at all tinny with the idea of "non-partisanship."

Keep an eye on Toledo. On the way to the train in the evening Comrade Lewis of Toledo mounted a box at the corner of Long and High streets, and opened the campaign amidst the racket of crackers. As we left, Max Hayes mounted the box and began to pour it into the crowd who had gathered. The fight will be pushed from now on, leaving bosses and their schemes to themselves.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Louis F. Hense, P. O. Box 17, Edward W. Owens, 1025 Baker street; J. R. Martin, 549 N. Erie street; Ernest B. Lewis, 204 Euclid avenue; John Preudenthal, 706 Elm street, Adolph Neuber, 256 Manhattan avenue; all of Toledo.

M. S. Hayes, 193 Broadway street, Harry D. Thomas, 153 Aron street, Lee Weingard, 155 Seymour street; August Altenbrand, 8 Gordon Court; Hugo Radke, 325 Wade avenue, and T. H. Madden, 58 Elton street, all of Cleveland.

Emil Schulz, 1335 Walnut street, Anthony Bury, 1123 Harrison avenue, R. Biederman, 2151 Vine street; Albert Corbin, 932 Everett street; J. L. Franz, 249 McDonough street, and Jul. Zera, 1314 Walnut street, all of Cincinnati.

Peter Frank, 624 John street, and W. C. Edwards, 455 E. 6th street, of Portsmouth.

Chas. R. Martin, Box 389, Tiffin, O. W. Barringer, P. O. Box 294, Dayton. Jos. Matz, 286 Lake street, Delaware. Thos. May, Jr., 859 S. 3rd street, Columbus.

E. U. Albright, Circleville. R. F. Patterson, Bloomville. Walter Anthony, Sumnerford. Chas. R. Martin. Tiffin, O., July 5, 1900.

CONVENTION CALL FOR IOWA.

A convention of the Social Democratic party of Iowa is hereby called to meet at the city of Oskaloosa on Friday, August 10, 1900.

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Owing to the fact that there are thousands of unattached socialists in Iowa as yet unaffiliated with branches, we have deemed it proper to issue this call so as to admit a reasonable number of socialists from each county in addition to and distinct from the representation of the branches. Therefore socialists throughout the state are invited to attend and participate in the work of the convention.

Each county will be permitted to have five votes of this character. Each branch of the Social Democratic party and each section of the Socialist Labor party will be permitted as many votes as there are members of the branch or section, and the members present from such branch or section will be permitted to cast the full vote of the membership of said organization. The convention will assemble at 10 o'clock a. m., and in addition to such other matters as may properly come before that body will transact the following business:

1. The nomination of a full state and electoral ticket.

2. The nomination in district caucuses, so far as possible, candidates for congress.

3. The formation of a permanent organization of Iowa socialists.

(Signed) A. W. Ricker, State Organizer.

ROCHESTER, ATTENTION!

During the months of July and August the meetings of Section Rochester will be held on the first and second Friday, respectively. All the ninety comrades enrolled on our books are requested

WHAT TO READ.

Some Hints as to a Course of Reading Required for a Knowledge of Socialism.

Girard, Kan., June 29, 1900.

My Dear John: I have your letter of the 26th inst., and am glad you are becoming dissatisfied with the Republican and Democratic parties. I am especially glad that you had the good fortune to meet Harriman speak. You say that your curiosity is excited and you want to know more about socialism, and ask me what to read.

This is a question that probably no two socialists would answer alike, but since you have asked me, I will do the best I can to advise you.

I enclose Wilehite's little leaflet, "Why American Workingmen Should be Socialists." This will give you an idea of our objects and programme. Should you want more of them to give to your friends, I have no doubt you can get them cheaply at the office of "The Workers' Call." You can get them in quantities from the Socialist Literature Co., 64 East 4th St., New York.

After this you would better read Sidney Webb's "What Socialism Means," published by the International Library Publishing Co., 23 Duane St., New York. You can get this for 5 cents, probably from Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

By this time you will want a clearer idea of our objections to the present system and of what we propose to do to remedy its evils. For this purpose don't fail to read "Merrie England," by Robert Blackford. There are several editions of this, and you can get it at Kerr's or any other dealer in socialist books, for 10 cents.

I think that this book will convince you that things are in a pretty bad way in England, and your own experience will tell you conditions are no better in America. You will now want to know how the present unequal conditions came into being.

You will learn this by reading H. de B. Gibben's "Industrial History of England." This is published by Methuen, London. Unfortunately it has never been reprinted in America, but I have no doubt Kerr can get it for you. While Gibben is fresh in your memory, you should read "A Dream of John Ball," by William Morris. You will find this in "William Morris: Poet, Artist, Socialist," published by the Humboldt Publishing Co., 64 Fifth Ave., New York.

You will by the time you have read all this be convinced that our present troubles are due to the fact that the tools are no longer owned by those who use them, and that the working people can never again be really prosperous until they again own their tools; but your common sense will tell you that the gigantic tools of modern industry are not adapted to private ownership, and you will be ready to believe that social ownership is the only remedy. But it is not enough to believe that social ownership is desirable and would remedy our present ills. There are many things that we may believe desirable that we have no reason to believe will ever come to pass. You must now read books that will enable you to analyze our present industrial system, and find beneath the surface those forces that are to create the society of the future, the Co-operative Commonwealth. When you have read and digested these you will be a SOCIALIST, for a socialist is not a man who vaguely sighs for a Utopia, but a man who KNOWS that socialism is inevitable.

For this purpose you would best read "The Principles of Scientific Socialism," by Rev. Chas. H. Vail. (This is published by the Commonwealth Co., 23 Lafayette Place, New York), and (2) Frederick Engels' "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific." (This is a very important book and you should not fail to read it. It is published by Sonnenschein, London, and there is, I believe, a cheap American reprint), and (3) Deville's "The People's Marx," translated by LaMonte. The latter is published by the International Library Publishing Co., 23 Duane St., New York. You will do well to give this last book a second reading, for you cannot be too well grounded in the economics of Karl Marx. If you care to, you might also read Bellamy's "Equality," but be sure not to read it till after you have read "The People's Marx." Also in this connection read Dr. Vail's "The Mission of the Working Class." This is in Kerr's Pocket Library, and you can get it for 5 cents.

After you have read all this rather dry political economy and sociology, you will be entitled to a little relaxation, and will enjoy reading some imaginative fictions of the future, but bear in mind that they are works of the imagination and not scientific productions. Under this head, I would recommend "News from Nowhere," by William Morris (Humboldt Publishing Co.), and Bellamy's "Looking Backward." Besides these also read Leonard D. Abbott's beautiful little pamphlet, "The Society of the Future," published by The Appeal to Reason Press, Girard, Kan.

After you have read these imaginative works you will be ready to do a little more real studying. You will have seen that we expect the working class, through a class struggle, to usher in the co-operative commonwealth. It will now be well for you to see how the doctrine of class conflicts explains the history of the past.

FIVE For this purpose, read first of all that greatest document in the history of modern socialism, the "Communist Manifesto," by Marx and Engels. You can get a cheap edition of this pamphlet from the Socialist Literature Co., 64 East 4th St., New York. After this, if you have the patience, read "The Economic Foundations of Society," by Achille Loria, published by Sonnenschein, London. You can get this from Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York. You probably will not understand it all, but you will understand enough to see that the history of the past three hundred years has been in the main a history of the class struggle between the landed aristocracy and the manufacturing and trading middle class or bourgeoisie.

It is also important for you to know that the working class is in constant danger of being seduced into fighting the battles of the middle class for them. This has happened over and over again in the past, and when the battle has been won, the middle class has always turned upon the working class and monopolized all the fruits of victory. One of our principal tasks as socialists is to prevent the working class from being fooled in this way again. The Democrats and Populists, our middle class parties, are only too anxious to play the same old game once more. You will understand how this has been done again and again in the past, if you will read carefully "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon," and "The Civil War in France," both by Karl Marx, and both published by the International Library Publishing Co., 23 Duane St., New York.

"Class Struggle" probably has a repellent sound to you, as it had to most of us when we first heard it. You think of it as tending to harden, embitter and brutalize the workingmen. On the contrary, it is the most powerful uplifting ethical force that can be brought to bear upon them. To understand this, read Ferdinand Lassalle's "Workingman's Programme." This is also one of the publications of the International Library Publishing Co.

I fear I have already made this list too long, though I have omitted many economic works of John Ruskin, with great reluctance.

You will observe that I have confined my recommendations strictly to the subject of socialism, but as you will come to see that society is in fact an evolving organism, I can not but feel that it is almost essential for you to read some books on organic evolution, and so I take the liberty of urging you to read "Natural Selection and Tropical Nature," by Alfred Russel Wallace (MacMillan Co., New York), and "On the Study of Sociology," by Herbert Spencer (D. Appleton & Co., New York).

I hope, my dear friend, that you will pardon this long letter, which I beg you to believe I have made as brief as the subject would permit me, and I hope I may have been able to be of some assistance to you.

If I can be of further service to you, let me know, and believe me, as always,

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Your sincere friend, Robert Rives, To John Cramer, Esq., Chicago, Ill. Writer's name and address is Robert R. LaMonte, Girard, Kan.

"Supposed to Apply," but Doesn't.

While the emancipation proclamation is supposed to apply to Georgia, the new convict labor law of that state, it would appear, overcomes the provision of the first named instrument by allowing convicts, largely composed of poor colored people, to be put on the block as in the days of slavery, and auctioned off to the highest bidder at so much per head per year, the figure ranging from \$58 to \$102 per convict. The state supplies clothing and rations and in the event of accident or sickness the state agrees to take the convict from the purchaser and supply a healthful substitute. Coal mining, brick making, lumber and turpentine making, are the principal industries worked by the convicts.—Inter Ocean.

And Georgia will go solid for Bryan. If these negroes were only in the Philippines they might have had a plank of sympathy in the Kansas City platform.

The increased price of sugar is not expected to limit the output of political taffy intended for working class consumption this fall.

The great American "people" have been permitted to "sympathize" with the Boers to the extent of eighteen dollars, after deducting necessary expenses. At least, that's how Sulzer figures it out.

When the capitalist tells you that "socialism won't work," he only means that he doesn't intend to.

The capitalist politicians evidently hope to "bust" the trusts by making them contribute to the campaign funds.

Like cures like. The present effects of an overproduction of commodities, can be removed by an overproduction of socialist votes.

You don't hear the capitalists asserting that China must be assimilated "a step at a time."

"Faith" in your own class, brings "hope" for the future, and renders capitalist "charity" superfluous.

CONVENTION NEWS.

Socialists All Over the United States Recognize the Importance of United Action.

In the midst of conflicting reports, and the attempts of petty persons to "lead," and to thwart the will of the majorities, the colored reports of how candidates will step out and tell their constituents to vote for so-and-so, (fortunately in a socialist movement this is impossible), out of this chaos of capitalist politics, where the pay roll and the pencil, not the delegates, are the nominating power, comes one clear, definite, strong, conscious message that voices the answer of the proletariat in response to that world-wide call of Marx, "Workers of all countries unite!" The reports of the socialist conventions where regardless of the attempts of individuals, the two socialist parties, S. D. P. and S. L. P., are uniting, show clearly that the harvest is almost ripe for the sickle and that from henceforth the power expressed in the organization of workmen banded together for economic emancipation can no longer be ignored. To give our readers some idea of the manner in which the hosts of labor are gathering for the struggle we present a short resume of the proceedings of the conventions of united socialists which have been held in many states of the union already.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The socialist convention in this state was held on July 4th, at the Labor Lyceum, corner of Sixth and Brown streets, in the City of Philadelphia. Over twenty counties were represented by delegates. Before the regular business of the convention was proceeded with, the delegates adopted the report of the committee, the preamble of which we here reprint as significant of the primary importance of unity as regarded by Pennsylvania comrades:

Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Democratic party of the state of Pennsylvania hereby cease their separate and independent existence and unite and amalgamate into one political body under the name of Socialist Party.

The convention then proceeded to make preparations for the campaign in regular order, the utmost harmony prevailing during the whole course of the proceedings.

OHIO.

The report of the convention held in this state appears in another part of this issue, with a complete list of delegates present, and the nominees on the state ticket. It will be seen that in Ohio as in Pennsylvania, that the sentiment for unity of all socialist forces in the state was practically unanimous.

TEXAS.

The convention of Texas socialists was held at Dallas, on July 4th, and nominated the following state ticket: For Governor—L. L. Rhodes, of Providence. Van Zandt county. For Lieutenant-Governor—G. H. Shoap, of San Antonio. For Attorney General—Nomination to be made by the executive committee. For Controller—W. A. Mitchell, of Kaufman. For Treasurer—W. E. Marshall, of Bonham. For Land Commissioner—Dr. Charles A. Otterbren, of Weatherford. For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Nomination to be made by the executive committee. For Railroad Commissioner—Dr. G. B. Harris, of Bruceville. Electors at Large—Eugene Pilled, of Dallas, and F. J. Miller, of Beaumont. District Electors—To be nominated by the executive committee.

KENTUCKY.

In Kentucky on the same date the socialists held a convention, nominating Dr. Walter T. Roberts of Louisville, for governor, and L. Werner and Harry Crandall as electors at large. A state executive committee was selected, composed of the following comrades: Chairman—James H. Arnold. Secretary—Harry Crandall. Vice Chairman—F. R. Markert. Treasurer—J. J. Donoghoe. Organizer—T. L. Lavanier of Covington.

VERMONT.

In this state the convention met at Barre, delegates from four local organizations being present. Unity of socialist forces was endorsed, and the following state ticket nominated: For Governor—J. Pirie. For Lieutenant-Governor—C. H. Millan. For Congress (first district)—P. V. Danahy. For Congress (second district)—John Andersen. For Presidential Electors—Harley Allen, P. E. McCarty, Frank Carpenter, John Buckley. The results of Comrade Job Harriman's agitation tour throughout the New England states can be clearly seen in the nomination of a socialist state ticket in Vermont.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The socialist convention in this state was held in Boston on July 8th, and was probably one of the largest and most important of the state conventions held this year. The ticket nominated was as follows: For Governor—Charles H. Bradley, Haverhill. For Lieutenant-Governor—George H. Wrenn, Springfield. For Secretary of State—Addison W. Barr, Worcester. For Treasurer—Stephen O'Shaughnessy, Boston. For Auditor—Frank Walsh, Brockton. For Attorney General—Dr. John F. Billings, Rockland.

The members of the S. D. P. and S. L. P. in separate halls decided for union, and the decision was ratified with cheers

in the joint convention. The question, "Is union desirable," was answered unequivocally in the affirmative, and the name Social Democratic was adopted.

WASHINGTON.

The report of the proceedings of the convention held in this state, with the ticket nominated, appears in another part of this issue. It will be seen that the socialists of Washington are squarely in line with the rest of the comrades throughout the different states given above.

MARYLAND.

The convention in this state was held on Monday, July 20, and nominated the following ticket: For Congressman (3rd district)—Levin T. Jones. For Congressman 4th district)—Chas. B. Beckman. For Electors—Joseph C. Fowler, Ernest H. Wenzel, D. Paulson, Frank Marcek, J. W. Schofield, Samuel R. Angel, Henry Sommerleiter, Andrew Laughlin.

CONNECTICUT.

The S. L. P. and S. D. P. met in joint convention at New Haven, on July 4th. How the socialists of this state stand in regard to the question of unity may best be judged by the following resolutions adopted by the joint convention:

Resolved, That the Social Democratic and Socialist Labor Parties of Connecticut unite in the presidential campaign on platform, candidates and state organization.

We desire a speedy, complete and triumphant union of all who believe in the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, and urge upon the branches of both parties in Connecticut to do all in their power to complete such union as speedily as possible.

We endorse the national platforms of the S. D. P. and S. L. P., and pledge our support to the national ticket nominated at Indianapolis: For president, Eugene V. Debs of Indiana; for vice-president, Job Harriman of California.

The following ticket was nominated: For Governor—Geo. A. Sweetland of Bristol.

For Lieutenant-Governor—Wm. E. White of New Haven.

For Secretary of State—Irrving C. Chatfield of Waterbury.

For Treasurer—William Bartels of New Haven.

For Comptroller—William S. Sansoucy of Somersville.

For Attorney General—Geo. A. Gody of Bristol.

ILLINOIS.

The report of the convention held on July 4th, at 70 N. Clark street, this city, appeared in the columns of this paper last week, and our readers are now no doubt already familiar with the proceedings of that body and the course of action determined on, which corresponds with that taken by the comrades in other states.

Several other states have also held socialist conventions within the last few days, but as the reports of their proceedings have not yet reached us we are as yet unable to give details, though there is no reason to believe that the results of their deliberations will conflict with those already reported.

However, enough has been given to show that socialism has passed the stage where individual control is possible, and is more and more taking on the characteristics of a true working class movement, a movement which expresses clearly the objects and aspirations of those whose material interests are bound up in the abolition of wage slavery and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Glimpses of the World-wide Struggle of the Proletarian Army for Its Liberty.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Socialist party has just issued a manifesto calling for the adoption of universal suffrage throughout the empire. A large number of this manifesto has been issued. As an illustration of the difficulty of carrying on any agitation in Austria; I may mention that the Polish newspaper, "Naprosod," published in Cracow, has been suppressed three days running for referring to this manifesto.

FRANCE.

The International Congress of Miners has been holding its annual meeting in Paris. It is reckoned that about 1,200,000 miners are represented. About half of these are English and Scotch. There are about 120,000 in France, 120,000 in Belgium, 250,000 in Germany, and 100,000 in Austria. Spain, though having coal mines, is not represented at the congress, nor is Russia. The United States are not represented, either. The congress adopted resolutions in favor of an eight-hour day, of the nationalization of mines, of a minimum wage, of pensions at the age of 55 years, and of indemnities in the case of accident. Great cordiality reigned during the proceedings, and there was no enmity between the workers of different nationalities assembled. The congress was not held at the Exhibition, but in the hall of the "Societes Savantes," in the Rue St. Germain, in the Latin quarter.

GERMANY.

At the election at Waldenburg the socialist Sachse has been returned. The election is noteworthy, as the socialists polled more votes than at the previous election and every effort was made to defeat him. It proves, as "Vorwarts" says, that the government policy is not as popular as people believe.

RUSSIA.

Tolstol has been formally excommunicated by the Synod of the Greek

church. The following is a translation of its decree:

"Leo Tolstol is an enemy of the Holy Orthodox Church. He does not recognize the trine God, and believes that Jesus—the second person of this Trinity—is only a man. He mutilates the holy texts of the Gospel, he censures the Holy Church by calling it a human institution, he rejects the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy, and jests at the Sacraments and the customs of the Orthodox Church. Having considered all these things the Holy Synod decides that the mass or funeral service shall not be said for the repose of the soul of L. Tolstol unless he repents before he dies."

But even the Holy Synod does not propose to persecute him when he is alive, so that is after all some sign of progress.

SPAIN.

The only elective body at Gibraltar is the Chamber of Trade. The "Republica Social" of Vellencia states that four socialist workmen have been elected members.—Jacques Bonhomme, in London "Justice."

LABOR ITEMS.

Notes From Trades Union Journals and Exchanges, Throughout the United States.

M. V. Rork, prominent California Pop. has joined the socialist procession.

The crucible steel trust with \$50,000,000 capital is the latest. About everything in iron and steel is now trustified.

As in this country, the socialists and progressive workmen of Holland have become disgusted with a self-appointed boss, and he is to be dumped overboard and the forces united.

Such mid-road Populist champions as Pritchett, McMeans, Surber, Eager, Fitchet and the Rhodes brothers, all speakers and organizers, have come over to the Texas Social Democrats.

The professions of the socialist members in the Belgian parliament are as follows: Workingmen, 15; lawyers, 3; professors, 2; storekeepers, 2; co-operative store managers, 2; school teachers, 2; manufacturers, 1; foremen, 1.

Yes, gentle reader, the Filipino insurgents are still insurging, the Boxers are still boxing, Lord Robs is still trekking after Kruger, the Ashantis are rebelling and the powers are looking for trouble on general principles. Let's see, didn't we have a peace conference at the Hague some moons ago?—Artisan.

The official vote of the national election in Italy is announced. Government parties had 611,425 votes; the opposition, 649,485, thus showing that on a popular vote the government suffered defeat. Of the opposition parties, the socialists made the greatest gains and hold the best position. In 1895 they polled 76,359 votes, 134,502 in 1897, and 215,841 this year. Their seats in parliament increased from 17 to 32. Cipriani, one of the socialist leaders, writes to a Paris daily from Rome: "It is the beginning of the end. Italy is moving towards a new birth, and this is seen by all, even by our opponents."—Cleveland Citizen.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Twenty-sixth Ward branch holds open air meetings on Monday evenings.

The names of several comrades have lately been added to the list of speakers, but many more are needed.

Socialists in the 26th ward are intending to organize a branch; open-air meetings are being arranged for.

Socialists in the newly organized 35th ward (Austin), are holding meetings and will soon organize a branch.

Journeymen bakers in Chicago are making a fight for shorter hours and better sanitary conditions in their workshops.

The meetings held at Oak and Sedgwick streets Wednesday evenings, and Clark street and Walton place Thursday evenings, continue to grow in interest.

Unity Lodge No. 134, I. A. O. M., will meet Monday, July 23rd, at 8 p. m., at 132 Madison street. All members are requested to attend as business of importance is to be transacted.

The eight-hour bill introduced in Washington was defeated by the efforts of Senator Hawley. But this will not prevent Hawley from posing as a "friend of labor" when he again wants office.

The speakers at the open-air meetings would do well to mention the SOCIALIST PARTY by name more frequently. People want to know what they are being asked to vote for. Let us not be ashamed of our colors.

A new branch was formed in the 27th ward, with 18 members, at the home of Comrade Bartels. All subscribers of the "Workers' Call" are asked to send their name and address to Organizer Klenke, 205 Emerson avenue, city.

Meetings are held regularly by the 24th ward branch (No. 1), at 11th street and Michigan avenue, on Saturday evenings. Comrade Berlyn addressed a large crowd at the last meeting. Comrade Saunders speaks tonight (21st).

The meetings held by the 25th ward branch at Sheffield and Belmont avenues Sunday afternoons attract large audiences. The branch is intending to hold meetings on Wednesday evenings also. Comrade Morris is the main speaker for next Sunday.

A gang of linemen at La Crosse, Wis., will pay for their fun in burying McKinley in effigy by the loss of their jobs. If Mac were buried under a shower of socialist ballots the linemen might be more secure. And if Bryan were also buried in the same manner the results would be still more satisfactory.

The Democrats and Republicans observe a profound silence on the subject of the Idaho "Bill pen" outrage. The socialists, especially those in the trades unions, have seen to it that this question be kept prominent. They also are the only ones who have provided financial assistance of any kind for the relief of the sufferers.

A branch of the Socialist party was formed on the 13th inst. at 352 Black-

hawk street. The members, mostly young men, are expected to make things hum in that district for socialism in the near future. The next meeting of the branch will be held at the same place, on Saturday, July 21st at 8 p. m., and all residents in that district are cordially invited to attend.

The Cigar-makers' National union is just completing a referendum vote levying a special assessment of one dollar upon each member for the benefit of the non-union cigar-makers involved in the great New York lockout. The union members are provided for from the general fund. This is the answer to the article entitled "Financing Injunctions," which appeared in the alleged professor's alleged socialist organ.

Comrade J. W. Saunders gave a stirring address last Saturday evening at the corner of Commercial avenue and 52nd street in South Chicago. In addition to the usual crowd of listeners there was a little group of young men who had been roused to opposition the week before and were on hand to dispute the socialist position at every point. This was exactly what Comrade Saunders wanted. Cheerfully, frankly, persistently, and with the utmost good humor, he answered every query and turned every criticism into an argument for socialism and for voting the Socialist party ticket. At the next meeting Comrade A. Klenke, the socialist candidate for governor, will speak.

It is of the utmost importance that the local branches give more attention to developing new speakers. The Socialist party is now holding nineteen open-air meetings in Chicago each week. This puts a great tax upon the strength and time of those who are heroic enough to give themselves to this work. A larger number of speakers would divide the burden more equally. The least that any branch can do is to insist that one of its own members open the meeting by a five-minute talk before introducing the speaker. Public speaking is not an instinctive art. It comes by practice. Anyone can learn it who has the courage and patience. But he must get on his feet and begin. If he has nothing to say, then study up.

Socialist Meetings.

- Wednesday: Oak and Orchard, Oakley and 24th, Oak and Sedgwick, Belmont and Sheffield. Thursday: Clark and Walton, Noble and Milwaukee. Friday: Taylor and Blue Island. Saturday: 11th and Michigan, Paulina and Milwaukee, Carpenter and Milwaukee, State and Quincy, 92nd and Commercial. (All above meetings begin at 8 p. m.) Sunday (3 p. m.): North and California, Archer and Western, Belmont and Sheffield, Cottage Grove and 60th. Sunday, 8 p. m.: 31st and 6th avenue, Peoria and Madison, 17th and Laffin.

BOOK REVIEWS.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, volume 1, number 1, Chicago, July, 1900. \$1.00 a year; 10 cents a copy.

The first issue of this review, edited by A. M. Simons, marks an epoch in the development of socialism. It is an evidence that the clearest thinkers of Europe and America have forsaken the hopeless task of making capitalism endurable and have frankly accepted the socialist philosophy.

The opening article is by William T. Brown of Rochester, and is entitled, "Plutocracy or Democracy." He shows that a true democracy has never yet existed, but that it is the logical and inevitable form of society that must soon follow the collapse of capitalism. He also shows the weakness of any movement toward the establishment of an individualistic liberty before the people have had the training which democracy will give.

H. M. Hyndman contributes a forcible article, entitled, "England and International Socialism," in which he warns Americans against accepting the Fabian Society at its own valuation; shows that little has really been accomplished in English politics by the working class hitherto; gives twenty-one reasons why the English movement is backward, and ends with encouragement for the future.

Jean Longuet of France and Prof. Emile Vinck of Belgium, tell of the socialist gains at the recent elections in their respective countries, and of the political situation, which both in France and Belgium is decidedly critical.

Marcus Hitch writes of "Karl Marx and the Money Question," and argues that socialists have made a mistake in refusing to recognize the quantity theory of money as a measure of value. M. S. Hayes gives an interesting historical sketch of the progress of socialism in American trade unions.

Comrade Simons in his editorials traces the development of American socialism and outlines the policy which the Review will follow. He then takes up the Chinese situation and analyzes the economic forces operating in the mighty struggle now beginning around Peking. His closing article deals with the lockout of the building trades in Chicago, and the strike of the street car men in St. Louis.

The Review contains 64 large pages and is handsomely printed. The subscription price is one dollar, but by a special arrangement we offer the "Workers' Call and the Review," both for one dollar. Send your dollar now and get the Review from the beginning, and we will extend your Call subscription a year from the time it expires.

After all the fact that McKinley is an honorary member of the Bricklayers' union, harmonizes admirably with the subsequent events, which have taken place in local labor-circles. Such a man belongs in such a union.

It is a mistake to picture Mark Hanna as the clown in the Republican circus, when he really holds the position of ringmaster.

HALF-TRUTH--WHOLE LIE.

What Socialists May Expect From the Capitalist Press Regarding Their Utterances.

It has long been a recognized fact amongst socialists, that those engaged in the advocacy of socialism, have to expend a very considerable portion of their time in refuting false ideas...

Such wilful falsehoods are always made with a distinct purpose in view, and when those who make them, have by capitalist trickery been enabled to some extent to impose themselves upon unthinking workmen as "friends of labor," the misrepresentations in question become doubly dangerous...

We have no desire to "deplore" the low moral standard or "denounce" the untruthful statements made by our enemies. Recognizing that the Democratic party this year have in some sort a proprietary right in the use of these words, and further, that deliberate falsehood is a necessary adjunct to the preservation of the capitalist system...

"Any man who votes for McKinley is a traitor to labor," declared Barney Berlyn of the Cigarmakers' union at the Chicago Federation of Labor meeting yesterday.

This is an illustration of a case where a half-truth has all the effects of a downright lie. It is true that this statement was made, but the Chicago American has wilfully omitted the rest, which it dare not print. Delegate Berlyn stated also that any man who voted for Bryan was a traitor to the cause of labor...

We don't condemn the Chicago American in this matter, as we recognize that such tactics are the natural defence of such papers. We do not feel disposed to deny them the "right" to exercise their ingenuity after this fashion if it seems to them proper to do so.

SELF DENIAL.

An Exhibition Enjoyed by "Society" Which They Will Prohibit in the Future.

Men were there and were unparading with their enthusiasm who are leaders in Wall street, who are the heads of great wholesale establishments or whose word may control lines of railway that stretch from New York to the far west.

But don't make any mistake about the nature of the function at which all these "prominent citizens" were present. It is not a meeting of the Christian Endeavorers or the Epworth League that is here described as being honored by the attendance of these distinguished personages.

But "what went they out for to see?" Madison Square Garden in New York is the place of assembly, and within its walls were gathered the representatives of the "morality" of the present age.

And yet these are the very class of people who insist that such spectacles are degrading and immoral, and who have already passed a law, (which will soon become effective), in the same state, to prevent such exhibitions in the future.

This particular boxing match, (with a few others yet to be fought), had been hurriedly made and carried out on account of this very law. And those who passed that law and who constantly declaim against the "brutality" of prize fighting are to be found in thousands at the ringside when one of the exhibitions takes place.

How is this? What is the meaning of this apparent inconsistency? It is ex-

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France—Paul Lafargue, Jean Jaures, Jean Longuet. Belgium—Emile Vandervelde, Henri Lafontaine, Emile Vinck, Mme. Lalla Koffard.

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As per Usual.

The new journal which was established here to push the cause of the petty capitalist through Bryanism, has been advertised so much as a "friend of labor" that some of our socialist comrades have started inquiries to see just how much truth there was in the report. They learned that members of the Typographical union were being paid full union scale, but that this was offset by the fact that the drivers get but \$7 per week, folders in the office, less than that paid by any other paper in the city, less even than the despised Daily News, the so-called enemy of labor, and agents \$6 per week to agents and \$9 to drivers. It will be easy to come to a conclusion as to the professed friendliness. But Mr. Hearst does not want organized antagonism when starting, so the poor devils who are unable to organize themselves into a union are made to bear the expense of the "friendliness" exhibited to those who can partially voice their grievances through an organization. When this professed "friendliness" is examined it always turns out somewhat similar results for inspection.

Straws Which Show, Etc.

That the economic pressure exerted upon the workers by the capitalist profit system is driving home with resistless force the idea of the necessity of presenting a united front to the common enemy, may be seen from a perusal of the following items gathered by the Cleveland Citizen:

Up in Vermont the socialists united under Social Democratic party name and nominated a state ticket. DeLeon's man, Hickey, was in the state and organized a section at Barre. Along came Job Harriman, who had organized socialist unions in two or three other towns and captured three-fourths of the section for the new united movement. Hickey went away saddened. Poor Dan! Kentucky socialists united, adopted the name of Social Democratic party, and put up a state ticket. Father McGrady, the famous orator of Bellevue, joined the party. Job Harriman held splendid meetings in the state.

Oklahoma socialists held their territorial convention, put up a ticket and formally declared for union. California Social Democrats and Socialist Laborites convened in Frisco, united and put up a ticket.

State of Washington socialists of all parties and independents united and put up a ticket. Michigan socialists meet at Saginaw, July 24. Will unite and put a ticket. Pennsylvania socialists held their state convention last week, united, nominated a ticket and for legal reasons adopted the name of the Socialist party.

Down in Texas the socialists united last week under the Social Democratic party name and put up a state ticket. Connecticut S. L. P. and S. D. P. held united state convention, put up a ticket and amalgamated July 4.

Social Democrats of Indiana declared for Debs and Harriman and put up a state ticket on the Fourth. The growing solidarity of the forces of labor expressed in the above items is about the best warrant for the expectation of "socialism in our time." There is no short cut. A struggle at the ballot box is the only method of attaining the desired object. For that struggle, united action is of the first importance, and workmen are seeing it.

The Republicans have no monopoly of rough riders in the selection of Roosevelt. Have not the Democrats got Stei-nberg of Idaho and Tillman of South Carolina, both of whom have ridden roughly over the working class at times?

Just keep the fact before your mind that we are still offering three months trial subscriptions in clubs of ten at ten cents each.

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FOURTH WARD, 3655 Armour Ave., 1st Thursday each month; Sec. N. Krogh, 3559 La Salle St.

FIFTH WARD meets every 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at 8 p. m., at 2701 Westworth Ave. (entrance on 27th St.). Joseph Trems, Sec., 339 24th St.

SIXTH WARD. Business meeting at 3903 Honore St., Wednesday, July 11, at 8 p. m. C. F. Lowrie, Sec., 1794 26th St.

SEVENTH WARD meets at Forge's Hall, cor. Maxwell and Jefferson Sts., 1st and 3rd Monday each month. H. Radominski, Sec., 100 Gilpin Pl.

TENTH WARD, 116 W. 34th St., every Friday night; Sec. H. Almbald, 109 24th St.

TWELFTH WARD, P. S. Schubert, Sec., 1012 Washington Blvd.

THIRTEENTH WARD meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m. at Michl's hall, 876 Grand Ave. John Gillespie, Sec., 1012 Washington Blvd.

FOURTEENTH WARD, holds meetings in Schoenhofen Hall, corner Milwaukee and Ashland Ave. the 2nd Sunday in each month at 10 a. m.

FOURTEENTH WARD (Scandinavian) meets at Brewster Hall, 781 W. North Ave. at 8 p. m. every 2d and 4th Wednesday of each month. A. F. Nielsen, Sec., 884 Maplewood Ave.

FIFTEENTH WARD, 992 N. Tolman Ave.; 2nd and 4th Friday evening each month; Sec. Adam Harvey, 992 N. Tolman Ave.

SIXTEENTH WARD, 515 Milwaukee Ave. every 2nd and 4th Friday evening.

TWENTY SECOND WARD, 280 Larabee St., 2d and 4th Mondays; Sec. O. Gritchke, 94 Hesse St.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD (Scandinavian), holds business meetings 1st and 3rd Fridays each month at 103 E. Chicago Ave.; outdoor propaganda meetings every Wednesday at 8 p. m., at corner of Oak and Sedgwick Sts. F. Ekenberg, Sec., 311 Orleans St.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD holds business meetings 1st and 3rd Fridays each month at 65 N. Clark St.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD holds business meetings every 1st and 3rd Monday in the month at 1477 Roscoe St. Sec. Andrew W. Lindgren.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD meets regularly at Southport and Belmont Aves. every 2nd Monday at 8 p. m. J. A. Hittmberg, Sec., 3692 N. Claremont Ave.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD, Brett's Hall, cor. 28th Ave. and Lake St.; 2nd and 4th Thursday evenings each month; Sec. Carl Peterson, 2494 Lake St.

THIRTIETH WARD, 3489 Paulina, every Saturday night; Sec. H. Phillips, 749 Paulina.

THIRTIETH WARD No. 1 (German), meets 2nd and 4th Monday each month at 437 1/2 Ashland Ave.; Sec. H. Steiner, 340 W. 46th Pl.

THIRTIETH WARD Scandinavian, 1148 63d St. 2nd and 4th Thursday; Sec. A. Rasmussen, 6545 Center Ave.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD, 6801 Sangamon St., 1st and 3rd Thursdays each month; Sec. J. Washop, 6801 Sangamon St.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at room 19, 9306 Commercial Ave. Sec. M. H. Taft, 7019 Escanaba Ave.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD, 113th St. and Michigan Ave., every 2d and 4th Wednesday at 8 p. m.; Sec. G. F. Denne, 11437 Perry Ave.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD NO. 2; Sec. M. L. Klausner, 6556 Drexel Ave.

POLISH BRANCHES POLISH CENTRAL COMMITTEE—meets every Monday at 484-486 Noble St., 8 p. m.; Sec. A. J. Bockowski, 709 W. 21st Pl.

SIXTH WARD (Lithuanian), meets 1st Thursday of each month at s. e. corner 33rd and Morgan Sts.

NINTH WARD meets every Saturday at 519 S. Ashland Ave. (Pulaski's Hall), 8 p. m.

FIFTEENTH WARD, meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays each month, at cor. Leveit and Hamburg Sts. (Sobieski's Hall).

SIXTEENTH WARD, meets 1st and 3rd Fridays each month; public meeting every Wednesday, 8 p. m. at 484-486 Noble St.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD meets at 8412 Superior Ave. (second floor front), every 1st and 3rd Sundays at 8 p. m.; Sec. Malk Plick.

LADIES SOCIALIST BRANCH, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday each month at 965 N. Paulina (Comrade Odalaki's house), 3 p. m.; Sec. M. Tylicko, 709 W. 21st Pl.

ILLINOIS. QUINCY, first Wednesday of each month at "Fink's" Hall, 613 Main St.

MURPHYSBORO, every Thursday evening, D. W. Boone, Sec'y.

PEKIN, C. E. Crandal, Sec'y.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. Von Behrens, Sec., 11th and Madison Sts.

PANA, Henry Vemmer, Sec.

CENTRALIA, A. Baumgartner, Sec., 1302 Locust St.

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